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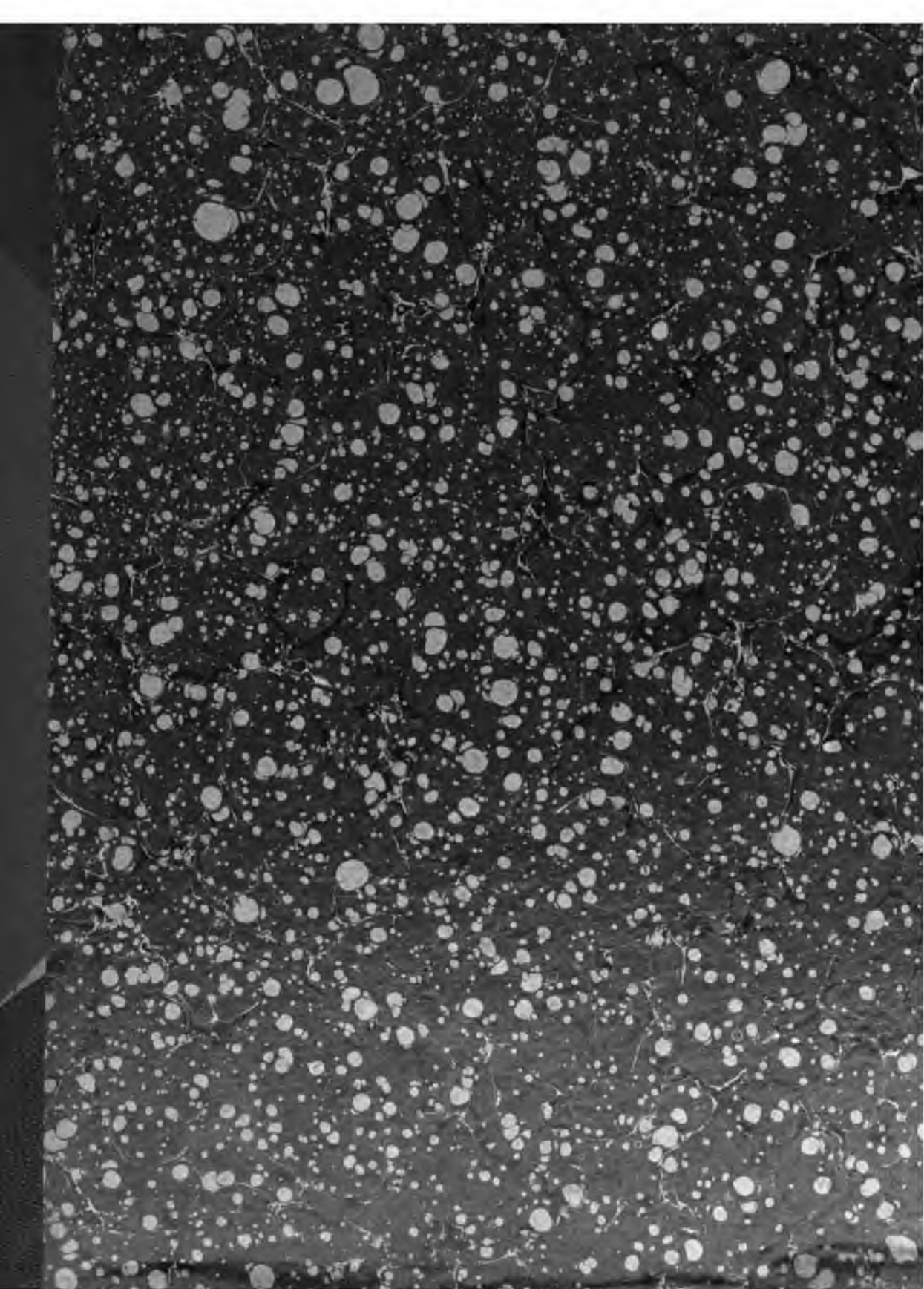
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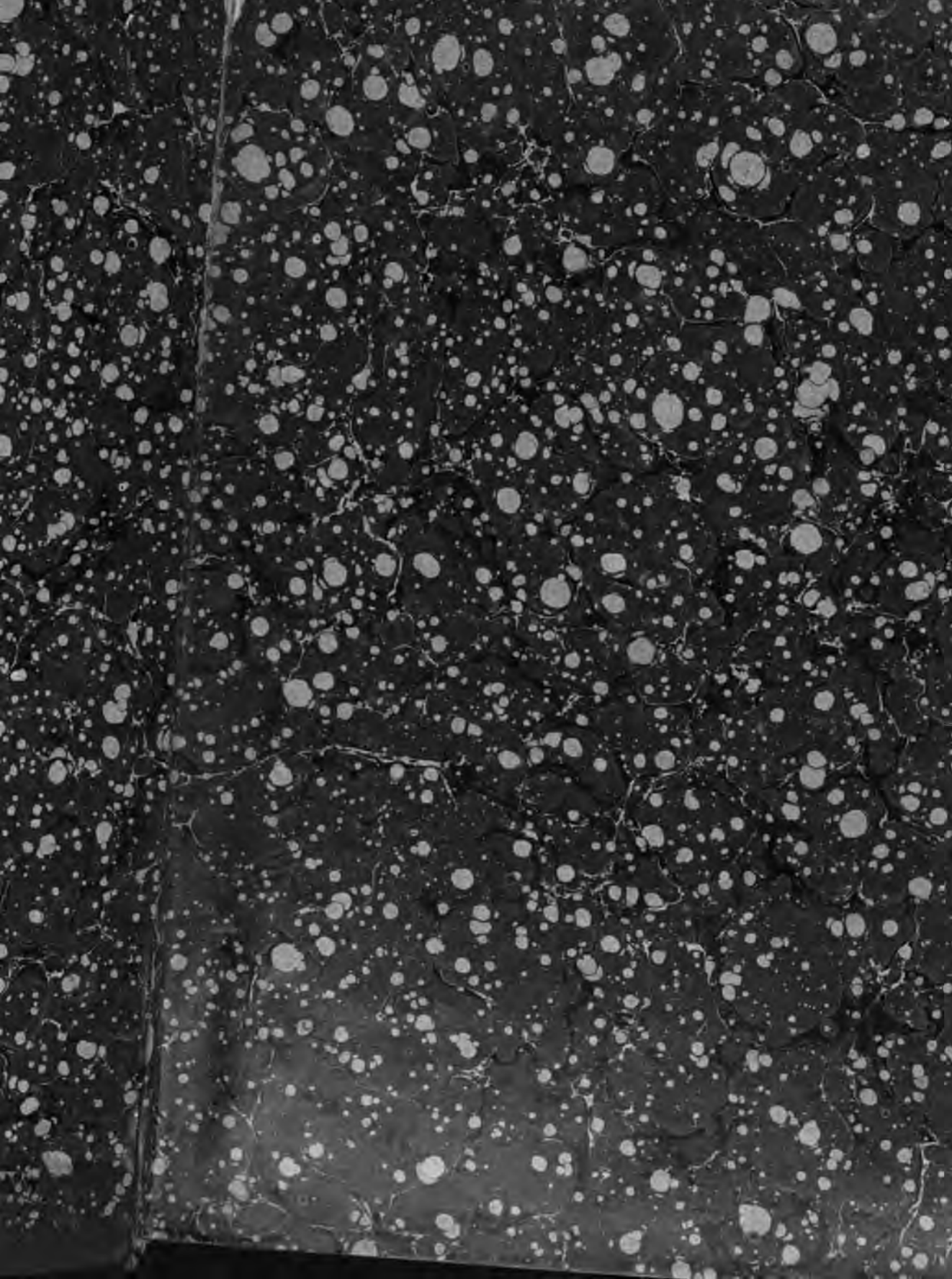
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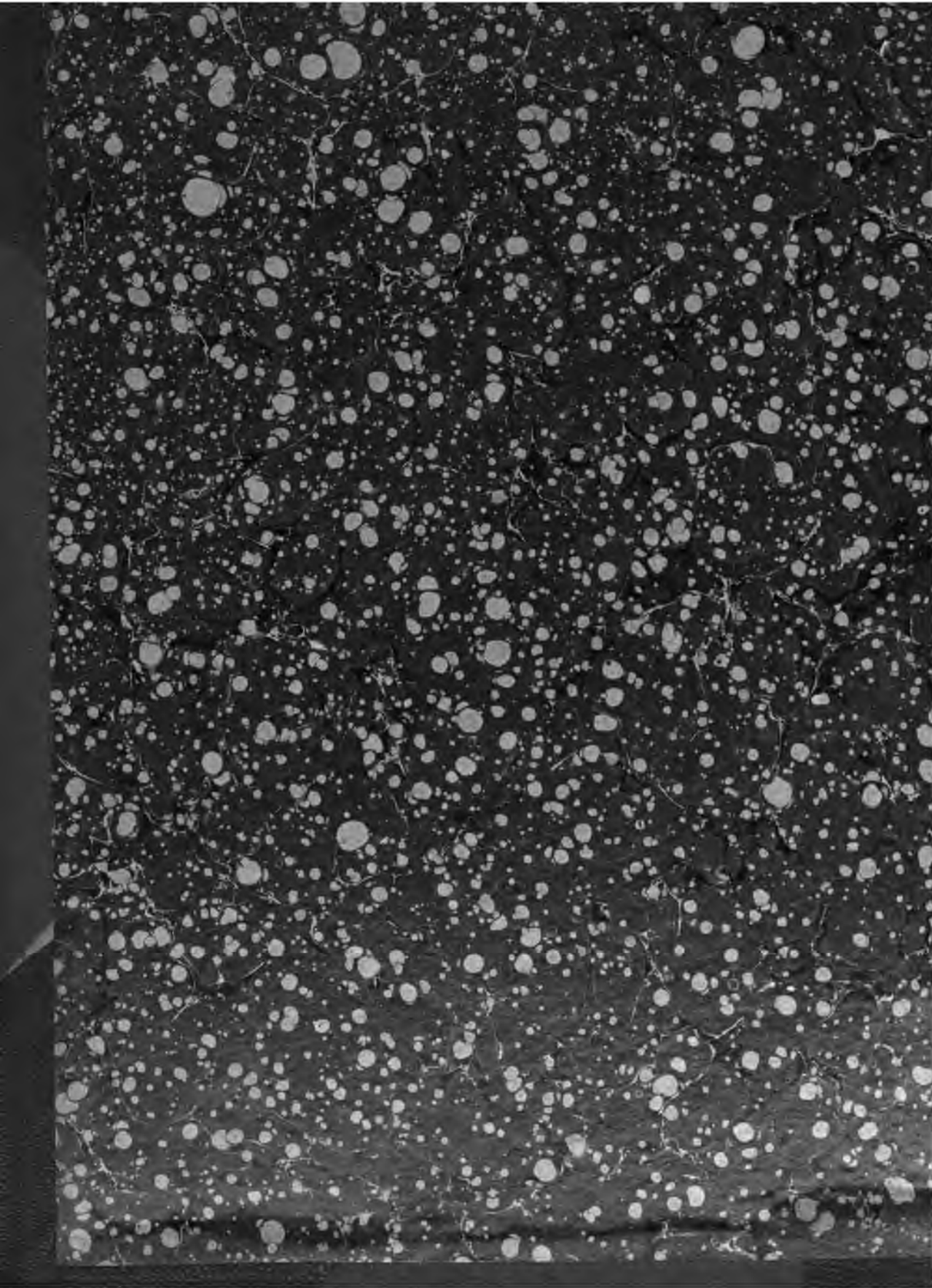
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Photo by Adolphe Zimmermans, The Hague.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

(In whose palace the peace congress is assembled.)

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NO. 1.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Republican
Harmony.*

The politicians, in a quiet fashion, are doing their best to repair party fences and make preliminary plans for the great contest of next year. Officially, the Republican party has perhaps never in many years shown so harmonious a front as now. Conciliation has been the policy, and the results have been little short of magical. Not a voice is lifted anywhere against the renomination of McKinley and Hobart. The rivalry for Speaker Reed's shoes—although it brought a good many candidates out into the field—did not develop any factional tendencies; and in a surprisingly short time it had resulted in a selection that was gracefully accepted by all and that was announced as particularly agreeable to the administration. The gentlemen who are sure to control the great New York and Pennsylvania delegations to the national convention are in accord with Mr. Hanna and the Western leaders as respects the plan of a renomination by acclaim of the ticket of 1896. There are local feuds and factions now

as always among the party leaders of Ohio and some other States, but there is no indication of any disagreement about the national situation. The Democrats, on the other hand, are still very much at sea. If their convention were to be held this year Mr. Bryan would undoubtedly have a majority of the delegates. Whether he will hold his lead for another year remains to be seen. It is likely that next year, as three years ago, the campaign will be fought upon the issues laid down in the platforms, rather than upon the qualities or character of the candidates. In 1896 nobody found any serious fault with Mr. McKinley on the one hand or Mr. Bryan on the other. At least the country attached no importance to personal criticisms. The fight was very fairly joined upon the principal features of the St. Louis and Chicago platforms.

*Democratic
Issue-Making.*

It is not to be believed that the Democrats next year will stake their whole chance upon the lost cause of free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. It seems more probable that they will shift the main emphasis to other questions, while including a silver plank in their platform for the benefit of those localities where that subject is supposed still to be a vital one. There will be an endeavor to shape some sort of a party issue out of the immense rapidity of the growth of the industrial monopolies commonly called "trusts"—a movement with which the average Democrat seems to think the Republican party is in more or less open alliance. Then there will also probably be an arraignment of the present administration's policy in the Philippines. Moreover, as much campaign material as possible will be derived from the great accumulation of criticisms upon the conduct of the War Department. It is to be noted that a good many leading Republican newspapers have been from time to time supplying material that will bear citation next year in Democratic campaign documents. For example, the *New York Tribune*, which still holds front rank as Republican authority, has been publish-



"MY BEST FRIEND."

From the *World* (New York).



A TRIFLE OVERLOADED.
From the *Journal* (New York).

ing a series of Washington articles, evidently with careful deliberation, setting forth what it regards as the enormous and scandalous packing with useless supernumeraries of the various War Department bureaus at Washington. The most extreme Democrat could scarcely go further than the *Tribune* has gone in attacks upon the army administration. The Republican campaign managers will make a great mistake if they estimate lightly the influence that all this line of criticism will have upon the minds of voters next year, provided that the Democrats should show a fair amount of skill and energy in compiling and distributing campaign literature. The administration of Mr. McKinley has had enormous responsibilities thrown upon it, and it has had to initiate and execute active programmes in various directions. The Democratic party is never so strong as when the party of action and of constructive plans is in power and has been more busy than usual. From the point of view of politics as a great game, therefore, the proper strategy for the Democrats next year will be to shake off the handicap of such positive dogmas as the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and assume their congenial and normal rôle of arraignment and opposition.

Tariff Trusts as an Issue. For example, there has never in many years been so good a time to attack the protective tariff as there will be next year. Mr. McKinley's candidacy will lend itself to this movement, for the obvious reason that he has long been considered the leading protectionist of the country. The trust question, if it is to be made a party issue, must be dealt with in some practical way. It will not

be enough for the Democratic party merely to denounce trusts and monopolies in meaningless phrases. The shrewdest way to approach the question will be to connect the time-honored Democratic objection to high Republican tariffs with the new Democratic cry against trusts, by demanding in very specific terms the repeal of such protective duties as are at the present time actually serving the interests of one and another of the great industrial monopolies. It does not follow that there is not something to be said on the other side of the question; but all intelligent Republican politicians will privately admit that, in view of the present state of the public mind, it will be first-rate tactics for the Democrats to rally the anti-protectionist and anti-trust sentiments in a specific demand for the repeal of any protective duties under which trusts have been created or by virtue of which trusts are especially prosperous. If the Democrats should show themselves capable of such practical statesmanship as to avoid, on the one hand, wild and incoherent attacks upon corporate capital, while refraining, on the other hand, from alarming business interests by an indiscriminate attack upon the tariff system, they might put the Republican party in an embarrassing position. It would simply be necessary for them to declare the doctrine that trusts ought not to be fostered by high duties, and that tariff revision should at



HIS TROUBLES BEGIN.

"How in the world will I be able to establish harmony between these three issues?"

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

once proceed upon that principle. It might indeed be argued with much plausibility, if not with entire justice, that one party is not really very much more responsible than the other for existing economic tendencies; but it is customary for the party out of power to lay everything unpleasant—even cyclones and bad crops—at the door of the party in power. And the Republicans must expect to have trusts charged up against their favorite policy of tariff protection.

*Some
Notes on
Trusts.*

The Industrial Commission, recently appointed by authority of Congress to make a somewhat sweeping inquiry into current economic conditions, is making a specialty of trusts, and the testimony taken by it will include a large amount of fresh information. Mr. Havemeyer, the head of the American Sugar Refining Company, usually called the "sugar trust," improved the opportunity afforded him when called as a witness to read to the commission a typewritten essay in which he very shrewdly diverted attention from his own big monopoly by a series of sweeping charges against the protective tariff as the "mother of trusts." His own trust, he assured the committee, had been very shabbily treated by the tariff framers, and was making its way in the world on the strength of its own intrinsic virtues and by reason of the benefits it conferred upon the public. But all other trusts, Mr. Havemeyer averred, were the pampered creatures of an iniquitous tariff. On subsequent examination Mr. Havemeyer frankly gave the commission a good deal of useful information on sugar refining. It is interesting to observe that the Standard Oil trust seems at length to have taken the final steps in its transformation from the older form of com-

bination, now considered illegal, to the safer form of a compact corporation under a New Jersey charter. The capitalization of this new company is said to be \$110,000,000; and the stock, it is further said, is to be exchanged for



PROF. J. W. JENKS, OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

(Who is serving on the Industrial Commission as a special investigator of trusts.)

the outstanding trust certificates, dollar for dollar. These certificates bring so high a price in the market that if the new corporation had been capitalized at \$500,000,000 the stock would have floated at par or thereabouts.

Commercial Travelers as Affected by Trusts. Among the disturbing consequences of the rapidity with which the great monopoly corporations are forming is the change that has come about in the method of selling commodities. Under the old system it was indispensable to keep on the road an army of traveling salesmen. These men had to be of superior business experience and ability, of tried and tested qualities of character, and of presentable and tactful address. The American commercial travelers, taken as a body, are a most creditable factor in our national life and citizenship. Mr. P. E. Dowe, president of the Commercial Travelers' National League, testified before the Industrial Commission at Washington



MR. HAVEMEYER PAINTS A PICTURE OF "MOTHER" PROTECTION FEEDING THE TRUST INFANT.
From the Herald (New York).

on June 16 that not less than 35,000 commercial travelers would be thrown out of employment as the result of the American trust movement up to date. This, he explained, would mean a loss to the men of \$60,000,000 a year in salaries. An almost equal amount, he further explained, would be lost to the railroads and hotels of the country by the disappearance of all these commercial travelers from their accustomed routes and stopping-places. Mr. Dowe might also have mentioned the fact that the livery-stable business as well as the hotels will suffer to the extent of many millions a year in the West and South, where the commercial travelers have been accustomed to do a great part of their work by driving from convenient railroad points to numerous small places in the vicinity. Theoretically, of course, the relief of the distributive process from the burden of salaries, railroad fares, and hotel bills of a great army of traveling salesmen ought to redound to the benefit of the consumer. But at present the saving of all these expenses means not a cheapening of the goods to the buyer, but an enhancement of profits to the monopoly. Moreover, the beautiful theories of a more perfect mechanism for the distribution of profits furnish cold comfort to the men who have lost their jobs as salesmen and the hotel keepers whose only reliable source of patronage was the drummers' trade. All this does not prove that the monopoly corporations ought to be crushed out. But it certainly does go very far to prove that it is the business of the public to see that the benefits of such economies as may result from monopoly methods are shared with the community.

*Tin Plate
as an
Instance.*

The most conspicuous example of a trust—or, more strictly speaking, an industrial monopoly—that is cited as a creature of the tariff is the tin-plate combination. Since 1890, as a direct result of a policy incorporated in the McKinley tariff of that year, there have been built in the United States scores, if not hundreds, of mills for the manufacture of tin plate, an article that had previously been imported from Europe. It is an excellent thing for this country, which is a very much larger consumer of tin plate than any other country, to manufacture its own supply. To say that the tariff created the American tin-plate trust is not quite a fair statement without explanation. What the tariff did was to make it worth while for American capital to invest in a new line of business, and for a certain amount of foreign capital to transfer itself to this country in order to continue in the tin-plate industry. There resulted a great number of mills, and they have now found

it to their advantage to combine and control the American tin-plate business as a monopoly. According to the old theory of American protectionists, domestic competition in protected industries could always be relied upon to give the consumer every possible benefit. But competition is fast disappearing before the growth of a more powerful principle. It will be strongly urged that the import duty on foreign tin plates should be wholly repealed in order that the domestic monopoly may feel the pressure of outside competition. The fact that a trust has been formed does not in any manner prove that it was a mistake to foster the American tin-plate industry. The trust would, however, seem to indicate the fact that the tin-plate industry has reached maturity at an unexpectedly early date, and that it has no further claim, as an "infant industry," upon legislative favors.

*What if the
Tariff were
Abolished?*

It must not be supposed that the repeal of the tin-plate tariff would shatter the combination. It would, undoubtedly, for a while reduce its profits, but the trust would be all the more firmly knit together. For under such conditions there would be no possible chance to develop independent rival concerns. There would probably ensue for a while a vigorous warfare between the American tin-plate trust and the organization of British tin-plate manufacturers. But just as the competitive system had been abandoned because unprofitable in the domestic field, even so the competitive warfare on the larger international plane would in due time be abandoned in favor of agreements for the maintenance of prices and the division of territory. It is a great mistake to think that a system of competition closely analogous to warfare can survive indefinitely as between nations when the competitive system has been abandoned in the domestic field. For a while the Standard Oil trust maintained its competitive fight for trade in the uttermost parts of the earth against the immense petroleum monopoly that works the oil fields of Russia and Central Asia. But experience has shown that it is far more profitable for these vast commercial entities to arbitrate than to fight; and it is understood that they now get along very well together by the simple device of dividing up the market on geographical lines. The great monopolies of the industrial world will rapidly follow the example of the great political powers and map out their possessions, protectorates, spheres of influence, and so on. In some industries, without a doubt, there will soon appear the international trust, controlling the whole planet as respects a particular line of production.



THE DUKE OF TETUAN.

(Spanish representative at the peace conference.)



M. DE BERNAERT.

(Representative of Belgium.)



BARON BILDT.

(Representative of Sweden and Norway.)

But owing to the fact that corporations must derive their powers from government, while corporation law differs greatly in different countries, it will be found easier in most cases to do away with competition by agreements fixing prices, spheres of exploitation, and so forth, rather than by international consolidation.

International Tendencies.

The obvious fact is that business and politics are becoming constantly more closely interrelated, and that the very same forces of civilization that are making war obsolete and insufferable are also tending toward the abandonment of the competitive system in industry and trade. And these new forces are bringing about stupendous changes at a rate which outstrips the predictions of the most enthusiastic. For example, the conference at The Hague has taken up the question of arbitration in a manner which renders it highly probable that there will result a permanent tribunal, established by the coöperation of all nations, for the settlement of disputes which otherwise might lead to war. Many of the European statesmen who were hopefully aiding last month in the work that promised this magnificent result would have said six months ago that nothing of the kind could come about short of a hundred years. It is true that the conference at The Hague does not seem likely to accomplish anything radical in the immediate direction of the disarmament of Europe. But the surest way to get at disarmament is to create both the sentiment and the machinery for settling differences without war.

America at The Hague.

The Hague conference will have resulted in the promotion of the cause of universal peace to an extent that the most eager European and American advocates of peace had not dared to hope. The American delegation, as matters have turned out, has been at the very center of the best influences that have shaped the deliberations of the conference. For about half a century the United States has advocated the extension of the principle of the immunity of private property in time of war to property afloat on the seas. It is true that the leading European nations by agreement gave up years ago the commissioning of privateers to prey on the merchant marine of an enemy in time of war. But in giving up the privateers they were illogical enough to hold to the practice of permitting warships to capture private merchantmen. One triumph of the United States at The Hague will have been the adoption of the American principle of the exemption of private property from seizure at sea. This, of course, does not apply to blockade-runners nor to contraband of war. One of the first positive achievements of the conference was the acceptance of a proposition brought forward by Mr. Frederick W. Holls, the secretary of the American delegation, providing a plan for special mediation as applicable in certain cases. Mr. Holls would not for a moment claim to be the sole originator of the idea, but to him personally and to the United States through him will be assigned the credit of having introduced the project. Under this plan of special mediation it is provided that in case of

serious differences threatening peace between two nations, each disputant may select on its part some other nation not concerned with the dispute; and for the period of a month the matter in controversy shall be left wholly in the hands of these two "seconds," whose duty it becomes to try by all means in their power to put the question in the way of amicable settlement, and so to prevent any open breach of good relations. It is not to be supposed that this plan would be feasible in all cases. But even if it should be only once successfully invoked, its adoption would be abundantly justified.

*Our
Practical
Delegation.*

The great purpose of the American delegation at The Hague has been to promote the principle of arbitration. This country above all others has, both by profession and by practice, stood before the world for the plan of arbitration as a substitute for war. A great many of the European delegates went to the conference at The Hague in a somewhat cynical and skeptical mood, prepared to have a rather agreeable sojourn, but with very little zeal or faith touching the business for which the gathering was assembled. It was a body of men of immense talent, but it seemed at the outset to possess very little inspiration. The less widely noted of the members, as it turned out, were in most cases men who had been selected with singular care by their respective governments on account of their learning, talents, and high character. It seems to have devolved upon the American delegation, as more free from diplomatic complications than any of the others, to supply the conference to some extent with real and practical aims. It soon became evident that the Americans were at The Hague meaning business, and determined either to help accomplish something of value or else to show the world afterward exactly who it was that prevented the attainment of results. Last year's war had greatly increased the prestige of the United States, and had aroused no little curiosity among the diplomats and publicists of other nations gathered at The Hague as to the part that America was proposing to play henceforth in the affairs of the world at large. The American delegates on their part seem rather naively to have set forth their expectation that the great European authorities on international law assembled for the purpose of devising ways to do away with the evils of war would, of course, not think of breaking up the conference and going home until they had done something of lasting importance. All this was immensely helped out by the matter-of-fact way in which Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, de-



BARON DE BLOCH.

("The author of 'The War of the Future,' the book that turned the Czar's mind toward peace."—*Black and White*.)

clared that he was entirely at one with his American colleagues in his anticipations. Germany, though not so openly espousing American views, was none the less prepared in advance, as a general policy, to support any line of action that the United States and England might agree upon. But for the American delegation, the atmosphere of diplomatic suspicion would scarcely have been dispelled, and the conference, it is to be feared, might have amounted to very little indeed. It is not so much that the Americans led the work of the conference as that the frank and straightforward spirit that they manifested aroused earnestness and gave direction to the purpose of their eminent European colleagues.

*Arbitration
Prospects.*

The attitude of the American and English delegates on the question of arbitration proved the turning-point in the programme. The Russian delegation hastily produced a project providing for the establishment of an elaborate tribunal for compulsory arbitration, while Sir Julian Pauncefote submitted a simpler plan on behalf of England, and the American delegates, in their turn, offered one identical in the main with that which was adopted several years ago by the American Bar Association. All the arbitration proposals were

referred to a committee which was expected to combine their best features in a project which it could recommend for adoption. The establishment of an arbitration tribunal is not particularly acceptable to Germany or Austria. Germany seems to fear that arbitration might somehow hamper German policy and check the advance of the empire in certain directions. German progress during the past two generations has been stupendous, and it has been accomplished very largely by the sword. Germany anticipates in the not distant future many international changes, and wishes to be free to profit to the uttermost by every opportunity for expansion. The Germans hold that compulsory international arbitration is not compatible with the principles of full national sovereignty. There is, of course, a certain amount of truth in this contention. It took a great war in the United States to establish firmly the principle that the Union holds a sovereignty higher than that of the individual States. There may yet have to be more than one great European war before there can come into existence anything faintly resembling a federation of Europe with acknowledged compulsory authority in the settlement of international disputes. But while Germany undoubtedly will continue to oppose the Russian doctrine of compulsory arbitration, there is no reason why she should not join in the creation of a tribunal with no authority except where nations voluntarily submit their differences to its judgment. There are many reasons why the cause of peace would



JONKHEER VAN KARNEBEEK.

(Dutch delegate.)

seem to be better assured with a permanent tribunal already established than under the plan of creating special boards of arbitration for each dispute after the failure of the disputants to settle the matter by ordinary diplomatic negotiations. The ready tribunal is to be desired.



BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

(Second French delegate.)

The Venezuela case affords a good illustration. Fortunately, that question is at this moment in the course of settlement before a special board of arbitration assembled at Paris. But it was no easy matter to arrange the arbitration, and it would have been a great gain in every way if there had already existed an international tribunal having proper jurisdiction over such questions as this South American boundary line. Professor Martens, the eminent Russian authority on international law, who is a leading figure in the conference at The Hague, happens to be the presiding officer and umpire in the tribunal that is dealing with the Venezuela case. The other members are two eminent English judges on behalf of Great Britain and Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, on behalf of Venezuela. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison and ex-Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy are the leading counsel for Venezuela, while Sir Richard Webster and other eminent lawyers are in charge of the British case. Boundary disputes are annoying affairs, and it behooves all countries, in so far as possible, to make sure that



PROFESSOR MARTENS, OF THE TRIBUNAL AT PARIS.

their frontier lines are marked beyond all possibility of dispute. Thus fifty or seventy-five years ago there would have been no difficulty at all in definitely fixing the line between Venezuela and British Guiana if the question had not been neglected. Later on gold was found in a part of the wilderness that had been supposed by everybody to belong to Venezuela. Whereupon the authorities of British Guiana gradually began to extend their jurisdiction, naturally enough, as new frontier settlements were formed by people actually pertaining to that colony. They could hardly have done otherwise.

The Alaskan Case. In these cases of developing the wilderness, unless boundary lines have been clearly marked out in advance there is always danger of subsequent dispute. The development of the Klondike mining region has been principally on the part of miners and gold-seekers from the United States, whose explorations in Alaska finally took them across the line into British territory, in a region where, as it happened, there was no great difficulty in establishing a boundary that was described in terms of longitude and latitude. If there had been any chance for a dispute, the Americans who had pressed into an uninhabited wilderness and developed a rich gold field would probably have tried very hard to make it seem that the whole Klondike district was a part of Alaska and belonged to the United States. But the mode of determining the boundary line was too clearly defined to admit of any serious question. Thus the Canadians were lucky enough to find them-

selves the possessors of the Klondike without dispute. They were embarrassed in their good fortune, however, by the discovery that the United States possessed the seashore, which included all the ports and harbors that gave convenient access to the gold district. When they found that there was a chance to raise questions as to the exact location of the line between the American seacoast and the Canadian hinterland, they did just what Americans probably would have done. They gave certain novel and arbitrary constructions to the wording of the treaty of 1825, and found that they could thus claim inlets which would give the Canadian Klondike independent access to the sea. Their theory has been that if they pushed these claims hard enough and asserted them in connection with various other questions at issue between Canada and the United States, there might in the end come about a compromise which would give them at least one port which would break the continuity of the American coast-line. If the United States, at the time of the purchase of Alaska from Russia, had insisted upon having the boundary line delimited to prevent future disputes, the present American claims would have been recognized by everybody. The moral is that the best time to settle boundary questions



STILL GOOD FRIENDS.

THE BRITISH LION: "No need of a row about a little matter of boundary."

THE AMERICAN EAGLE: "No, indeed; not when you have one on wheels like this."—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

is at the time of acquisition. Indeterminate frontiers are almost certain to mean future annoyance. Fortunately, this Alaskan matter does not in the slightest degree endanger good relations between the United States and Great Britain. It is not worth a quarrel.

*The Merits
of the
Question.*

As the result of negotiations between our ambassador, Mr. Choate, and the British Foreign Office, it was rendered probable last month that some *modus vivendi* would be adopted regarding the disputed boundary between Alaska and the British possessions, and it was further expected that the joint high commission would resume its interrupted work for the settlement of all questions in dispute between the United States and Canada. Meanwhile Senator Fairbanks, of the joint high commission, and other American public men have been visiting Alaska to study the existing conditions and the boundary question on the ground. It would seem to be a mark of growing tolerance and forbearance on the part of the United States that it should be willing even to discuss the boundary question in the novel shape it has now assumed. A few years ago, certainly, the present Canadian claims would not have been entertained for a moment. Three-fourths of a century have elapsed since the treaty between England and Russia was signed under the terms of which the line is to be established. What Russia wished to secure at that time—and what the whole world has until very lately agreed in supposing that she

did secure—was a continuous strip of coast-line having a width of about fifty miles, running from the one hundred and forty-first meridian to the lowest point of Russian territory at the south end of the Prince of Wales Island. It was specifically stated that the line should follow the sinuosities of the coast. There was no thought on anybody's part that this Russian coast-line was to be broken into detached parts by the access at various places of the British possessions to the in-



WHEN WILL SAMUEL UNDERSTAND?

JOHN BULL: "My dear Samuel, let me once more impress upon you that this boy of mine attained his majority long ago. Settle your international disputes with him [aside], and from what I've seen he's pretty well able to look after his own interests."—From the *Witness* (Montreal).



THE REAL PEACE CONGRESS.

From the *Evening Post* (San Francisco).

lets or bays which indent that irregular shore. The maps which the Russians and the British alike drew after that agreement, and which they have always continued to draw, have not differed in general from that which any one may see by turning to the map in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," for example. When the United States bought Alaska from Russia, this country, of course, came into possession of whatever lay on the Russian side of the line fixed in 1825. All the official maps of Canada down to a few years ago agreed with the maps of the United States, of England, and of the rest of the world in making the coast-line strip which the United States had purchased a continuous one, with a due margin of territory extending inland at every point from the actual line of tidal water.

*Canadian
Views and
Aspirations.*

The Canadian Government has now set up a theory, apparently of very recent invention, based upon its natural desire to obtain a seaport which would give convenient access to the natural routes into the Klondike region. It would be strange, certainly, if the Canadians did not desire to possess the advantage of ports on such inlets as the so-called Lynn Canal. But there could be no possible hope of realizing such desires unless the United States should consent to revert to the treaty of 1825 and construe it all over again in a new way. What the people of the United States understood a few years ago, when the boundary question came up, was simply that the practical work of delimiting the frontier and setting monuments had to be done, and that this could not involve any question of principle, but merely some expert work in surveying. The danger of the complete failure of the work of the joint high commission seems to have been due wholly to the Canadian determination not to allow other subjects of dispute to be settled, unless the United States should be willing to open up the whole question of the meaning of the treaty of 1825, in the hope that Canada might gain at least one harbor that would open an all-Canadian route to the Klondike by way of the Dalton trail.

*Is There a
Question to
Arbitrate?*

It would seem as if the universal acceptance of the more obvious meaning of the treaty during the greater part of a century might well have been regarded by the United States as final. The willingness of our Government, on any terms whatever, to discuss its title to its own conceded continuous strip of Alaskan coast-line is a remarkable instance of magnanimity. The situation does not even faintly resemble the boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana, where successive British governments have arbitrarily changed the line from time to time and where the British claims have never been conceded by any other government or recognized on any maps except very recent ones drawn in England. In the case of this Alaskan boundary question, if anything is to be arbitrated it would seem more reasonable to begin by submitting to arbitration the question whether or not there is really any doubt as to the meaning of the treaty of 1825, or as to the validity of the American tenure of the strip received from Russia, that would warrant the resort to arbitration to interpret the original document. In other words, first arbitrate the question whether there is anything to arbitrate. That new circumstances have arisen that lead your neighbor to covet your land does not of

necessity impair your title nor subject you to the duty of treating an adventurous claim as if it were a serious one. The only proper way to dispose of the differences between Canada and the United States is to deal with each one on its merits. It seems now pretty clear that the somewhat abrupt termination of the proceedings last summer of the joint high commission was due to the Canadian determination to make the settlement of all other disputes contingent upon the Alaskan boundary question. It is well to have this known, in order that if nothing, after all, should come of all these negotiations, the responsibility for failure should be put exactly where it belongs.

*Great Britain
and the
Transvaal.*

The British Government has seemed at times during the past month to be on the verge of the terrible mistake of making war against the Transvaal without just cause. Sooner or later the steady development of British interests in South Africa must inevitably bring the Transvaal into close and harmonious relation—probably into complete political union—with the adjacent British provinces. But the present eagerness of certain British mining and commercial interests to coerce the stubborn little republic over which Paul Krüger presides merits only severe condemnation. Under treaty arrangements made in 1884 it is true that Great Britain has a measure of control over the foreign affairs of the Transvaal. But it is solemnly agreed that in its internal affairs the government of the Transvaal is to exercise full and complete independence. The development of the gold district brought many thousands of the class of people who are attracted by mining booms, and it happens that the greater part of these newcomers are British subjects. The Transvaal has arranged its taxes in such a way that much of the public revenue comes out of the share that the government takes of the profits of the gold fields. This would seem highly appropriate. There could hardly be a better or fairer source of taxation. The mining corporations and their representatives in England, headed by the magnates of Mr. Rhodes' South African Company, are constantly declaiming against the outrageous injustice of the taxes that the Uitlanders are compelled to pay. But these statements are never wholly sincere. As respects a great part, at least, of the gold fields of the Transvaal, the government was the owner both of the land and of the mineral wealth beneath it, and it parted with its mining claims on a system of licenses, commissions, royalties, etc. The public treasury was entitled to as large a percentage of the output of the gold fields as it

could secure. The foreign mining companies certainly continue to monopolize the lion's share. It has also been a part of the taxation policy of the Transvaal to collect a heavy import tax on dynamite and explosives, these being used in mining operations. But this is purely a question of internal policy. According to the latest report, the total collections under the head of tax on explosives amount to about £300,000 a year. It is ridiculous to pretend that such a tax constitutes a legitimate grievance on the part of the British Government against the government of the South African republic. But one hears still more of the franchise question, if possible, than of the taxation question as a grievance of the Uitlanders. At present foreigners may become naturalized citizens after a residence of two years, but this does not make them burghers of the first class. The first-class burghers are a body composed principally of the native Boers, and naturalized aliens can only be admitted to this fully privileged body after a considerable term of years in the country. Here, again, the questions involved are purely those of domestic policy. - Under the treaty of 1884 Mr. Chamberlain's British Colonial Office has no more authority to dictate the terms upon which foreigners may become citizens of the South African republic than President Krüger has to name the terms upon which foreigners may become naturalized citizens of the British Cape Colony.

*A Question
that Time
will Settle.*

It is not to be supposed that the Dutch farmers—who at great hardship two-thirds of a century ago withdrew from their old homes in the Cape Colony and in Natal to get away from the conquering English and to govern themselves—should now be eager to put themselves in the position of an effaced minority by placing the full political sovereignty in the hands of a crowd of mining adventurers who have come from every part of the world to seek their fortunes on the gold-bearing reefs of the Johannesburg district. These newcomers find some of the conditions irksome and inconvenient, and it ill suits their pride to be ruled over by the unprogressive Boers. But their grievances are not of a kind to disturb the peace of nations. Their appeals to the deep sympathy of mankind as the unhappy victims of oppression are trumpery and nonsense. What they want is to rule the Transvaal. The American sojourner in Germany may not like the police methods in vogue there and may find the institutions on many accounts irksome; but it does not follow that the American Government has any reason to demand that Germany should change her internal laws and gov-



Photo by Duffus Bros., Johannesburg.

PRESIDENT KRÜGER.

ernment. The easy answer is that people who do not like the way foreign countries are governed are at liberty to return to their own homes. If British subjects were being massacred in the Transvaal, or if their goods were subjected to confiscation, or if they were in any manner treated with unjust discrimination, the situation would be very different. As matters stand, the British Government has no reason for interfering which would not equally justify the Government of the United States or that of Germany in doing the same thing. The foreigners of the Transvaal are by no means all British. England can, of course, persist in her present policy of massing troops in South Africa and can seize a pretext to declare war. But it would be a stupid war and a very costly one as well. There is nothing whatever to fight about. It does not necessarily follow, indeed, that President Krüger, whose position is legally correct, is taking a course that is wise in statesmanship or in all respects commendable in ethics. The conference between President Krüger and Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner at Cape Town, which was held in the early days of June at the capital of the Orange Free State, failed to accomplish any results, for the reason that

Krüger declined to make the so-called "reforms" that Milner demanded, while Milner declined to submit disputes to international arbitration in the way that Krüger suggested. For the time being the advantages are altogether on the side of Krüger; but the future belongs to the British, without a doubt. It is a pity that there is not more enlightenment on the side of the Boer government and less of the John Bull aggressiveness on the other side. Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Chamberlain seem to have been willing to bring on a war. Lord Salisbury, on the other hand, is supposed to have been resolutely adverse to pushing matters to the point of bloodshed. England's relations with Germany and other strong powers are now of such a nature that President Krüger could expect no support, either material or moral, from any outside direction, excepting possibly from the little Orange Free State and from a small part of the kindred Dutch-speaking population of Cape Colony and Natal. The plain truth is that it is the height of folly for England to consider that there is at present any such thing as a Transvaal question. There would be no such question talked of if it were not for the plotting of mining companies and other speculative and commercial enterprises of a private nature that are trying to get the British Government behind their schemes. The whole civilized world now admits that it is only a question of a little time when the Boer *régime* must yield to the advance of a higher civilization in Africa. It will be the part of real statesmanship to allow the situation to develop of itself.

Justice Tri-
umphant in
France.

For several weeks past the affairs of the French republic have held a central place in the attention of all nations. If, a few months ago, the Dreyfus drama seemed to be moving slowly and uncertainly, no one can complain that the play has dragged or has been lacking in scenes of intense interest since the decision was made to submit the question of a revision of the court-martial to the highest law court of the nation. The confession and suicide of Colonel Henry may perhaps be regarded as the turning-point in the plot. The conscience of the French people began to be aroused and public opinion gradually veered as one Frenchman after another allowed himself to become open-minded to the truth. Our modern institutions of government and society have many faults, doubtless; but it is cheering to observe that when these institutions are put to a severe moral test they show their fundamental soundness. And the further fact is revealed that the cure for the ills of things modern does not lie in reaction toward older systems, but rather in the opposite



CAPT. ALFRED DREYFUS.

direction of the further development of democratic ideals. The Dreyfus case affords a marvelous illustration of the modern hold upon mankind of the simple principle of justice to the individual. In France under Louis Napoleon, or under any former monarchical *régime*, there would have been no Dreyfus case, for the reason that arbitrary means would have been found to dispose finally of the victim and to extinguish all agitation at the very beginning. If the public had known anything at all, it would merely have known that a not very popular captain of artillery, belonging to the Hebrew race, had been accused of selling military secrets to foreign governments, had been found guilty on trial by court-martial, and had been disposed of for the safety of the nation and the honor of the army. That would have been the end of the whole matter. Even under the improved republican *régime* the case seemed almost hopeless.

Nevertheless there was a chance. *The Vindication of Dreyfus.* The wife of Dreyfus, instead of permitting herself to die of a broken heart, determined to live in the faith that she could secure a vindication of her husband. She has shown a heroism that will shine bright on the pages of history many centuries hence. The greatness and strength of her character remind us of certain noble women of ancient days, whose dignity, constancy, and sublime faith appeal to the sculptor's art. It became necessary

for Madame Dreyfus and her friends to satisfy themselves, first, that the crimes of which Captain Dreyfus had been convicted had really been committed by some one, and, second, to fasten them upon the man who was really guilty. They soon found reason to believe that some officer of the French army had actually been engaged in treasonable work, and in due time they discovered that the guilty man was a certain Colonel Esterhazy. Their discoveries did not make much headway until the proofs had convinced a Protestant senator of high reputation for integrity, named Scheurer-Kestner. Zola, also, at about this time looked into the matter and became convinced. The government, however, and the general staff of the army informed the houses of Parliament and the country that they were perfectly familiar with all the evidence and that there was no doubt whatever of the guilt of Dreyfus. It was intimated that there were important reasons of state which made it impossible to disclose to the public all the documentary proofs in the case, but that there was no question whatever of the convincing character of the evidence. It happened, meantime, that Colonel

Dreyfus. Although the discovery of these forgeries led to the confession and immediate death either by suicide or murder of Colonel Henry, and although there was plenty of evidence available that Esterhazy had been engaged in all sorts of scandalous transactions—while solemn assurances came from Germany, Italy, and other governments that they had never had any transactions with Dreyfus—it seemed almost impossible to make progress with the effort to right a great wrong. The people and the newspapers of France could not bring themselves to believe that the army organization which was at once the pride and the strength of the nation was corrupt at the very center. The chiefs of the general staff still insisted that Dreyfus was unquestionably guilty, and one war minister after another stood firmly on that ground.

*The Righting
of Public
Opinion.*

It was much easier for the average Frenchman to believe that an obscure captain who had actually been tried and found guilty was indeed the culprit than to believe that a considerable number of men of greater rank and eminence in the army were leagued in a scandalous conspiracy. They had boundless faith and pride in the army, and they were not willing even to entertain suspicion. That the French people should have felt in this way will not seem so strange when the whole episode has receded far enough to be viewed in its successive phases and true proportions. Less creditable, of course, was the scandalous unfairness that was shown in the Zola trial, where the judges themselves, in the depth of their prejudice, made the occasion a travesty. Zola had accused for the sake of an opportunity to bring the evidence before the court. His evidence



MADAME DREYFUS AND HER CHILDREN AT THEIR HOME IN PARIS.

(From the London Graphic.)

Picquart, an intelligent officer of high reputation connected with the general staff, had occasion to examine the testimony in his official capacity as chief of the secret intelligence office, and his inquiries soon convinced him that some of the documents which were regarded as the most unquestionable proofs against Dreyfus were more or less clumsy forgeries, while others, not forgeries, were in the handwriting of Esterhazy rather than

was excluded and he was found guilty of criminal libel. Colonel Picquart was imprisoned on charges of a somewhat kindred nature. But the pendulum has swung back. Colonel Picquart is released and his probity has general acknowledgment. Zola is completely vindicated. The delay which was occasioned by the transfer of the revision question from the criminal section of the Court of Cassation to the full court proved fortunate in



PRESIDENT BALLOT-BEAUPRE, OF THE COURT OF CASSATION, READING HIS REPORT IN FAVOR OF DREYFUS.

the end, because the decision of the smaller body was amply sustained by the larger one. Nothing could have been more impressive, dignified, and conclusive beyond dispute than the review and summing up that was presented by the president of the Court of Cassation on June 4.

*Dreyfus
Ordered Home
to France.*

The findings of the old court-martial of December, 1894, were broken and annulled, and it was announced that the accused would appear before a new court-martial to assemble at Rennes for a decision on the following question :

Is Dreyfus guilty of having in 1894 practiced machinations or entertained relations with a foreign power or its agents, to engage it to counsel hostilities or undertake war against France, and having supplied it with means thereto by delivering to it notes and documents contained in a document called the *bordereau*?

Orders were at once sent by cable to the penal authorities on Devil's Island to turn Captain Dreyfus over to the custody of the military commander of French Guiana, and he sailed for France on June 9 on board the warship *Sfax*. There was sufficient reason to expect that his second court-martial would be exceedingly brief

and would result in his acquittal. Every particle of the alleged evidence against him had been satisfactorily disposed of, and the process of manufacturing supplementary papers in the Dreyfus case from time to time as they were needed has apparently been discontinued by the army chiefs as unprofitable, not to say dangerous.

*Rallying
'Round
the Republic.*

The decision of the Court of Cassation setting aside the judgment of the first court-martial was well received by the great majority of the people of France, whose eyes were at length opened to the truth. There were factions remaining, however, that professed themselves the especial champions of the army and pretended still to believe in the guilt of Dreyfus. These factions tried in various ways to show their hostility to the republic as personified by the new president, Loubet. The royalist pretenders were busy behind the scenes, and kindred disturbing elements undertook to make the return of Major Marchand the occasion for demonstrations that might lift that praiseworthy explorer on a wave of enthusiasm to the position of a military dictator. All these efforts, however, only served to show how firmly established the republic is in the convictions of the

great body of the French people. The royalist folly came to a climax at a fashionable racing event on Sunday, June 4, the day after the Court of Cassation had given its decision. President Loubet, in accordance with French official custom, was present at the races at the Auteuil course, and was subjected to concerted insults

order of the ministry to guard against possible rioting. It would have been wiser if the government had shown a more discerning appreciation of the spirit in which the great community had turned out to show its support of good order and stable institutions. There was no need of soldiers; and the Republic should have been entrusted by the Dupuy ministry to its friends, the common people.



MAJOR MARCHAND.

on the part of young scions of the families that are attached to the royalist traditions. Several hundred arrests followed and there was great excitement. The riots were, however, of no deep significance, and were not participated in by large numbers of people. It was determined on the part of all supporters of the republic, as against the noisy threats of the reactionists, to make on the following Sunday an immense demonstration of an entirely peaceable character in honor and support of the president and in token of the popular adherence to the existing order of things. Even the socialists, as well as the radicals and moderate republicans, were eager to participate in such a demonstration. The most important racing event of the year, the Grand Prix, was set for Sunday, June 11, and President Loubet announced his intention to drive out to the race-course. The plans of the various parties supporting the republic were well carried out, and the president's route was lined by hundreds of thousands of well-wishers, while the impudent crew that insulted him on the previous Sunday was completely silenced. Good order and good temper prevailed everywhere, the one serious mistake being the unnecessary presence of great bodies of soldiery distributed by

The next step was to make sure that the remaining acts in the Dreyfus drama would be performed under satisfactory management. The ministry of Charles Dupuy had fallen into great disfavor. It had lost friends on all sides, because it had failed to convince either the revisionists or the anti-revisionists of its consistency and its sincerity. The public was now demanding that poetic justice should be done, and that the Dreyfus drama should end not only with the vindication of the long suffering victim, but also with the unmasking and punishment of the real villains. It was not believed by those who were determined to go to the bottom of the situation that it would be possible to secure the punishment of those high in authority, like General Mercier and General de Boisdeffre, if Dupuy continued at the head of the ministry. The public did not deem it sufficient to punish Col. Paty de Clam, guilty though he is; for this unmitigated rascal has been an accomplice and tool rather than the principal in the military conspiracy that manufactured the false evidence against Dreyfus and that for so long a time protected Esterhazy. It is generally believed that President Loubet has all along been in a position to favor the full and final triumph of right and justice, and that he had foreseen the necessity of an early change of cabinet. The substitution of one ministry for another in France sometimes seems capricious and needless; but in this particular case the overthrow of a ministry came at exactly the logical moment as recording the calm and sensible judgment of the community to the effect that its usefulness was at an end, and that the unfinished business which occupies the public attention could better be transacted by a new ministry. It did not prove an easy matter, however, to get the new cabinet launched. The task was first undertaken by M. Poincaré, who failed to rally about him the combination of strong men whose membership in his cabinet he desired. He informed President Loubet, therefore, of his inability to command the situation. It was expected that Senator Waldeck-Rousseau would have better success, although this was at first in doubt.



SENATOR WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.
(Eminent French Republican.)

*Spain's Sale
of
Islands.*

Germany has carried out her purpose of adding by purchase to her colonial possessions those scattered islands in the Pacific that were no longer of any use to Spain and that the United States did not care to acquire as a result of the late war. These groups are known collectively as the Carolines and the Ladrões. Our Government had acquired Guam, at the southern end of the Ladrone group, and had no use for any of the other islands, which were small and widely scattered. German traders have been active for a number of years past in these specks of Micronesian territory, and the German Government may be expected to manage their affairs well. Many people in the United States were interested in the Caroline Islands, not because of their commercial value, but because they had first been made known to the world by the successful labors of American missionaries. Subsequently the Spaniards came there and claimed possession, interfering arbitrarily and harmfully with the beneficent work that had been accomplished by Americans. The Germans, presumably, will treat the American missionaries with fairness. Our Government has been in a position to dictate the future of the Carolines, and it is to be supposed that the cordial approval at Washington of the German acquisition of Spanish title has been gained in part by German assurances of friendly protection for the remarkable work of civilization among the natives of Micronesia that Americans have so long carried on.

*Germany
in
Oceania.*

The Germans attempted some fourteen or fifteen years ago to assume control of the Carolines. No other outside jurisdiction was exercised at that time, the government of the islands being carried on by the native chiefs under the moral influence of the American missionaries. But it occurred to the Spaniards to put in a claim of sovereignty; and the Pope, who was called in as an arbitrator, decided against the Germans. Germany was given certain preferential trade rights, however, and as no other nation has been actively bidding for what is no longer of any possible use to Spain, it was quite in the natural order of things that Germany should take possession. The purchase has been criticised a good deal by the German press on the score that it adds nothing to the real colonial or imperial strength of Germany, and that Spain, in receiving 25,000,000 pesetas, got decidedly the best of the bargain. But inasmuch as Germany has done well with the Marshall Islands, with a part of the Solomon group, and with the portion of New Guinea over which her protectorate was extended in 1884-85, it was to be expected that the colonial party would seek the first opportunity to buy the Ladrões and Carolines. Distances are great in the Pacific Ocean, and the Carolines and Ladrões are scattered over hun-



SPAIN: "Now, then! Who wants this beautiful remnant?"—From the *Times* (Philadelphia).

dreds of miles north, south, east, and west. They lie to the eastward of the Philippines at an average distance of perhaps 1,000 miles. Directly east of the Carolines, some hundreds of miles distant, are the Marshall Islands, which the Germans are now well administering. The Samoan group is several hundred miles still further east and is south of the equator; whereas the Marshalls, Carolines, and Ladrões, like the Philippines, are north of it. No very important news has come from Samoa since the arrival there of the commission, further than reports that everything is quiet and that the commissioners seem to be proceeding in a way that promises a satisfactory solution of all difficulties.

"Czar" The question of a successor to
Reed's Speaker Reed seems already to have
Successor been conclusively settled, with the
Presumptive. acquiescence of the entire body of Republican Congressmen. The preponderance of sentiment was clearly for a man west of the Alleghanies. Gradually it began to appear that the Hon. David B. Henderson, of Iowa, was more acceptable as a second choice than any other candidate to the friends of a number of aspirants who had entered the race at the start. Colonel Henderson, who was then twenty-one years of age, enlisted as a private in an Iowa regiment in 1861. He was promptly made a first lieutenant and in 1863 lost a foot in battle. For a year or more after that he was engaged in enrollment and recruiting work, but in 1864 he entered active service again as colonel of the Forty-sixth Regiment of Iowa Infantry. At the close of the war he was admitted to the bar. He served, however, for several years as collector of internal revenue before taking up active law practice in his home city of Dubuque. His Congressional career began with his election to the Forty-eighth Congress in 1882, so that his reelection next fall—which the added prestige of his elevation to the Speakership must make certain—will give him the assurance of full twenty years of consecutive service in Congress. Mr. Henderson is chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House and a member of the Committee on Rules. It is through this committee that the Speaker exercises a large part of his great authority in the handling of the business of Congress; and Mr. Henderson's position has made him as familiar as any other man with the methods of Speaker Reed. For the first time in the history of the country the Speakership will have been conferred upon a representative of a State west of the Mississippi River. Mr. Henderson has great personal popularity in his district, where many Democrats are accustomed to vote

for him although his Republicanism is of the most aggressive type. He is also a favorite among his colleagues in Congress regardless of party, and his reputation is that of a man of high and incorruptible character. He is a debater of vigor and eloquence. The Speaker of our House of Representatives is very much more than a mere presiding officer, and indeed he is the most powerful personage in the Government next to the President. It is scarcely to be expected that Mr. Henderson will show precisely the traits that earned the titles of autocrat and czar for Mr.



Photo by Bell.

HON. DAVID B. HENDERSON, OF IOWA.

(Who will succeed Mr. Reed as Speaker.)

Reed; but there is reason to expect him to show firmness and efficiency. Certain methods which Mr. Reed introduced as innovations have now become lastingly established, to the benefit of the country. Nobody supposes that under Mr. Henderson there will be any return to the methods of the old filibustering days before the Speaker could count a quorum.

*The War
in the
Philippines.*

The existing situation in the Philippines is very fully discussed in an article contributed to this number of the REVIEW by the man at this moment best qualified of all men in the United States to give reliable information and valuable opinions. Mr. John Barrett, who is still a young man, having graduated at Dartmouth ten years ago, has spent

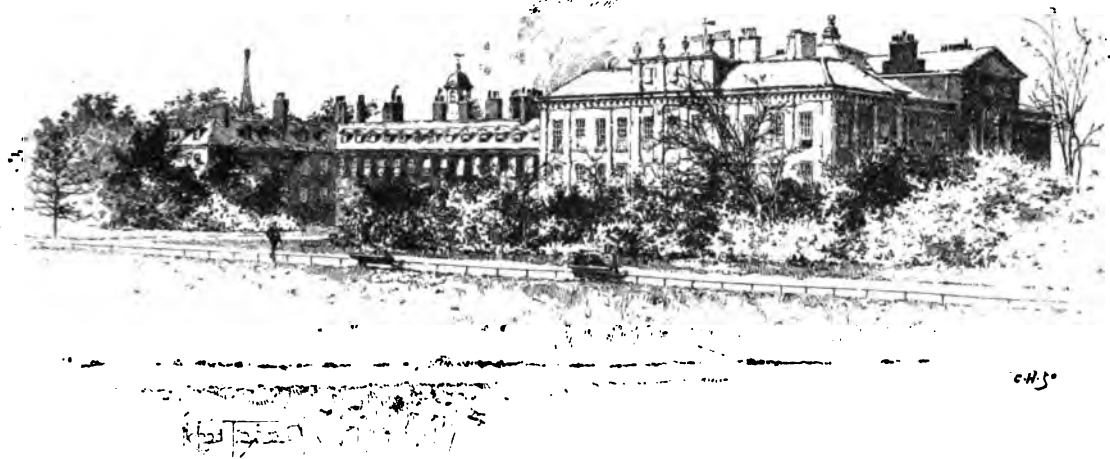
the last five years in the far East. He was sent to Siam as United States minister in 1894, and he has given industrious study of the problems of the far East from the American point of view. There is little in the immediate Philippine situation that calls for a summing up in this department of the *Review*. Suffice it to say that our army has been surprising the Filipinos by its unexpected activity in the height of the rainy season, while the Filipinos on their part have been surprising our army and our Government at Washington by the stubborn and aggressive character of the fight they have continued to make. The death of their most prominent military man, General Luna, was reported last month, and the news is seemingly true, though such reports are hard to confirm. The return of volunteer regiments from Manila has made it necessary to provide for the immediate embarkation of several regiments of regulars as reinforcements to the army of General Otis. The statistics of the condition of our men in Luzon show a better average condition of health than was supposed to exist a few weeks ago.

The Civil-Service Rules. On May 29 President McKinley issued an order which withdrew a large number of places from the operation of the system of appointment under competitive examination controlled by the Civil Service Commission. At least 4,000 positions are affected, and it is claimed by civil-service reformers that the number is more than 10,000. Mr. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, who has always been accounted a supporter to the fullest extent of the doctrine of the merit system, stoutly repudiates the charges made by the Civil Service Reform Association, and declares that the modifications provided for in the new order are in the interest of the public service and in no sense due to the clamor of the spoilsmen. The orders of President Cleveland in 1896 were of the most sweeping kind, and they brought into the classified service and under the competitive system almost every federal office to which that system could possibly be made to apply. Some inconveniences, doubtless, resulted. For example, it does not seem unreasonable to allow high officials a full discretion in selecting their own private secretaries, when one considers the vastness of the discretion in other directions that they exercise in the performance of their ordinary duties. It might as well be acknowledged that the competitive examination system is, in many respects, an awkward, tedious, and absurd way of selecting public employees. But there are serious reasons why its adoption was necessary in the United States. And it will continue to be

necessary until there shall have arisen a new generation of politicians completely weaned from the notion that public offices are legitimate rewards for party or personal services.

Who Asked for the Change? The McKinley administration would have done better, in our judgment, to have put up with all the inconveniences and to have enforced the rules as they stood, without taking a single step in the backward direction. The country is not disposed to believe that the public service was really being harmed at any point by the operation of the merit system, or that any higher efficiency in the performance of public work will now actually result from this extensive modification. The only hearty praise that the order has received has come from avowed adherents of the spoils system. An order of that kind ought not to be made unless in consequence of some clear, strong, and well considered demand for it, backed up by a body of disinterested opinion. But where was the demand in this instance? President McKinley's own board of civil-service commissioners was not even consulted, if undenied reports may be believed. Those Republican newspapers whose support of the administration has been most sincere and valuable have, as a rule, condemned the order as contrary to the President's own record and pledges and to the position of the party on the civil-service question.

Affairs in England. In recent weeks there has been a lull in British political activity. The Transvaal question has been prominent in the newspapers, but most Englishmen are relieved to find that Lord Salisbury has not the faintest notion of making war against President Krüger. The Alaska boundary has been discussed between the British Government and Ambassador Choate with the utmost courtesy on both sides, and it is only in Canada and the extreme northwestern part of the United States that the question is argued with feeling. The British opponents of Russia are much exercised over the easy manner in which Lord Salisbury's government has acquiesced in the Russian plan of a railroad straight to Peking, but the country as a whole evidently sustains Lord Salisbury. An interesting event has been the celebration of the eightieth birthday of Queen Victoria. The whole civilized world was glad to join in expressions of sincere congratulation. The Queen laid the corner-stone of a new museum in the west of London, gave her birthplace, Kensington Palace, to the nation, and made the announcement that she would not henceforth appear on public occasions. The Liberal party



KENSINGTON PALACE, THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE QUEEN, NOW OPENED TO THE PUBLIC.

might hope to gain back its lost hold upon the country in due time if only it could find strong and united leadership. Sir William Harcourt, though supposed to be in retirement, has continued his attacks upon ritualism in the established Church, and it is among possible things that the church question may come to be the dominating party issue. An episode of more than passing interest has been the attempt of two of the great London dailies to establish Sunday morning editions. The *Daily Telegraph* and the *Daily Mail* were the newspapers in question. They encountered so much opposition that they were glad to give up the experiment. The principal opposition was scarcely due to Sabatarian scruples. The feeling in England is that the higher interests of civilization do not demand seven-day journalism, and that the newspaper men themselves ought to be protected from the extra strain. Lord Rosebery was influential against the Sunday experiment.

*Famine
in
Russia.*

In Russia there is a famine in the northwestern provinces at present, of which Mr. Stead, who has been spending June at The Hague and who visited Russia in May, writes as follows: "The northeastern provinces of Russia are smitten with a great dearth, which, as it has left 3,000,000 people destitute, may rightly be regarded a famine. The Empress Dowager and the Red Cross Society are doing a noble work. The Emperor has subscribed enormous sums from his own purse, but it is to be feared that, despite all voluntary efforts, the mortality will be very great. No rain fell last year in a region as large as France, with the result that every green thing withered up,

and the unfortunate natives, many of whom are Tartars, and others belonging to various Finnish tribes, have been eking out a miserable existence by eating weeds, bark, and clay. Hence an outbreak of scurvy in a most malignant form, the description of which recalls some of the scenes of the lazaret house. These periodical recurrences of famine seem to prove that it is as necessary to organize a famine relief department in Russia as in India.

*The Lockout
in the
Russian
Universities.*

"Bad as the famine is, it is a less serious trouble for Russia than the wretched coil of misunderstanding and mismanagement which has resulted in the closing of all the universities in the empire. No greater disaster could be imagined for Russia than that the rising youth of the country should be driven into bitter antagonism to the Emperor, who is their hope for the future and around whom they should naturally rally. It would almost seem as if the ministers of the interior and of education had deliberately conspired in order to inoculate 30,000 university students throughout the empire with a bitter grudge against the one man without whose aid they cannot hope to remedy the evils against which they protest. Every one admits that the police blundered in the handling of the students at first. It is probably equally true that the students, being morbid, sensitive, and hot-headed withal, did not play their cards as well as they might have done in their protests against the treatment which they suffered at the hands of the police. But there is no reason to credit the story which the peccant ministers appear to have told the Emperor as to the existence of a formidable revolutionary plot on the part

of the students of the universities. In many cases their careers will be broken, their studies are interrupted, and in every part of Russia today young men and young women are brooding angrily over the misfortune which in many cases they have done nothing whatever to provoke."

Yale's New President.

The presidency of an important American university or college has become so exacting a position that an ever-increasing public interest is shown in the filling of vacancies when they occur. Originally the typical American college president was a clergyman, who stood high in his denomination by reason of his gifts as an intellectual leader and who was supposed to have a bent for metaphysics. The change from that point of view has been by no means revolutionary. The clerical president with a bent for metaphysics has not been repudiated, and he is still preferred by a great many colleges; but he must be something more than a mere theologian, and must add pronounced executive and organizing ability to a fair degree of acquaintance with modern educational systems and requirements. He must also be a man qualified to take the part of a leading citizen in his community and his State. Yale, for the first time in the history of that venerable institution, has found a president outside the rank of Congregational ministers. This, however, has been with the hearty acquiescence of the Congregational clergy and laymen who still constitute so considerable a part of Yale's constituency. Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, who now quietly takes up the duties of the president's office on the retirement of President Dwight at commencement time, possesses as many qualifications as the friends of Yale could fairly expect to find in one man. He has the advantage of being already familiar with every phase of Yale's life and work. He has the further advantage of having already earned so eminent a position in the country as a publicist and a man of weight that he will not be put to any embarrassment in trying to live up to his great position. Thus he will take the saddle with the firm and easy seat of a veteran. Professor Hadley is forty-three years of age and was born in New Haven. His father was Prof. James Hadley, eminent as a classical scholar and a teacher of philology, who also possessed a breadth and versatility that was evidenced by his admirable little volume of lectures on Roman law. Professor Hadley has become distinguished as a political economist, but his special studies rest upon the desirable basis of a very broad scholarship and a genuine interest in all departments of learning. There was a time

when, in the opinion of the country and of world at large, the teaching of economics at Yale was limited to brilliant theoretical attacks upon the American protective tariff. Professor Hadley, when the opportunity came to him to give up miscellaneous tutoring at his *alma mater* and devote himself to economics, introduced modern scientific methods which commanded the hearty confidence and respect of everybody, whether



Photo by Pach Bros.

PROF. ARTHUR T. HADLEY.

(The new president of Yale.)

free-traders or protectionists, orthodox gold or bimetallic heretics. At the time in the early 80s when he began as a post-graduate student to devote himself to political and economic subjects, the transportation question was an absorbing one in the United States. There was some furor against railroad monopolies at that time that exists at present against trusts. Professor Hadley, though still under thirty, wrote a book on the subject which did more than any other one thing to make the transportation problem really comprehensible to the American public. For two years he served as the commissioner of labor statistics for the State of Connecticut and so used the opportunity as to make himself deservedly trusted ever since as one of the foremost authorities upon labor organization, factory legislation, wage questions, and kindred matters. Professor Hadley is a writer of rare clearness and persuasiveness and a public speaker whose success lies in the fact that he always has something to say that is worth while.

California's Wise Choice. Another very interesting instance of a wise selection for the presidency of a great university is the choice of Prof. Benjamin I. Wheeler, of Cornell, to the headship of the University of California. Private benefactions—notably the princely gifts of Mrs. Hearst—are coöperating with the State treasury in the work of developing the university at Berkeley; and a great future is predicted for it. Professor Wheeler has been looked upon for several years past as a very promising piece of presidential timber. He has been professor of Greek and comparative philology at Cornell since 1886, and he is now forty-five years of age. His position as a classical scholar is thoroughly established, and his current papers on Alexander the Great in the *Century Magazine* have shown the wider public how broad a grasp he has upon the great movement of the world's political history, and also how entertainingly he can write. Professor Wheeler is anything but a recluse student of the type that gives a life's devotion to the dative case; and he is widely known in New York for his effectiveness as a campaigner and his unusual aptitude for practical politics. The regents of the University of California could not have made a better selection.



PROF. BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER.

(President-elect of the University of California.)

Dr. Faunce for Brown. The vacancy at Brown University, caused by the removal of President E. Benjamin Andrews to Chicago last year, has now been filled by the selection of the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, pastor of



REV. DR. WILLIAM H. P. FAUNCE.

(The new President of Brown University.)

the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New York City. Dr. Faunce is a prominent alumnus of Brown, having graduated with honor in 1880, after which he remained for a while as a tutor. Like Presidents-elect Hadley, of Yale, and Wheeler, of California, Dr. Faunce spent some time in post-graduate study in German universities. For several years he has been a trustee of Brown University, and during all the years of his pastorate he has kept close touch with educational and university work. There will be nothing experimental, therefore, in his return to Providence as the head of Rhode Island's fine and growing university. Dr. Faunce is a very brilliant public speaker, and his selection is regarded by all friends of Brown as wise and felicitous.

Other Educational Notes. There had been no official announcement of the choice of a president for Amherst when these pages were closed for the press, but it was generally understood that the choice of the trustees had fallen upon Prof. George Harris, of the Andover Theological Seminary, whose acceptance of the post would be hailed with satisfaction by the host of Amherst men throughout the country. The vacant chancellorship of the University of Iowa, it is understood, has been offered to the popular and successful head of the University

of Nebraska, Chancellor MacLean. It is also announced that the University of Oregon has chosen for its president Dr. F. S. Strong, a member of the teaching staff in the department of history at Yale and a Yale graduate of the year 1884. Mrs. Stanford has made over to the Stanford University a further vast amount of



THE LATE HON. RICHARD P. BLAND, OF MISSOURI.

property, and Mr. Carnegie has contributed the cost of a new engineering laboratory to the Stevens Institute. The opulent giver, it is said, is now in no danger of being neglected by the representatives of our always insatiate college world.

The Death of Mr. Bland. The Democratic situation may to some extent be affected by the death of the Hon. Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, which occurred at his home near Lebanon in that State on June 15. Mr. Bland was the foremost advocate in this country of the policy of the free coinage of silver. But for the electrical effect upon the convention of Mr. Bryan's famous speech, it is probable that Mr. Bland would have been the Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1896. His death will remove from the convention next year a Democratic leader who would certainly have contended strongly for an uncompromising plank in favor of free coinage. His Congressional career began with his election in 1872, and he had represented his district continuously with the exception of one term.

The Late Frank Thomson.

The president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Frank Thomson, died at his home near Philadelphia on June 5. Like his predecessors in the presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Thomson was a trained railroad man who was practically familiar with every detail of railroad work from the bottom to the top. Mr. Thomson, though only twenty years of age when the Civil War broke out, had spent several years in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona, where he had learned everything about the construction of locomotives and had shown great capacity. Col. Tom Scott was then general superintendent of the road, and when Lincoln made Colonel Scott an Assistant Secretary of War on account of his fitness to take charge of the transportation of troops and supplies, young Thomson became Scott's right-hand man in that work, and he made a marvelous record. In 1864, at the age of twenty three, Thomson became superintendent of one of the divisions of the Pennsylvania system. From that time forward he was advanced from time to time in the administration of the business of that great company, until, on the death of President George B. Roberts in 1897, he was promoted from the first vice-presidency to the highest position. His career in detail forms an essential part of the history of the wonderful development of railroad transportation in this country.

Other Obituary Notes.

In the obituary list of the month occur the names of some eminent Europeans, among whom are to be noted especially the Spanish statesman Emilio Castelar and the French artist Rosa Bonheur. Castelar was in his sixty-seventh year. While still a boy he was a prolific writer, and he had become a political orator of note by the time he was twenty-two or thereabouts. At twenty-five he was made professor of history in the University of Madrid. There followed a long career of political journalism, oratory, parliamentary activity, and labor for the promotion of the republican cause in Spain. For a short time in 1873 Castelar was at the head of the government. A few years later he accepted the constitutional monarchy as a practical necessity for Spain. Up to the very last Castelar was a constant and prolific writer for Spanish and foreign periodicals. He had formerly been a great admirer of the United States, but all his vehemence of rhetoric was turned against this country when it took up arms against the Spanish régime in Cuba. Mr. Ernest Knauff, in a special article elsewhere in this number, tells the story of the career of Rosa Bonheur.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From May 21 to June 18, 1899.)

THE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

May 23.—Generals MacArthur and Funston, with the Kansas and Montana volunteer infantry and the Utah Battery, disperse 800 insurgents entrenched on the railroad beyond San Fernando, near Santa Anita, Luzon; the insurgent loss is heavy, many prisoners being taken by the Americans....Two companies of the Third Infantry and two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, returning from San Miguel to Balinag, escorting a signal party, are harassed by insurgents; 1 American is killed and 14 wounded....General Lawton's expedition arrives at Malolos, having marched 120 miles in 20 days, had 22 fights, captured 28 towns, destroyed 300,000 bushels of rice, killed 400 insurgents, wounded double that number, and lost only 6 men killed and 31 wounded....The Oregon and Minnesota volunteers return to Manila for a rest from campaigning.

June 3.—Active operations are resumed against the insurgents to the east and southeast of Manila; a force commanded by Brigadier-General Hall and consisting of 11 companies of the Oregon regiment, 6 companies of the Colorado regiment, 4 troops of the Fourth Cavalry, 8 companies of the Fourth Infantry, 4 companies of the Ninth Infantry, 4 companies of the Wyoming regiment, and 4 mountain guns, advances from the pumping station, near Manila, while the Washington and North Dakota regiments and one battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, under Colonel Wholley, advance from Pasig.

June 4.—General Hall occupies Antipolo and continues his advance down the Morong peninsula.

June 5.—General Hall occupies Morong without resistance; the insurgents escape to the northeast.

June 10.—An advance is begun against the insurgents in the province of Cavite, south of Manila; a brigade consisting of 6 companies of the Colorado regiment, 2 battalions of the Ninth and 2 battalions of the Twenty-first Infantry, a troop of the Nevada cavalry, dismounted, and Scott's Battery, with 4 mountain guns, commanded by General Wheaton, and a brigade made up of the Second, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Infantry, 2 companies of the Twelfth Infantry, and a detachment of light artillery, commanded by General Ovenshine, all led by General Lawton, with an escort composed of Russell's detachment of the Signal Corps and Stewart's troop of the Fourth Cavalry, mounted, march south from San Pedro Macati, on the Pasig River, and then toward Bakor; after several sharp skirmishes the insurgents retreat southward along the shore; several of the Americans are wounded and many are prostrated by the heat; 2 officers are killed.

June 11.—The American troops occupy Las Pinas and Paranaque, former strongholds of the Filipino insurgents.

June 13.—General Lawton fights the liveliest engagement of the war south of Las Pinas; American field guns are engaged against a Filipino battery concealed in the jungle; the American gunboats bombard the insurgents along the shore in the vicinity of Bakor;



Photo by Baker.

HON. GEORGE E. NASH.

(Republican nominee for governor of Ohio.)

the Fourteenth and Twenty-first Infantry cross the Zapote River, carrying the trenches, while the insurgents are attacked in the rear by the Ninth and Twelfth Infantry and retreat to the fortified town of Imus, about four miles south of Bakor; 100 Filipinos are believed to have been killed and 300 wounded in the engagement.

June 15.—General Lawton captures the town of Imus.

June 16.—The insurgents attack the American lines in force near San Fernando and are repulsed with heavy loss by the brigades of Generals Funston and Hale.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

May 21.—Important changes in the tariff laws of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines are announced at Washington.

May 22.—The United States Supreme Court adjourns for the term....A special session of the New York Legislature called to consider amendments to the franchise-tax bill begins at Albany.

May 25.—The New York Legislature passes the amended franchise-tax bill and adjourns.

May 26.—Governor Roosevelt, of New York, signs the

amended franchise-tax bill as passed by the special session of the Legislature.

May 27.—Wisconsin Representatives in Congress decide to give their solid support to General Henderson, of Iowa, for the Speakership.

May 28.—The Social Democrats of Massachusetts nominate Winfield P. Porter for governor.

May 29.—President McKinley issues an order removing about 4,000 offices from the classified civil service and making other extensive changes.... The report of the Nicaragua Canal commission is submitted to the President.

May 30.—Governor Dyer, of Rhode Island, is inaugurated for a third term.

May 31.—The Republican Representatives in Congress from Minnesota decide to support General Henderson for Speaker.

June 1.—The Idaho Supreme Court rejects the application made in behalf of the Cœur D'Alene rioters for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

June 2.—Ohio Republicans nominate George K. Nash for governor.... Representative A. J. Hopkins, of Illinois, withdraws from the Speakership contest in favor of Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa.

June 3.—The Republican Representatives of Massachusetts and Maryland agree to support General Henderson for the Speakership.

June 6.—The Republican Representatives of New York decide to support General Henderson for the Speakership.

June 9.—President McKinley appoints the following commission, under authority of Congress, to determine



THE LATE SEÑOR CASTELAR, THE REPUBLICAN LEADER OF SPAIN.



Photo by Clinedinst.

THE DUKE DE ARCOS.

(Spanish minister to the United States.)

the most feasible and practical route for an isthmian canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans: Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N.; Samuel Pasco, of Florida; Alfred Noble, C.E., of Illinois; George S. Morrison, C.E., of New York; Col. Peter C. Hains, U. S. A.; Prof. William H. Barr, of Connecticut; Lieut.-Col. O. H. Ernst, U. S. A.; Lewis M. Haupt, C.E., of Pennsylvania; and Prof. Emory R. Johnson, of Pennsylvania.

June 14.—Pennsylvania Democrats meet in convention at Harrisburg.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT.—FOREIGN.

May 25.—In the Italian Chamber the new cabinet gains its first parliamentary victory by a majority of 81 in a house of 327.

May 29.—The trial of M. Déroulède on the charge of inciting the army to revolt is begun in Paris.... The Finnish Diet adopts without modification the military service bill recommended by the Finnish army committee and opposes the one proposed by Russia.

May 30.—The Queen Regent of Spain signs a decree appointing Marshal Martinez de Campos to the presidency of the Senate.

May 31.—M. Manan, the Procureur-Général of the Court of Cassation, pronounces in favor of a revision of the sentence of Captain Dreyfus passed in 1894, and asks the court to order a fresh court-martial.... M. Déroulède is acquitted of attempted treason.

June 2.—The Queen Regent of Spain, in her speech from the throne at the opening of the Cortes, announces that a bill will be presented ceding to Germany the Ladrone Islands, with the exception of Guam, which has been taken by the United States, the Carolines, and the Palaos Islands.

June 3.—The Court of Cassation at Paris renders its verdict, ordering a new court-martial for Dreyfus.

June 4.—A violent demonstration is made against President Loubet by anti-Semitic societies at the Auteuil race-course.

June 5.—The French Chamber of Deputies votes approval of the government's course in prosecuting the leaders in the attack on President Loubet....The British House of Commons, by a vote of 393 to 51, passes the grant of £30,000 to General Lord Kitchener; in the course of the debate Mr. John Morley registers a protest against the spoliation of the Mahdi's tomb.

June 12.—The French cabinet resigns because of an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies.

June 13.—Baron de Christiani is sentenced at Paris to four years' imprisonment for assaulting President Loubet.

June 14.—The new Austro-Hungarian customs bill is introduced in the Hungarian Diet.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

May 25.—The governor of Jamaica receives instructions from the Colonial Office at London to send two delegates from the legislature to Washington to confer with our State Department on Jamaica's tariff and reciprocity with the United States.

May 26.—A letter from Secretary Hay to Sir Alfred Austin on the subject of international copyright is made public.

May 27.—An official statement of the reasons for the breaking off in negotiations with Canada is made in Washington.

May 29.—The Spanish system of courts in the Philippines, which have been closed since the American occupation, is revived under American sovereignty....A statement is made in Washington defining the attitude of the United States commissioners in Alaskan boundary dispute.

May 30.—President Krüger and Sir Alfred Milner arrive at Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, to confer regarding the grievances of the Uitlanders.

June 3.—Diplomatic relations with Spain are resumed by the United States; President McKinley receives the Duke de Arcos, the new Spanish minister at Washington.

June 6.—The terms on which Spain cedes to Germany the Ladrone, Pelew, and Caroline Islands are made public in the German Reichstag.

June 7.—It is announced that the Bloemfontein conference between President Krüger and Sir Alfred Milner has resulted in failure.

June 14.—The Spanish Senate adopts the bill ceding Spain's remaining islands in the Pacific to Germany.... The Transvaal Raad accepts the franchise proposals made by President Krüger as his final concession to Great Britain, but suspends their operation till they are referred to popular vote.

June 15.—Servian troops are ordered out to expel Turkish and Albanian soldiers who have attacked Servian villages....The arbitrators in the Venezuelan boundary dispute hold their first session in Paris.

June 16.—A reciprocity treaty covering trade relations between the United States and Barbados is signed at Washington.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

May 20.—M. de Staal makes a presidential speech introducing business of conference....Three committees named: (1) Armaments; (2) Rules of War; (3) Arbitration.

May 23.—Presidents and vice-presidents are chosen for each of the committees.

May 25.—Committee No. 2 meets at the Huis ten Bosch, and is divided into two sections—namely that of the Brussels Conference and that of the Geneva Convention.

May 26.—Committee No. 3 on arbitration, under the presidency of M. Bourgeois, meets; the principle of mediation and arbitration accepted without dissent; Russian proposals introduced; Sir Julian Pauncefote proposes permanent tribunal; sub-committee of eight appointed; sub-committee No. 1 on armaments, under the presidency of M. Beernaert, meets.

May 27.—Both sections of committee No. 2 meet and deal with the treatment of prisoners of war and the extension of the Geneva Convention to maritime warfare.

May 29.—Sub-committee No. 3 considers the Russian arbitration plan along with that proposed by Sir Julian Pauncefote....Sub-committee No. 1 considers the limitation to artillery in use in navies and fortresses; substance of Sir Julian Pauncefote's proposal published.

May 30.—The text of the Russian proposals on arbitration is published.

May 31.—Proposals of Britain and of the United States commissioners are communicated to the sub-committee, or "*Comité de Rédaction*," of the Arbitration Committee; the text of the American project is published.

June 1.—The American plan of mediation is unanimously adopted by the sub-committee of the arbitration section.

June 5.—The arbitration section adopts the proposals of the sub-committee, including the first six clauses of the Russian scheme of arbitration, the Italian proposal, and the scheme of special mediation proposed by Secretary Holls, of the American delegation.

June 9.—The drafting committee of the arbitration section begins consideration of the proposition for a permanent tribunal.

June 13.—The Red Cross sub-committee of the section on rules of war reports in favor of the Geneva Convention as applied to naval warfare.



COL. DU PATY DE CLAM.
(Inquisitor of Dreyfus.)



Photo by Baker.

DR. W. W. KEENE.

(New president of the American Medical Association.)

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

May 21.—The steamship *Paris*, of the American Line, goes on the rocks near the Manacles, off the Cornish coast; the passengers, with their baggage and the mails, are landed safely at Falmouth; the ship has to be abandoned.... The town of Porosow, Poland, is destroyed by fire, with a loss of 12 lives.... A monument to President Carnot is unveiled at Dijon, France.

May 22.—The International Miners' Congress meets at Brussels.

May 23.—Admiral Dewey, on the *Olympia*, arrives at Hong Kong.... The peace jubilee at Washington begins with a military and naval parade.

May 24.—Queen Victoria's eightieth birthday is observed throughout the world.... The Tuberculosis Congress is opened in Berlin.... Twelve persons are killed and 50 wounded in disturbances growing out of a workmen's strike at Riga, in Russia.

May 25.—Prof. Arthur T. Hadley is elected president of Yale University.... The International Miners' Congress unanimously carries a resolution in favor of a minimum wage, which each nation should fix for itself.... One hundred and fifty buildings are destroyed by fire at St. John, N. B., and 1,000 persons rendered homeless.

May 26.—The failure is announced of Neilson Brothers, an important firm in the steel and iron trade at Glasgow.

May 28.—Seven persons are killed and 40 injured in a train wreck on the Chicago, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R., near Waterloo, Iowa.

May 30.—Yellow fever reappears in New Orleans.... Ex-President Harrison delivers an oration at the tomb of Lafayette.

May 31.—Mrs. Jane L. Stanford conveys to the Stanford University the bulk of her property, real and personal.

June 1.—Major Marchand is warmly received in Paris.... Baltimore shipbuilders go on strike for a nine-hour day.

June 2.—Six masked men hold up a Union Pacific

train near Wilcox, Wyo., blow up the express car with dynamite, and escape with their booty.

June 3.—The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Fauce is elected president of Brown University.

June 9.—A. J. Cassatt is elected president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to succeed the late Frank Thomson.

June 10.—The torpedo-boat *Stringham* is launched at Wilmington, Del.... Street-railroad employees in Cleveland go on strike, tying up fourteen lines.... The American cup defender *Columbia* is launched at Bristol, R. I.

June 12.—A tornado destroys the principal part of New Richmond, Wis., killing 150 persons and injuring 200.... T. G. Shaughnessy is chosen to succeed Sir William Van Horne as president of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

June 13.—The town of Herman, in Nebraska, is destroyed by a tornado and 40 persons are killed, while many more are seriously injured.... A statue of President Chester A. Arthur is unveiled in Madison Square, New York City.

June 14.—Henry O. Havemeyer testifies before the Industrial Commission in Washington regarding the business methods of the American Sugar Refining Company.

June 16.—The Standard Oil Company, incorporated in New Jersey, increases its capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$110,000,000.

OBITUARY.

May 22.—Gen. Christian D. Wolff, of St. Louis, veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, 77.

May 23.—Gen. Moritz Perezel, 87.



Photo by Davis & Sanford.

A. J. CASSATT.

(New president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.)



Photo by Aime Dupont.

THE LATE AUGUSTIN DALY.

May 24.—Lord Esher, 83....Rev. Canon Wilkinson, 83....Maj.-Gen. Sir Claud Hamilton, 68.

May 25.—Emilio Castelar, the Spanish orator and politician, 66....Rosa Bonheur, the French artist, 77 (see page 34).

May 27.—Dr. Alphonse Charpentier, of the Paris Academy of Medicine, 63....Gen. George W. West, of Athol, Mass., 67....Col. David French Boyd, formerly president of the Louisiana State University, 64.

May 28.—Dr. Henry E. Crampton, of New York City, 62....Ex-Gov. Frederick William M. Holliday, of Virginia, 71.

May 29.—Gen. Minto Playfair, 71.

May 30.—Dr. Norman Kerr, the British inebriate specialist....General de Ganay, of Paris, 56.

May 31.—Albert Pack, the well-known Michigan capitalist and politician.

June 1.—John Smart, the Scottish landscape painter, 60....Robert Cox, member of the British Parliament for South Edinburgh, 54....Capt. Henry Horn, yachting editor of the London *Times*.

June 2.—Gov. William H. Ellerbe, of South Carolina, 87....Ex-Gov. Elisha Baxter, of Arkansas, 72....William John Haines, a veteran of the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Civil War, 112.

June 3.—Johann Strauss, the famous Viennese composer, 74.

June 4.—Duncan A. Mackellar, a well-known illustrator in black and white, 32.

June 5.—Frank Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 58.

June 6.—Frederick O. Prince, former mayor of Boston, 81....Robert Wallace, Liberal member of the British Parliament for East Edinburgh.

June 7.—Sister Mary Frances Cusack, known as the "Nun of Kenmare," 69....Augustin Daly, the theatrical manager, 61....Henry L. Clinton, a prominent New York lawyer, 79.

June 8.—Gridley James Fox Bryant, once a well-known American architect, 83.

June 10.—John J. Lalor, of Washington, a writer on political and economic subjects....Capt. Henry Nichols, commanding the United States monitor *Monadnock* in Philippine waters.

June 11.—Rev. Dr. William Garden Blaikie, of Edinburgh, 79.

June 13.—Dr. Lawson Tait, pioneer in abdominal surgery, 55.

June 15.—Representative Richard Parks Bland, of Missouri, 64....Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby, U. S. N., 76....Locke Richardson, the elocutionist.

June 16.—Archbishop Sourrien, of Rouen, 74.

June 18.—Ex-United States Senator Benjamin E. Harding, of Oregon, 67.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE following conventions and gatherings have been announced for the coming month: The National Educational Association at Los Angeles, Cal., on July 11-14; the annual convention of the National Association of Officials of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the United States, at Augusta, Maine, on July 12-14; the International Christian Endeavor convention at Detroit, on July 5-10; the World's Students' Conference at Northfield, Mass., on July 1-9; the conference of the Young Women's Christian Association, also at Northfield, July 13-24; the international conference of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Indianapolis, on July 20-23; the international convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, at Richmond, Va., on July 18-16; the decennial jubilee convention of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church at Lynn, Mass., on July 12-19, and the National Amateur Press

Association at Chicago, on July 5-7. A large number of summer schools will be in session during the month, and the Greater America Exposition will be opened at Omaha.

In October next it is planned to hold at Norfolk, Va., a carnival on the lines of the Mardi Gras of New Orleans. The features now being arranged for include spectacular street pageants, pyrotechnic displays, including representations of the battle of Manila and the destruction of Cervera's fleet, a yacht race for a trophy cup, marine sports, and a grand fancy dress ball. It is hoped to have several of Uncle Sam's warships present, and the Spanish cruiser *Reina Mercedes*, now lying at Norfolk Navy Yard, will be open to inspection. The carnival will take place at the same time with the Virginia State fair.

At Indianapolis, Ind., on October 10-13, will occur the "National Reunion of the Blue and the Gray."

SOME POLITICAL CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.



"NEVER TOUCHED ME!"
From the Times (Philadelphia.)



THE CYCLONE IS COMING.
BRYAN: "I wonder if it will drive me off the earth again!"
From the Press (Pittsburg).



ET TU BRUTE!
"Through this the sugared Havemeyer stabbed;
This was the most unkindest cut of all," etc.
(From McKinley's oration after Havemeyer stabbed the trusts.)—From the Journal (New York).



THE CIVIL SERVICE AXEMAN.—From the Journal (New York)



"OTHERWISE ENGAGED."

PEACE: "Dear me! How very dreadfull I wish I could stop to settle that affair, but I've a pressing appointment at The Hague."—From *Punch* (London).



"I've got you, Mr. Porcupine, but——"
From the *World* (New York).



ANOTHER IMPORTANT CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

Ten million votes reward for the arrest of the abductor of this infant. N. B.—Questions will be asked.

From the *World* (New York).



THE TROUBLE WITH THE INSURGENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES REMINDS A DUTCH ARTIST OF A DIFFICULTY SUCH AS THE ABOVE.—From the *Amsterdammer*.



"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."—From the *Herald* (New York).



"A MORT!"—1895—DREYFUS—"VIVE!"—1899.
From the *Evening Post* (San Francisco).



HALF WAY ACROSS.
From the *Weekly Press* (Pretoria).



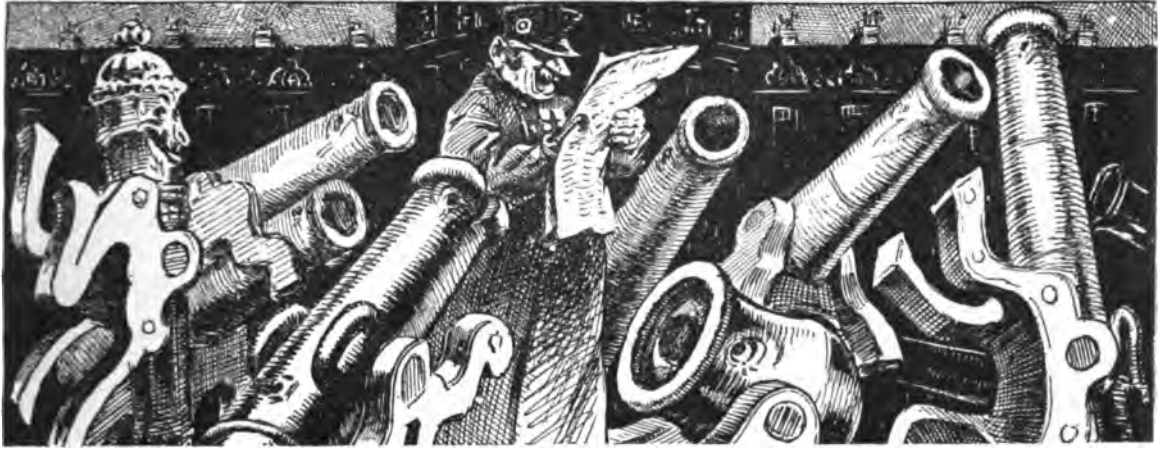
PLEASE ASK THEM TO COME HOME.
From the *Herald* (New York).



THE PIED PIPER OF RHODESIA.
SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH (apart): "Um—ha! I'm not going to follow that music."—From *Punch* (London).



USE FOR THE NEW SCALES.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



Great excitement on the terrace of the Invalides on hearing that the conference proposes to prohibit new engines of destruction. All the old cannon flatter themselves that they will be fashionable once more.—From *Le Rire* (Paris).



UNINVITED GUESTS.

OOM PAUL: "Good-morning, gentlemen! The compliments of Finland, Sicily, Armenia, Holst—[etc]."

THE PRESIDENT: "In the name of peace, silence!"
From *Haagsche Courant* (The Hague).



LE MILITARISME: "Brother Nicholas, in the fight between us two I shall certainly not be the under dog."

From *Figaro* (Vienna).



"Yes, citizen, since the disarmament this has been made into a telescope. Fortunately it was not a muzzle-loader, so they have been able to put a lens in at both ends."—From *Le Rire* (Paris).



THE "HORSE FAIR," OR THE "HORSE MARKET" ("*Marché aux Chevaux*").

(Painted by Rosa Bonheur in 1853, when she was thirty-one years of age. Canvas 197 x 93 $\frac{1}{4}$. It bears the dates 1853-5. The picture was exhibited in the Salon of 1853, originally bought for 40,000 francs (\$8,000), afterward sold for 30,000 francs, bought by Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1897 for \$55,500, and presented by him to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Photographed from the original painting for the REVIEWS OF REVIEWS, by Charles W. Baillard.)

ROSA BONHEUR AND HER WORK.

BY ERNEST KNAUFFT.

IN this country there is probably no better-known picture than Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," the masterpiece of the artist, who died at By, near Fontainebleau, France, on May 25. The majority of tourists who pass through New York visit the Metropolitan Museum, and once there they are loath to leave the building without seeing this painting. Those who are unable to visit the museum know the composition from engravings. So wide is the popularity of this artist that every girl who studies art is assured by some friend that she will one day become a Rosa Bonheur.

EARLY EDUCATION.

In the story of Rosa Bonheur's life there is less that is romantic than one would surmise there would be in the life of one who at the age of thirty painted so celebrated a picture as the "Horse Fair," who worked in masculine attire, and who was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. The home life of the Bonheurs had its shady and its sunny side, like that of any other French family.

The father of Rosa Bonheur, Raymond Bonheur, was a drawing teacher living at Bordeaux. Privations of poverty had been too great for Madame Bonheur, and in 1833 she died, leaving

four children. Soon after the death of his wife Raymond Bonheur moved to Paris. The eldest child, Rosa, was only eleven years old, and being too young to have the care of her brothers and sister, they were placed in boarding schools. Thus at the threshold of her life Rosa Bonheur experienced a tragedy never to be forgotten.

To this gifted girl very early in her life there came serious obstacles as well as great opportunities. When M. Bonheur determined to permit his daughter Rosa to follow an artistic career, he met with much opposition from family and friends, who thought that the field offered but little for a woman. On the other hand, her father, being an artist, gave her special elementary instruction at an early age—a privilege few children enjoy. At an age when, in other countries, children draw in an aimless, frivolous way, M. Bonheur guided the little Rosa's first efforts with his experienced hand, so that while still very young she became possessor of a professional technic. It is reported that Raymond Bonheur disapproved of the then prevailing method of teaching. He said: "The teaching of drawing is preëminently the training of the eye. To reproduce an engraving is but a matter of time and patience, but to copy the most simple object from a model in space proves a hundred



"PLOWING IN NIVERNAIS" ("*Labourage Nivernais*").

(By Rosa Bonheur. Her first large canvas. Painted from studies made in the province of Nivernais, in central France, in the summer of 1848; exhibited in the Salon of 1849; bought by the French Government for the Museum of the Luxembourg for 3,000 francs.)

times more valuable to the student. One learns infinitely more by copying simply and unaffectedly a glass resting on a table than by imitating the most skillful tones of a perfect and beautiful drawing." So it was with her father's counsel that Rosa learned to study primarily from nature and not to rely too much upon copying in the Louvre, the second step in her education; but what copying she did, what studying of the masters she undertook, was done assiduously.

It must be remembered that France is a country of museums—or rather the French are users of museums; in this respect we Americans have much to learn. The writer once mentioned to an artist who had studied in Paris that it was remarkable that the French painter Vollon, whose work is replete with an excellence of technic, had not attended an art school nor received training from a master. "But he had the Louvre and the Luxembourg," the artist replied, meaning that Vollon had these museums at his disposal and that in using them he could acquaint himself with the classical in art expression. So it was with Rosa Bonheur: not only was she directed to nature by her father, but by studying in the museums she became acquainted with the best forms of technical expression. It is impossible to over-estimate such advantages.

She assisted her father in preparing drawings for the publishers, but her visits to the Louvre were kept up regularly. She arrived early in the morning and remained till closing hour, hardly allowing herself time to eat the morsel of bread

that constituted her midday meal. She often copied Poussin, Paul Potter, and Cuyp, and in her faithful animal studies we can see evidences of the sincere Paul Potter's style.

When the Louvre closed she painted in the suburbs of Paris, which at this time were open country, and the forest of Fontainebleau served her as sketching-ground as it had many artists before her day.

In a new country like America the art student spends the greater part of his preparatory days in exploring, with timid steps, ground that has been well known for centuries, thus misdirecting his energies; or he chooses as a pole star some mediocre artist, imitating his mannerisms, of which in after-life he finds it hard to rid himself. The French student is well tutored and is saved all this fruitless experimenting and injudicious hero-worship; so if Rosa Bonheur did not reach the highest degree of excellence, if she did not employ all the best methods sanctioned by the greatest masters of the past, it was not the fault of her education. She had the same opportunity to study as had Vollon, Daubigny, Troyon, Millet, and Rousseau.

Besides the two factors in the development of her art which we have mentioned—her father's technical teaching and the opportunity to study the classical treasures in the museums—we must consider, thirdly, the influence of the reigning school. No artist except the iconoclast can avoid this factor; every artist is the product of his own age.

HER ART, OF AN INTERMEDIATE PERIOD.

Had Rosa Bonheur established her style before 1830 or after 1855 her methods would have been



"A LIMIER-BRIQUET HOUND."

(By Rosa Bonheur. Canvas 18x15. From the H. D. Newcomb collection, 1877. Now in the Wolfe collection in the Metropolitan Museum. Photographed from the original painting for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Charles W. Baillard.)

different. (The year 1855 was the date of the Universal Exhibition in Paris, where for the first time the French saw brought together the modern art of Europe.) In the first case, it is true, her style would have been mannered, artificial, and pompous; she would have been under the influence of Vernet and Gérault, and unless she had a genius equal to theirs artificiality would have predominated in her work. Had she learned her art after 1855 it is probable she would have been directly influenced by the Barbizon school and especially by Troyon. As it was, Rosa Bonheur's contemporaries, of whom Brascassat was representative, were men of an intermediate period who were alert enough to see that the artificial school of Vernet was doomed, and who, though they went to nature for inspiration, yet were not strong enough to form a school. Rosa Bonheur's art was of this period.

a period that had its counterpart on the continent in the work of Verboeckhoven and in England in the work of Landseer. At the time of Rosa Bonheur's infancy writers and painters alike were protesting against the classical school then in vogue in literature and in art—the painters against the school of David and other eighteenth-century artists. This protest came from the so-called "men of 1830," or "Romanticists," and in Georges Sand's "*Mare au Diable*" found feminine literary expression. Rosa Bonheur is never classed with this school but she felt its influence and was a true anti-classicist.

HER FIRST SALON PICTURES.

In 1840, at eighteen years of age, fired by the ambition to be represented at the Salon, Rosa Bonheur painted a picture destined for that exhibition. The common sense that characterized her whole career was shown on this occasion in her choice of subject—two ordinary rabbits eating carrots. Her second effort represented goats and sheep. Both pictures were painted from living models in her father's studio and were exhibited in the Salon of 1841. From that year till 1855 her work appeared annually at the Salon. It was in 1853, after the "Horse Fair" was painted, that the Salon jury of admission declared her exempt from examination. Between 1841 and 1853 she worked hard building up her repu-



"WEANING THE CALVES."

(By Rosa Bonheur. Canvas 32x35. In the Catharine Wolfe collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Photographed from the original painting for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Charles W. Baillard.)



"DEER DRINKING."

(By Rosa Bonheur. Panel 11 x 14, dated 1877. Purchased by Mr. Stuart in 1881. We believe the large sum of \$5,000 was paid for this picture. In the Robert L. Stuart collection in the Lenox Library. Photographed by permission especially for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by E. S. Bennett.)

tation, securing a name for conscientious workmanship, a sympathetic knowledge of animal life, and a keen sense of its picturesqueness.

SUMMER STUDY.

She studied during her vacations as well as in the winters at the studio. In 1845 she visited her sister at Bordeaux, sketching *en route* and traveling as far as Landes, a dreary, marshy country where there were some disagreeable episodes, for the ignorant peasants, unused to seeing artists at work, regarded her with distrust and denounced her as a witch, and even assaulted her with stones and other missiles. In 1846 a two months' visit to the old province of Auvergne was more profitable. She painted the powerful brown cows of Salers, surrounded by the rugged mountains, with Puy de Dôme, the Plomb du Cantal, and the Puy Griou in the background.

During this time Mademoiselle Bonheur exhibited bronzes and figures in terra cotta and was

awarded a gold medal of the third class in 1845, but in 1848 the first-class medal became hers. In this year the whole family of Bonheurs—Auguste, Juliette, and Rosa as painters, and Isidore as a sculptor—exhibited at the Salon.

A SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON LIFE.

At this time the family led a sort of Swiss Family Robinson life, an ideal life for animal painters. The studio in the Rue Rumford, where they lived, became a veritable Noah's ark with its menagerie of birds, hens, ducks, and sheep. Each day the two boys took the quadrupeds from the apartment down the six flights of stairs and to the Monceau plain, where they were pastured. In 1848, however, the family moved to the Rue de Touraine Saint-Germain. Here there was no space for the animals, so Rosa hired a place for them in the suburbs, in the Rue de l'Ouest. For sixty years she worked at her art but never without her models about her.

HER FIRST LARGE CANVAS.

In 1848-49 she painted her first large canvas, "*Labourage Nivernais*," which was exhibited in the Salon of 1849—and the reputation of Rosa Bonheur was established. The French Government bought this painting for the Luxembourg, though in view of the impoverished condition of the finances of the country they paid only 3,000 francs (\$600) for it.

In this same year Raymond Bonheur died and Rosa Bonheur became directress of the drawing school for young ladies over which he had presided. Assisted in her duties by her sister Juliette, she held this position until 1860, when she resigned and was appointed *directrice honoraire*.

As we have said, the "*Labourage*" was her first large canvas, and its success inspired her to undertake a second mammoth production.

THE "HORSE FAIR."

This second project was the "Horse Fair" ("*Marché aux Chevaux*"). For this canvas she made innumerable studies of horses, beginning by making portraits of horses owned by her friends, but with a desire for greater exactness she finally resorted to the horse-market itself.

It was at this time she first assumed male attire. For many years she had been in the habit of visiting the *abattoirs* of Paris accompanied by her brother or by her friend and pupil Mademoiselle Micas, and there in the presence of butchers and cowherds Rosa Bonheur made anatomical studies. She was, however, subjected to the ill-mannered inquisitiveness of the workmen, and therefore when she began her studies for the "Horse Fair" she resolved to disguise herself in man's clothes, and as she was in the habit of wearing



ROSA BONHEUR IN HER STUDIO AT BY.

(From a painting by Mlle. G. Achille-Fould. The large canvas to the left may represent horses of the Pyrenees threshing corn, according to the old custom in that part of France—a subject which Rosa Bonheur began, but we believe never finished. The canvas on which she is working is perhaps the "Family of Lions," which was painted in 1881. The artist used for this picture a lion and lioness which she purchased at Marseilles and which she kept in her park at By; for the cubs she used studies made some time before at the Winter Circus in Paris. "These had been taken away from their mother and given to a dog of the fine Bordeaux race to rear; and this poor animal showed a truly maternal tenderness for them, and notwithstanding that their sharp claws were very troublesome she fostered them with astonishing patience." The statuettes in the background are probably bronzes by Barye or other French sculptors.)



ROSA BONHEUR.

her hair short, the masquerade was so perfect that she was enabled to make her studies unmolested. It was thus a matter of expediency and not a desire for publicity that prompted Mademoiselle Bonheur to affect man's attire. The "Horse Fair," said to be the largest canvas ever produced by an animal painter, was exhibited at the Salon of 1853 and awarded all the honors of the Salon.

It is difficult to find out what there is in this painting to warrant its great popularity. We see a sort of animated merry-go-round in front of an inclosure behind which there is evidently a track for speeding horses. There are a few onlookers in the background, but there is no suggestion of a crowd, no gala-day banners nor flags. In the center of the canvas are half a dozen horses—gray, brown, and sorrel—and three or four grooms; one bronzed hostler is running beside a nervous horse whose tether carries the man well-nigh off his feet, so that he seems to run in midair, as one might run under the influence of laughing gas. Another blue-bloused groom is finding it hard to control two

gray Normandy horses, his elbows beating against his body like the wings of a drumming partridge. The horses are heavy, with amply hirsute hocks; they are saddleless and bridleless, a halter and a rope bit serving as a bridle. Their gait is the restless jerking movement of horses being led to new quarters, and not the martial nervousness of race-horses. Indeed, the title "Horse Fair" conveys to the American mind more of festivity than the picture presents. The title "The Horse Market" ("*Marché aux Chevaux*") would be more descriptive.

What strikes one most forcibly about the painting is its realism. One feels sure that the artist painted from her conviction—that there are no trivial touches introduced for artistic effect. She must have felt that every brush-mark was necessary to tell her story; that she knew thoroughly the white horses and the bay horses and was sure that they should be painted as she painted them; that their rounded backs, their heavy hoofs, their thick necks belong to them; that they were not thoroughbreds, and no lay criticism could have induced her to change a single detail of their anatomy. There is the same conviction in her rendering of the animals in "Weaning the Calves," and this is the keynote of her art: we feel we can trust her statements, from a scientific point of view her facts are not to be disputed, she knew her ground.

THE "HORSE FAIR" PRESENTED TO THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.

In 1855 the picture was sent by Mademoiselle Bonheur to her native town of Bordeaux and ex-



COURTYARD OF THE CHATEAU OF ROSA BONHEUR AT BY.

hibited there. She offered to sell it to the town at the very low price of 12,000 francs [\$2,400]. Says Mr. Ernest Gambart in a letter to Mr. S. P. Avery, printed in the Metropolitan Museum's catalogue: "At that time I asked her if she would sell it to me and let me take it to England and have it engraved. She said: 'I wish my picture to remain in France. I will once more impress on my countrymen my wish to sell it to them for 12,000 francs. If they refuse you can have it, but if you take it abroad you must pay me 40,000 francs.' The town failing to make the purchase I at once accepted her terms, and Rosa Bonheur then placed the picture at my disposal. I tendered her the 40,000 francs, and she said: 'I am much gratified at your giving me such a noble price, but I do not like to feel that I have taken advantage of your liberality. Let us see how we can combine in the matter. You will not be able to have an engraving made from so large a canvas. Suppose I paint you a small one of the same subject, of which I will make you a present?' Of course I accepted the gift, and thus it happened that the large work went traveling over the kingdom on exhibition while Thomas Landseer was making an engraving from the quarter-size replica. After some time (in 1857, I think) I sold the original picture to Mr. William P. Wright, of New York, for the sum of 30,000 francs, but as he claimed a share of the profits of its exhibition in New York and other cities, he really only paid me 22,000 francs for it. I offered to repurchase the picture in 1870 for 50,000 francs, but ultimately I understood that Mr. Stewart paid a much larger price for it on the dispersion of Mr. Wright's collection. The quarter-size replica from which the engraving was made I finally sold to Mr. Jacob Bell, who bequeathed it in 1859 to the nation, and it is now in the National Gallery in London. A second still smaller replica was painted a few years later and was resold some time ago in London for £4,000 [\$20,000]. There is also a smaller water-color drawing of the 'Horse Fair' which

was sold to Mr. Bolckow for 2,500 guineas [\$12,000] and is now an heirloom belonging to the town of Middleborough. That is the whole history of this grand work. The Stewart canvas is the real and true original and the only large-size 'Horse Fair.' Once in Mr. A. T.

Stewart's possession, it never left his gallery until the auction sale of his collection, on March 25, 1887, when it was purchased by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt for the sum of \$55,500 and presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art."

THE CHÂTEAU AT BY.

On the top of a hill near the edge of the forest of Fontainebleau, beloved by artists, not far from the valley of the Seine and the Loing, stands the little village of By (pronounced Bee). It was here Rosa Bonheur made her home after 1850. Her *château* was Normandy Gothic in style, with picturesque turrets. In the atelier chimney-piece the supporting caryatides are two large stone dogs carved by Isidore Bonheur. Portraits of the artist's parents, one painted by Auguste, the other by Rosa Bonheur, are near by, while on the wall hang paintings by Gleyre and by Raymond Bonheur and on the mantel and tables are bronzes by Barye, Mene, Cain, and Isidore Bonheur. On the floor are spread bear and sheep skins; in nooks are stuffed birds and casts of animals. Much work was done in this



"STUDY OF A GOAT."

(Crayon drawing by Rosa Bonheur. A page from the artist's sketch-book. These studies from Rosa Bonheur's sketch-book indicate the thoroughness with which she gathered data for her paintings, a thoroughness which is indeed characteristic of most French artists, the general standard of the arts in France requiring that art expression be scholarly. In the sketch-books of Gerôme, Meissonier, Detaille and Jacque are found innumerable studies of animals similar in accuracy to these by Rosa Bonheur.)



"STUDY OF HORSES."

(Pen drawing by Rosa Bonheur.)

studio and much open-air work in the park that surrounded the *château*. This park was the home of sheep, goats, cows from Brittany, an elk presented by Mr. Belmont of New York, deer, monkeys, and even boars and lions, that served as models.

DECORATED WITH THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.

It was at By in 1864 when the royal court was held at Fontainebleau that Rosa Bonheur was visited by Napoleon III. The Empress Eugénie became deeply interested in the artist's work, and she requested the Emperor to bestow upon her the cross of the Legion of Honor. Up to this time the cross had never been given to a woman save for acts of exceptional bravery or charity. The Emperor was nothing loath to bestow this decoration, but was met by stormy opposition from his advisers and the matter was postponed. But the next year, when the Emperor was in Algiers and the Empress was acting as regent, she took advantage of her delegated authority to execute a sort of *coup d'état* and bestow the medal upon the artist in the following romantic manner. Rosa Bonheur was informed that the Empress would visit her at By in order to inspect the picture she had ordered. "On the morning of the appointed day the artist was preparing to receive her guest, when she was

told that the latter had already arrived and was in the atelier. The artist, having no time to change her costume, entered to receive her guest



"HEAD OF A LION."

(Crayon study by Rosa Bonheur. A page from the artist's sketch-book.)

in a blouse that she wore at work. Compliments were exchanged, when her majesty opened a small case carried by her chamberlain and took from it the cross of the Legion of Honor, and by means of a pin which one of her ladies gave her (they had sought in vain in the atelier for one) attached it to the breast of Rosa Bonheur."

Of course this exceptional honor added new luster to the artist's name, and besides she was yearly in receipt of new honors. At the Universal Exhibition of 1867 she received a second-class medal; in the same year Emperor Maximilian of Mexico conferred upon her the decoration of San Carlos; the King of Belgium created her a chevalier of his order; the Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp elected her a member; she was a commander of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic. On the event of her sending "King of the Forest" and the "Stampede" to the World's Fair, President Carnot made her an officer of the Legion of Honor.



"DEER IN THE FOREST—TWILIGHT."

(By Rosa Bonheur. Canvas $3\frac{1}{4} \times 25\frac{1}{4}$, dated 1885. In the collection of Elizabeth Coles in the Metropolitan Museum. Photographed from the original painting for the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* by Charles W. Ballard.)

About 1855 she ceased to exhibit annually at the Salon. In 1855 Rosa Bonheur sent to the *Exhibition Universelle* a picture which she painted at the request of the state as a companion piece to "*Labourage*." It represented hay-making in Auvergne. This picture received a first-class medal and hung for some time in the Luxembourg. In 1857, influenced by Walter Scott's novels and anxious to see Sir Edwin Landseer's productions, she visited England. She was well known to the English people and was enthusiastically received in England and Scotland.

EXAMPLES OF HER WORK IN THE NEW YORK MUSEUMS.

In 1855 in the Pyrenees and in 1857 in Scotland she made many studies. The canvas in the Metropolitan Museum entitled "*Weaning the Calves*" is perhaps a souvenir of one of these localities. In this last-named canvas there is no attempt to make a *tour de force*; it is unpretentious—a mere animal genre. In the midst of craggy highlands, in front of a chevaux-de-frise fence made of pine trunks, are half a dozen tawny calves; on the other side of the fence is the ever-watchful mother cow; and beyond, the rest of the herd may be seen straggling down the mountain side. On the left is the cowherd's hut of rocks and sods. It is a most straightforward work.

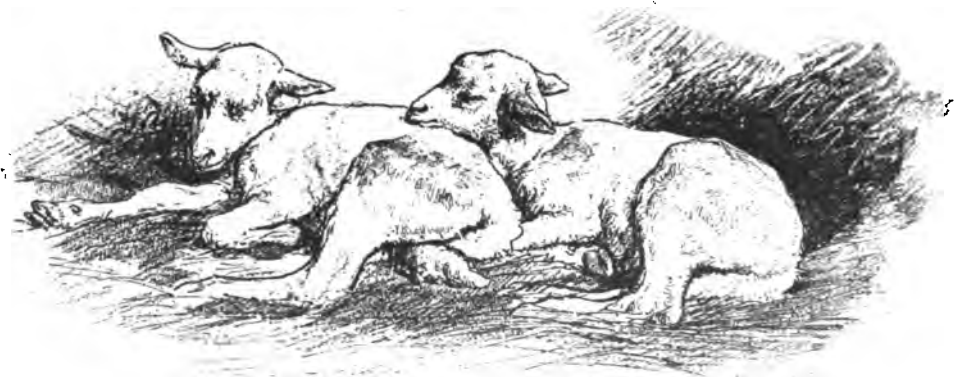
In her "*Deer in the Forest—Twilight*," at the Metropolitan Museum, three deer are bivouacked in a forest, probably Fontainebleau; the bluish trees stand out in silhouette against the pink twilight sky; the green moss at the base of the trunks of the trees bespeaks their antiquity; and the ground carpeted with red leaves is significant of autumn. In the painting of the animals there is a delicacy of treatment well suited to the graceful creatures portrayed.

"*A Study of a Limier-Briquet Hound*" is also in the Wolfe collection. It is not a powerful study, and indeed the hind legs of the dog do not seem to belong to the fore legs. The background is little more than a scumbling of reddish-brown paint, against which the brown-and-white dog stands out in cheap relief.

In her "*Deer Drinking*" in the Lenox Library the animals are very much alive, but there is fumbling in the background.

ROSA BONHEUR'S ART.

Rosa Bonheur's art is like that of Landseer's, he is stronger in telling the story than in the manner of telling it. It is difficult to explain to the lay reader what constitutes the style of Rosa Bonheur and of Landseer. If we visit the Metropolitan Museum we can get a better conception of their styles by examining the work of Auguste Bonheur than we can by studying his sister's work, the "*Horse Fair*," for though it is one of the most vigorous of her works, it is less representative of her prevailing methods than are her smaller canvases. The Auguste Bonheur at the museum is so large and so lacking in vigor that its faults are most salient. If this style is to be epitomized, I should say it is the technic of the scene painter: all his tricks, all his palpable methods, all his tawdry deceptions come out in this picture as though it were an elementary lesson in the making of a theatrical background. The objects in the foreground are relieved by an evident blurring in the middle distance, and the distance is made to recede by a hazy dimness as tangible as a London fog. There is no subtlety, no impalpable suggestiveness, nothing spirituelle about it. In Rosa Bonheur's painting there is a trifle less of the scene painter's methods, but it cannot be ranked with the more imaginative art of Rousseau, Millet, and Courbet.



"STUDY OF LAMBS."

(Crayon study by Rosa Bonheur. A page from the artist's sketch-book.)

MODERN HISTORY AND HISTORIANS IN FRANCE.

BY PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

MORE than once have I in this magazine expressed my amazement at the sort of incapacity to understand European affairs that prevails in America; while a similar incapacity prevails in Europe with regard to American affairs. That the Atlantic Ocean should have remained so deep and so wide, in an intellectual sense, when the progress of civilization has made its crossing so short and the intercourse so frequent between both sides is indeed almost inexplicable. Yet when one realizes how few Americans could sum up correctly the events that have happened in Europe within the last hundred years, while still fewer Europeans could tell what experiences the New World has gone through during the same period, it seems probable that this ignorance of the past can be made responsible for such an inability to master the present. Nor is there anything wonderful in the one resulting from the other, for it is quite as difficult to judge of a whole people from the moving point of view of the hour as it is to judge of a single man by what he does or says without knowing what he has been doing or saying before. Who will be able in the United States to follow the development of German imperialism, of French republicanism, of Swiss radicalism, of Norwegian secessionism, unless he is acquainted with the circumstances under which Germany was turned into an empire and France made a republic; unless he knows how Switzerland has been led to centralization and why Norway seeks absolute independence from Sweden? And again, who can follow the confusing phases of the so-called "Eastern question" if he thinks of the Bulgarians, the Serfs, and the Roumanians as mingled in one big flock? It is true that America has been spared the trouble and danger of having to deal with these problems. Up to now she could stand aside and watch; but this she cannot do any longer.

COLUMBIA'S NEW BUSINESS.

The greatest and most unavoidable consequence of the Spanish war is that which Lord Salisbury, at the Guildhall banquet last November, pointed out in terms, strange to say, rather suspicious and disquieting. There is no good reason why the British premier should not welcome Columbia's entry on the international stage. Yet if he has no reason of being afraid, he is right in con-

sidering this entry as an extremely important event, perhaps the most important event since the completion, in 1870, of German and Italian unity, which has altered so profoundly the state of things in Europe. The weight of the fact lies in this, that from such a stage there is no possible withdrawal for a great power except a temporary one, such as Russia's or France's after the Crimean and Franco-German wars. Besides, the world at large is undergoing great changes.

I wonder how any one can, under such circumstances, claim that the United States ought to keep out of it all and look disinterestedly on the ambitious undertakings of others. So long as France, Germany, and Russia were busy fighting for some piece of European territory or quarreling over some question of a merely old-world character, the Americans had no reason to interfere. What was wise then would be foolish to-day; and since the tricolor and the double-headed birds are carried all around the globe, so must the Stars and Stripes. Let us hope that war may, if not come to an end, at least be made rarer and rarer by way of arbitration; but peace never meant nor will ever mean no struggle. Struggle is life. No struggle is death. A man can give it up and rest; a nation cannot.

I must confess that as a friend of America I almost regret that her dropping into the international struggle should have been too sudden, too complete and—if I dare to say so—too glorious. So great a revolution in the foreign policy is likely to disconcert public opinion and bring in a series of internal difficulties. However, we may count on the patriotism and wisdom of the people of the United States to set things in order again. Besides, it is useless to argue on what might have been in the presence of accomplished facts. Past is past, and the splendid victories of Manila and Santiago belong to it already, as surely as the noble fights of the independence and secession wars. They must, then, have their consequences according to the social laws of progress and evolution. I claim that one of these consequences is that Columbia must sit henceforth permanently in the council of nations and take part in every discussion, whether she cares to do it or not. This is what I call her new business, and I feel that truth and justice won't lose through her participation in the affairs of the world.

MODERN HISTORY—A SURE GUIDE.

Now, a new business supposes a new training. Old Europe seems to have caught a glimpse of that; for one can note since the Spanish war is over a considerable change in the style and color of her magazines and papers when they speak of what is going on on the other side of the water. America ceases to be the home of a people exclusively composed of money-makers, professional beauties, and black servants. Descriptions of the Chicago stock-yards, trivial incidents in the lives of Newport millionaires, and Fifth Avenue gossip are giving way to more serious studies, and, thank God, some of these are of an historical character. Thus people who did not know who Jackson was or how California entered the Union will little by little become acquainted with the sayings and doings of American statesmen during the present century. The United States of to-day will be intelligible to them, and they will even be able to foresee something of the United States of to-morrow. Americans must do the same. I insist once more on modern history as the surest way to a practical knowledge of the world. Statistics and travelers' diaries, political or philosophical essays won't give you

as clear an insight of what men are worth or what can be expected from them as will the simple summary of their experiences as nations bound together or opposed to one another by historical consequences, geographical necessities, or commercial interests. Take the Greeks, for instance. No people has been abused like that one. There seems to be no justice for them. Europe finds fault with them all the time, and is indignant at their politics and their financial failures and their demand for territorial expansion. Now, inquire into the details of their public life ever since they conquered independence

by fighting, eighty years ago, that cyclopean war that brought to death one-third, not of the soldiers, but of the whole population of Greece. You will find that altogether their career has been one of almost uninterrupted progress, and if you take into consideration the dreadful weight of the Turkish yoke, which for several centuries made slaves of them, you must come to the conclusion that either in war or in peace no people has ever shown himself more worthy of freedom. What is true of the Greeks may be true of

others. We all look forward to making stronger the control of justice on humanity. It is not always easy to be just toward one man. It is much easier to be just toward a body of men. For each of us can hide a secret in the darkness of his conscience, while a "collective conscience," so to speak, is opened to every one who cares to look carefully into it. Personally I can say that since I seek in modern history elements for a veracious appreciation of present facts, almost everything seems clearer and easier to understand. Unhappily documents are few. Following Bossuet's example, who thought it necessary to go back to the deluge to give his royal pupil an idea of how the great empires would succeed one another, European historians still cherish



THE LATE HIPPOLYTE ADOLPHE TAINE.
(Originator of the modern school of history in France.)

the idea that it is safe for them to write and more interesting for people to read about remote times. And it is true that those who write on recent periods are, as a rule, more strictly, not to say sharply, criticised. In English, with the exception of Sloane's beautiful work on Napoleon and perhaps one or two more, there are almost no books that can be trusted on modern France, not to speak of other countries.

A new school of history-writers is rising in France. We needed it immensely. Chateaubriand, Lamartine, and Thiers had gone so far in their neglect of every kind of investigation

that there was for many years a general indulging in the worst of faults—the assimilation of history to novel-writing. Facts were carefully interweaved, dressed, and lightened up in such a manner that they could serve to prove the author's



ERNEST LAVISSE.

(Director of historical studies at the Sorbonne.)

preconceived views. Art was everywhere; science nowhere. Mind that this can be done without insincerity. By thinking over and over again the extraordinary career of Napoleon, Thiers, who was an enthusiast, had gradually lost sight of its human character and stuck to the idea of some providential design, such as Virgil's or Homer's gods and goddesses would plot over in order to protect Æneas or Achilles. And by looking as a poet and dramatist into the impressive episodes of the French Revolution, Lamartine had been led to describe his typical but delusive Girondins, not at all as they were, but as he would have wished them to be. Both were self-conceited, as was also Chateaubriand. In fact, all artists are more or less self-conceited. Imagination sets their mind at work; reality does not. If reality is shown to contradict what they say they will refuse to yield, and sincerely believe that they are right and can see what other men are not allowed to see. Victor Hugo's name may be added to the list. His prestige

has been so great that scientists as well as literary men were influenced by it. Besides, he treated at intervals historical subjects, which, sad to say, he falsified audaciously. It would be tiring and useless to look for the traces of such leadership among writers of smaller renown. Yet they could be easily discovered. The artistic theory of history-writing is not yet done with. Books, magazines, and daily papers show even now frequent tendencies to revive it. Either by some typical defect of character, as was the case with Renan, who felt at times unable to restrain his powerful imagination, or by some inclination to be carried away through patriotic enthusiasm, as happens with Lavissee, or even by some emphatic exaggeration of the importance of the French Revolution—a mistake by no means rare among Frenchmen—history-writers are still inclined not to follow closely enough the narrow path that leads to truth.

TAINÉ AND THE GERMANS.

It will be Taine's lasting glory to have started a movement of reaction against these evils, the elements of which he brought from Germany. Our grandsons, when looking back on the present century, will credit the Germans with the merit of having achieved a twofold progress—political and scientific. In politics they reached unity; for science they did even more. They created what may be deemed the finest and truest of investigating methods, a method that is based on a thorough analysis of each fact and allows no general deduction unless facts are proved to agree with one another. That such a method can be made use of by philosophers and moralists, as well as by mathematicians and naturalists, is obvious. Yet the Germans have not succeeded so far in that direction. Scientific investigation applied to philosophy does not seem to have made it much clearer or simpler. History, on the other hand, has been like a tool in the hands of the would-be-united Germans, and Truth had too often to give way before Germanism, whose part in the past progress of the world was systematically enlarged and beautified by writers and lecturers, in order that a patriotic enthusiasm might be aroused among the young. Taine was engaged in no work of this sort. He was entirely free, and when he began using the analytical method to investigate the revolutionary origin of modern France he believed very likely, as did the majority of his compatriots, in the greatness of the Revolution, the nobleness of its leaders, and the everlasting character of its work. His conclusions, however, were in another direction. A careful and conscientious study of his subject impressed upon him the conviction that

whatever good the Revolution had achieved was owed to previous initiative, and that the haughtiness, debauchery, and cruelty of revolutionary men had made it drop into a succession of crimes leading to military despotism.

It is superfluous to recall the great sensation that was created by the publication of Taine's historical works. No books can be said to have had a deeper or more general influence on contemporary literature. Many writers adopted unhesitatingly what was henceforth known as Taine's method, notwithstanding the fact that the principle of it had been borrowed from Germany; but Taine, it is true, had originated its adaptation to history. Now, what the powerful leader has been able to do his followers did not succeed so well in imitating. They went further than he and fell into exaggerations, the result of which, however, was not altogether useless. It pointed out the inconveniences of the method. Every system has its defects. Scientific investigation is the safest and, very likely, the shortest way to truth; but the facts you mean to investigate must be most carefully chosen. If you investigate at random any fact that comes beneath your reach, you run the risk of going astray and of being led into some kind of "scientific paradox." The argument may be sound, but the ground underneath is shifting sand. A fair example of this is given by Henry Houssaye, one of the most praised among Taine's followers, and one who, while he has a conspicuous and brilliant style of his own, has taken great care to follow his model as closely as possible. Houssaye wrote concerning 1814 and 1815, two eventful years for France, and he has endeavored to trace up the windings of public opinion during that uncertain and agitated period. Every bit of information proves good to him. He quotes all kinds of documents and welcomes any testimony. Now, can an article published in a provincial paper be trusted on equal terms with a confidential report of some high-ranked public officer, and is it safe to oppose local littleness to general statistics? Houssaye's relation of Waterloo, drawn up after such principles, is perhaps no more correct and perhaps less lively than Thiers' description of Austerlitz. One must admit, then, that the man who wishes to study an historical subject taken from modern times ought first to use his critical powers in choosing carefully the facts he thinks worthy of investigation, as would a mineralogist in collecting the stones or dusts he means to carry back to his working den to be examined. That the facts thus picked out ought to be thoroughly and conscientiously investigated, all the more since there are fewer, admits of no doubt. But it is not necessary that



ALBERT SOREL.

(Author of "*L'Europe et la Révolution*.")

the reader should be made acquainted with the details of the author's work and asked to follow him backward and forward; as long as he is kept informed as to where he can look for supplementary information and general verifying he does not care for more. Otherwise he will get tired and confused. It is the great drawback of modern history *à la Taine* that it becomes easily dull and complicated and sets men and things on a level. The historians of whom I am about to speak seem to have successfully avoided these threatening difficulties.

ALBERT SOREL ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Albert Sorel, now a man over fifty and a member of the French Academy, belonged at first to the Foreign Office, and as such remained some years in Berlin toward the close of Napoleon III.'s reign, when Prussia had already passed her Austrian rival and taken the lead of the German race. Shortly afterward the great outburst of 1870 sent him back to Paris as a defender of his invaded country. That the sight of such a terrible tragedy should have turned his thoughtful and inquisitive mind toward history and its dramatic changes is by no means extraordinary. But Sorel was not only a thinker; he wished to be a man of action. And this fruitful combining of science and action remains even now the characteristic of his manly nature. While writing

his "Diplomatic History of the Franco-German War" he joined the independent staff of teachers which M. Boutmy, the founder of the *École des Sciences Politiques*, in Paris, had created to carry out his patriotic plan.

Few Frenchmen then, even when they had traveled in Europe or elsewhere, were acquainted with the progress of other countries. The old routine was too strong to allow them to profit by their own experiences and observe that France is not the center of everything. It was M. Boutmy's noble ambition to be their Galileo and endeavor to open their eyes and lead them to a better understanding of the true state of things. Sorel was chosen as lecturer on diplomatic history. He still holds this position, and it is safe to assert that there is not one out of the great number of young men who for twenty years have been his pupils who does not feel indebted to him for broader views and a wider prospect of the world. Nor are they all Frenchmen. Many came from abroad, and among those who came from England I think I can name Austen Chamberlain, the son of the great man of Birmingham, now seated with his father in the House of Commons.

The chief subject on which Sorel has thrown a new light is the affinity between the politics of Europe and the French Revolution and the tremor given the former by the latter. Much has been said about their struggle, but little on the influence of the one on the other. Often does rivalry, even of the sharpest kind, bring forth the very results it meant to prevent. In one sense Europe has benefited by the French Revolution far more than France. Her situation was bettered by progressive improvements and a wise liberalism. France, on the other hand, was carried away by the violent storm she had initiated, and suffered greatly by it. Sorel's admirable work, "*L'Europe et la Révolution*," which secured for him the academic laurels, is based on this remarkable and long-unperceived fact. It is a sound, judicious, deep-learned, and sincere work. It is well written, though free from that artificial brilliancy so dear formerly to French writers. Sorel aims at accuracy and clearness above all. Nature has provided for the rest, and his style is a gifted one, swift and bright enough. To make the sketch complete, one must mention the secretaryship of the French Senate, an important and busy position, though not political, which Sorel has been holding for many years, and which entitled him to reside in the old Luxembourg Palace. If it be true that the human brain is easily influenced by what surrounds it, no better place could be found for an historian to live in. Where Marie de Medici

used to hold her court circle up-to-date senators are now making laws, and from his windows Sorel can see the Sorbonne students pacing up and down the old-fashioned gardens. Nowhere in Paris are the continuance and cohesion of past and present France more striking, and no writer has done more than Sorel to make this continuance and cohesion audible to all, while



COUNT ALBERT VANDAL.
(Author of "*Napoleon et Alexandre*.")

too many seem yet unable to praise the old régime without being unjust to the new, and *vice versa*.

VANDAL'S WAYS AND TENDENCIES.

A very different man is Albert Vandal. His father, Count Vandal, was Napoleon III.'s post-master-general. Young Albert was educated as a day scholar at the *Lycée Louis le Grand*, and his early successes were of a literary kind. On St. Charlemagne's Day, or prize-giving day, or whenever some special celebration allowed it, he and his school-fellow, Francis de Pressensé, foreign editor of the Paris *Temps*, were sure to appear as orators or poets, having always some little speech ready for delivery or some piece of poetry they had composed at home during their leisure hours and were glad to read before the boys and the masters. Vandal's first book, written shortly after he had left college, was a bright and careful relation of his travels in Norway. He was at once admitted into the *Revue des Deux*

Mondes, and contributed several interesting papers, chiefly on historical subjects. Then came works of importance. While in "*Louis XV. et Elisabeth de Russie*" he treated, with great skill and a remarkable power to simplify, one of the most complicated and artificially confused periods of French history, it is the Napoleonic era that draws most of his attention and urges his efforts. He is both charmed and amazed by it. The colossal rising from the modest Brienne cadetship to the famous raft on the Niemen, where the self-made Emperor wanted to share Europe with his Russian "brother," is certainly a marvelous story to tell. Vandal's curiosity was raised by this last event, which might have been, some claim, the glorious conclusion of Napoleon's conquests, and was but the opening of another series of ambitions and unjust undertakings. "*Napoleon et Alexandre*" met with the most flattering and well-deserved success. It is, in fact, a splendid book, inasmuch as the style of it is unequalled.



P. THUREAU-DANGIN.

(Author of the "*Histoire de la Monarchie de Juillet*.")

History, when handled as a science ought to be, is not lessened or injured by the literary qualities of its narrator. Far from that. Vandal, who never feels his work perfect enough, follows Boileau's precept :

"Souvent sur le métier remettez votre ouvrage ;
Polissez le sans cesse et le repolissez."

He cares for what is fine and elaborate, and he does not wish to leave behind him more than a few works, provided they be first class. Fortunately Vandal is still a young man and may yet give us plenty. At any rate, his system is good, since he entered the Academy without almost any contest at an age when others hardly dare to declare as candidates.

THUREAU-DANGIN'S APPRECIATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY.

Thureau-Dangin's works had to make their own way to success, for their author did not help them a bit. Sorel was very well known through his valuable lectures and his official business. Vandal had made many friends in the Paris society, where everybody liked him. But little was seen of Thureau-Dangin. He lived a retired and sedentary life and did not seem to care for anything else. It took even some time to persuade him that he was entitled to a seat in the Academy. Another drawback in his case was the subjects he used to deal with. They were not popular. Frenchmen are always interested in reading what a man has to say about the Revolution or Napoleon. But constitutional monarchy partakes of no such interest. The restoration, and still more the reign, of Louis Philippe had long been considered as a sort of historical *entr'acte* of a rather unmeaning character. People agreed that Louis XVIII. had been a gouty king, selfish, longing for rest, and busy writing verses and quoting Horace ; Charles X. a timorous man, bent under the yoke of priests and monks ; and Louis Philippe an avaricious and unscrupulous old bourgeois, dreading war and anxious to secure for his sons and daughters comfortable estates. That the thirty-six years during which the three succeeded one another on the throne were a period of fruitful labor, of scarcely discontinued prosperity, of solid and sound progress ; that Richelieu, Decazes, Villèle, Martignac, Casimir-Perier, Broglie, and, in some respects, Guizot, were great ministers ; that never in France were wiser laws proposed and passed, finances more honestly managed, civil service more carefully looked after, nobody seemed to have the slightest idea. Thureau-Dangin, in his essay on "*Le Parti Liberal sous la Restauration*," spoke the truth unhesitatingly, and his frankness drew to him the immediate sympathies of those who hate these legends with which contemporary history, and more especially our own annals, abound. He was thus encouraged to undertake his "*Histoire de la Monarchie de Juillet*," the seventh volume of which was not until recently completed. This is a masterpiece of history-encircling. The whole period (1830

to 1848) comes out as in a panoramic picture. Not only is the political life of the time graphically delineated, but special chapters are devoted to the wonderful changes that took place then with regard to religion, literature, social habits; in short, except for a certain tendency to overrate the church influence, the treatment given each party could not be more fair nor the develop-



P. DE LA GORCE.

(Author of the "*Histoire de la Deuxième République*" and "*Histoire du Second Empire*.")

ment of each question better fitted—a highly laudable result indeed. Thureau-Dangin's style is fluent and genuine. He aims at putting the right word in the right place, rather than at sticking by some unexpected way of saying things. He means to be read closely and leaves a thoughtful impression.

LA GORCE ON REPUBLIC AND EMPIRE.

P. de la Gorce was some time before discovering his own remarkable aptitude to grasp modern history and relate it. If I am not mistaken he belonged to the magistracy. That he must have been an exceptionally enlightened, well-tempered, and scrupulously just judge is shown by his writings. Yet nobody will complain that he was led to give up law, since we might thus have been deprived of his magnificent contribution to the work of reviewing one hundred years of France's life, a work so brightly undertaken by such men as Sorel, Vandal, and Thureau-Dangin.

La Gorce's "*Histoire de la Deuxième République*," in two volumes, covers not only the unexpected revolution of 1848 and the picturesque and brief period of Lamartine's government, but also the rising of that strange power, the outside of which remained republican when imperial despotism was already strongly organized inside. How Louis Napoleon was elected president of the republic and how he got hold of the whole authority is vividly described. Hitherto the man who was then about to become Napoleon III. has never been tried with equity; and the judgments passed upon him have been dictated either by a self-interested and shameless admiration or by an irrational and excessive hatred. La Gorce is utterly free from both feelings. A more independent mind could hardly be found. This has been made obvious by the publication of his "*Histoire du Second Empire*." The fourth volume is just out; two more are expected. The reign of Napoleon III. has nothing of the so-called dullness of Louis Philippe's time. On the contrary, most improbable events have turned it, from the beginning to the end, into an agitated and undefinable period. The Emperor himself appears somewhat mysterious in his plans, often busy in undoing what he has just been perfecting, and certainly far less easy to understand than might have been his uncle. M. de la Gorce, it seems, has gone through this labyrinth without losing the thread; and there can be no doubt that the work, when completed, will rank high enough to let the doors of the Academy open before its author, provided that there are not at the time too many novelists or critics anxious to enter; for the Academy has of late displayed a sad partiality in favor of mediocre and unwholesome writing.

SOME OTHER BOOKS WORTH READING.

These five I had no trouble in picking out of the company of modern historians, for the company itself is not numerous, and their superiority cannot be disputed. Perhaps it would be unfair not to mention others—Ernest Daudet, for instance, who, especially in magazine articles, has often thrown light on some unsettled point or revealed some ignored fact; and Imbert de Saint-Armand, who can be credited with having, in his unpretentious series of tales on "*Les Femmes des Tuilleries*," drawn up an interesting and loyal summary of French history during the present century. Then there are works written on special lines—e.g., about diplomatic negotiations. Foremost among them are the late M. Rothan's books. They cover the whole period of the Second Empire and are devoted to Napoleon III.'s secret policy with regard to Italy and



THE LATE GUSTAVE ROTHAN.

(Authority on the diplomatic history of the Second Empire.)

Prussia. It is no longer a mystery that the Emperor, following Louis XV.'s deplorable example, used to take pleasure in deceiving his cabinet by acting personally against their own views and denying officiously what they had said officially. Italy and Prussia benefited by it. M. Rothan, as French minister in both countries, was well acquainted with Bismarck and Cavour's plans, and proved able to foresee what the result would be for France. Some time before the German war broke out he solemnly warned his sovereign, and told him once more what a mighty people the Germans had become, and how they had been trained for war and made familiar with the idea that the French were their hereditary enemies, and that a fight with them was unavoidable sooner or later. Napoleon never cared to listen to those who did not agree with him; therefore he took no notice of M. Rothan's warnings. It was not long, however, before the latter's perspicacity was demonstrated. Shortly after the war M. Rothan resigned. From 1870 to 1890, the year of his death, he was busy collecting old pictures (his collection was famous) and writing for the *Revue des Deux Mondes* articles which were published also in book form and attracted

much attention. The Academy was about to admit him when he died. A peculiarity in his case is that the interest of his books is European as well as French, not only because of the subjects he treats, but because of his breadth of mind and the variety of his information.

I think he did not, as a rule, trust dead people's memoirs, and owing to the fact that so many are published every year, it may be safe to caution public opinion abroad against using them inconsiderately. For example, we ought to have little confidence in Villèle's and none at all in Talleyrand's memoirs, while Chancellor Pasquier can be considered a sure guide and Decaye's correspondence with King Louis XVIII. is still surer. It is hardly necessary to explain why. Talleyrand, like Napoleon the Great at St. Helena, when writing or dictating, could not but hope that he would be read for years to come, and so he tried to make his character and deeds appear under the most favorable light. Villèle, who as prime minister had a rather bad time, all the more since it proved hard to his opponents to snatch him off his chair, must have drawn up a panegyric of himself; else he would not have been a man, and he was one. Chancellor Pasquier, on the other hand, was cool-headed and moderate in his opinions. He had few enemies, was in office many times, and showed himself apt to sentence his contemporaries freely and soundly. Daily and confidential letters are, of course, quite above any objection as to probable insincerity; unfortunately they are seldom preserved.

TRUTH ABOVE ALL.

Much more could be said on such a question, but one word sums up the whole subject—truth. I wish I could convey with proper energy to the history-writers who may read this article what I feel as to the imperious necessity for them to seek truth above all. Counting myself as one of them, I can say that we bear the burden of a heavy responsibility; for public opinion passes its sentences on nations according to the documents we bring forth. Who can tell what wrong may proceed from forged papers, false evidences, or even erroneous arguments?

It is sad to observe that while so many moral as well as material improvements are being realized in the world, men are not more devoted to truth than before. Perhaps they are less. It seems as if the lump of daily printing and the continuous length of carling lines should be answerable for it. Anyhow, falsehood must not be allowed to corrupt international relations. Peace and civilization depend upon that.

A PILGRIMAGE TO SOME SCENES OF SPANISH OCCUPANCY IN OUR SOUTHWEST.

BY GEORGE WHARTON JAMES.

OUR recent successful conflict with Spain has made interesting all points at which its history immediately touches ours, and when these points of contact are portions of the United States the interest necessarily is enhanced.

Arizona and New Mexico are peculiarly Spanish in their associations. The Spanish language (in its degenerate Mexican form) is largely spoken by the aborigines of Arizona and is the language of a large percentage of the population of New Mexico. These two Territories are full of scenic marvels; are crowded with remains of prehistoric peoples of surpassing interest; have a large aboriginal population little altered from their primitive condition; are the homes of peoples with wondrous religious ceremonials, the exact counterparts of which are not found elsewhere on the earth; and are, besides, the repositories of many traditions and visible evidences of Spanish conquest, domination, and abandonment.

It is easy to forget that the discovery of Arizona was made by a slave negro, who was afterward slain in New Mexico for his amorousness, and that he and his master, the monk Marcos, discovered New Mexico.

When Pamfilo de Narvaez landed his six-hundred-strong expedition on the coast of Florida in 1528 and gayly marched to the seizing of the rich treasures of the interior, his foresight and generalship were insufficient to prevent the demoralization, rapid disintegration, and almost total annihilation of his forces. As far as we know but four men survived: Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, the treasurer of Narvaez' fleet, Castillo Maldonado, Andres Dorantes, and the aforesaid negro, Stephen, generally known as Estebanico.

It was a frightful-looking sight that met the eyes of Diego de Alcaraz' men eighty miles north of Culiacan eight years later. Four men in ragged garments, whose hardships had been so severe that they had "shed their skins like snakes" and whose experiences had been most thrilling—slaves, traders, medicine men, captives, fugitives—astonished this band of Mexican-Spaniards by revealing themselves as Cabeza de Vaca and three others, who were all that remained of the fleet of Narvaez' six hundred.

Ultimately the viceroy of New Spain, Antonio de Mendoza, sent Marcos de Nizza, with the slave negro Stephen, to investigate the reports of seven wealthy cities that Cabeza told of. The negro passed through Arizona and entered New Mexico (as we now term it), and sent back by friendly Indians glowing stories to the more slowly traveling Marcos. At last he reached a place where they told him the name of the province in which the seven cities were to be found. It was Cibola, and was only to be reached by crossing a certain desert. Thirsting himself for glory and conquest, Stephen hastened on, only to be slain when he reached the first of the seven cities, where, made overbold by his successes with the tribes through whose country he had already passed, he demanded of the Cibolans, as he had done elsewhere, their treasures of precious stones, their wives, and their daughters.

Mark heard the news with distress, but determined, as far as possible, to complete his mission. He approached near enough to Cibola to see it, returned to Mexico, reported to Mendoza, and was required soon after to turn around and conduct the fully organized expedition of Coronado—Don Francisco Vasquez Coronado—who was authorized to conquer the cities in the name of Santiago and the King of Spain.

Leaving the railroad of the Santa Fe transcontinental line at Grant's Station, on the eastern slope of the continental divide, a two days'



ON THE SUMMIT OF EL MORRO ARE TWO RUINED SANDSTONE VILLAGES.



A FAÇADE OF ZUNI HOUSES ON THE MESA.

journey brings us into the heart of this region of early Spanish occupancy. We are surrounded by names that take us back to that romantic period. Yonder is Mount San Mateo, flanked by the awl-like rock L'Alesna. Near by flows the Rio Puerco and the San José Creek, emptying into the Rio Grande, on the banks of which stands Albuquerque. Immediately before us is the little village of San Rafael, and we pass through the lava-flows of Zuni Cañon; by the vast crater of Agua Fria, near which a stream of ice-cold water flows from beneath the long-solidified lava; through the tiny village of San Lorenzo; past the majestic and historic El Morro, or Inscription Rock, where we must return later; by a wonderful pillar of erosion and the most stupendous flying buttress in the world; and finally reach the outpost of the Zuni Cibola of to-day in the little Indian village which bears the Spanish stamp of Pescado.

Let us first visit the great pueblo which they call Halona, and then go to the scene of Estebanico's death and Coronado's battle. Built on

a slight elevation by the banks of the little stream—almost dry in summer, but often a raging torrent in winter—it is discernible from long distance. Warily driving nearer and nearer, it grows more and more distinct, until the main feature of the village is readily apparent: the huge seven-storied community house which towers like a proud, self-conscious giant over the smaller one and two storied houses around.

Quaint adobe structures, with the ends of heavy beams sticking out from under the roof, some of them whitewashed, others yellow-ocher and still a few left in their native mud color, some with doors and some without; some with glass windows, others with strips or slabs of selenite or mica; all with ladders outside, the elongated poles uselessly but picturesquely reaching far higher than the rounds; crowned with chimneys made of earthenware *ollas* or tin, piled one above another after their bottoms were knocked out; swarthy little ones of both sexes, fat as little pigs, naked as they were born, dirty as only naked Indian babies can become

they wallow in the mud—playing one with another in front of the houses, in the streets, on the roofs; yonder, on the roof, a dusky maiden brushing out the hair of her lover and thus telling the world of their courtship; here an aged dame making a basket, while close by Tsnahay,



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AN INDIAN GIRL MAKING BASKETS.

the noted shell-bead or wampum maker, industriously and cunningly drills holes through the pieces of shell he has chipped to the desired shape, and his wife sits by his side deftly making a piece of pottery. These things, arched over by a sky more cobalt than that which smiles upon the Mediterranean summer sea, make the picture.

There are six other villages of the Zuni people, one of which, Hawikuh, is undoubtedly the one where Estebanico was killed, which Marcos saw and Coronado afterward conquered. Yonder, on the hill, is the exact spot where Marcos stood and gazed so intently upon the Cibola of the Spanish longings. Here, too, at this pueblo Coronado demanded the submission of the people and received their firm refusal. What a sight it would have been to witness! The band of armored and mounted Spaniards, travel-stained and worn, yet fierce and determined, made so by their lust for gold. Near the mounted soldiers stood the priests, the youngest of whom, Juan de Padilla, had a heart full of military spirit and intolerant impatience beating vigorously under his priestly cassock.

On the housetops (several stories high) stood the anxious and terror-stricken Zunis; for they were assured the frightful creatures on which the strangers rode were men-eaters, and they had already seen the death dart with thunders and lightnings from the sticks the strangers carried and slay a dog when a long distance off.

Seeing that the force of their enemies was not large, one of the more daring of them fired an arrow, which penetrated the gown of one of the friars. Angry at parleying with ignorant and superstitious savages, the priest Padilla, ignoring all military etiquette, shouted out: "Why wait we here? Forward, soldiers! For Santiago and the King of Spain!" The soldiers, nothing loth and anxious to get at the wealth their vivid imaginations saw in the houses, fell to with vigor, and a general *mêlée* took place.

It was a gallant fight—one of the first on American soil between redskin and paleface. "Kill the war chief," cried the former, "and the victory will be ours." They pressed on Coronado. Sharpshooters with their greatest skill bent bow and sent keenest arrows, only to snap their obsidian, flint, or agate heads upon his coat of mail. Daring chiefs rushed upon him with piercing yells and uplifted war-clubs and sharpened flint battle-axes. All in vain until, at last, as the white men neared the village, a man, or mayhap a woman, from one of the housetops threw a heavy stone, which, smiting the valiant Coronado, knocked him, senseless, bruised, and bleeding, from his horse to the ground.

However, white blood, military training, and skilled soldiery were to wrest the victory that day from earnest-hearted, unskilled patriotism, and Zuni was conquered.

About fifteen miles from Hawikuh is Taiyotalani, or Thunder Mountain, a bold and majestic mesa. Here are shrines where the Zuni youths and maidens go and pray for wives and husbands. Years ago, with a pho-



NICK, THE WITCH OF ZUNI.



A HARD PIECE OF THE TRAIL.
(Climbing Taiyoalani.)

tographer and three Zunis, I made the ascent of Taiyoalani up a trail that the Zunis have not used for over a century. We had to be hoisted up many places where our Indian guides scaled the walls with the agility of cats. But the view from the summit and the rich finds we made amply compensated us for all our arduous labors.

Neither Cushing nor Fewkes in their admirable works make any reference to a shrine of wonderful importance to the Zunis and to which such singular reverence is attached that, as far as I know, no other white man except myself and my photographer has ever been permitted to see it. I had long suspected its existence, and so insisted upon its being discovered to me that my guides, finding I was familiar with the name of the deity worshiped there, finally consented to take me to it. Standing on the edge of a frightful precipice, the younger Zuni lightly dropped over and in a moment was out of sight.

"You come!" shouted the Zuni from beneath. With a rope around me held by the other Zuni above, I dropped upon the rocky finger, slid under the overhanging rock into a deep recess in the solid rock mountain, and there—there were the gods of my long-continued search. Fourteen wooden images in a row, with rotting figures that had lost their identity strewn at what would have been the standing gods' feet had they had any.

This is the shrine of the warrior god Unaika. The figures are of cedar wood and are bleached with long exposure to the wind and heat, though seldom can rain or storm reach them in this secluded retreat. So cunningly is the shrine hidden that an army might search in vain long for it.

The inscriptions on El Morro are found on two sides, and are in themselves fascinating guides to much of the history of Spanish occupancy in Arizona and New Mexico. The oldest inscription is that of Juan de Onate, the reconqueror of the pueblo region long after Coronado had abandoned it. Its quaint writing reads as follows: "*Paso por aqui el adelantado Don Juan de Onate al descubrimiento de la mar del sur a 16 de Abril ao 1605.*" *

In journeying from Zuni the trail forks not far from Inscription Rock, one road going northeast toward the cliff city of Acoma, the other northwest to the seven pueblos of the Mokis. It was toward these latter pueblos that Coronado sent an expedition while he lay wounded at Zuni. The Zunians told him of a people to the northwest who lived in seven cities, who called themselves Hopituh (the People of Peace), but whose

* "Passed by here the adelantado Don Juan de Onate to the discovery of the south sea on the 16th of April, 1605."



THE SHRINE OF UNAIKA, ON TAIYOALANI, NEAR ZUNI.



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CHIEF PRIESTS OF THE SNAKE DANCE.

pueblos were so filthy that the cleanly Navajos called them "Moki" in derision. Unable to go himself, Coronado sent Ensign Tobar with a small force and the warlike priest Juan de Padilla, who had precipitated the Zuni Cibola conflict.

Here the conquering band possibly saw that wonderful religious ceremony, the snake dance, where half-nude priests carry deadly rattlesnakes in their mouths and dance around the plaza with them. This ceremony has often been described, but no description can possibly do the subject justice. The Mokis regard the snake with reverence, as their maternal ancestor belonged to the "snake people." It is from her that Tiyo, their ancestral hero, learned the prayers, songs,



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A SNAKE-DANCER AT WALPI.

and ceremonials necessary to propitiate "Those Above" who control the rain, so that the vivifying showers descend upon their otherwise barren and desert fields. The snake dance, therefore, is a prayer for rain, in which there is an element of ancestral or totemic worship. Snakes are captured from the fields, and as they are to take part in the prayers they must undergo a process of ceremonial purification. Hence, a few hours prior to the open-air dance, all the snakes that have been captured are washed in the secret underground *kiva* to the accompaniment of songs and prayers, and thus are prepared to engage with their "younger brothers" the Mokis in their public petitions for rain.



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SNAKE DANCE OF MOKIS, ORAIBI, 1898.

To see dangerous reptiles handled with freedom and readiness seems astounding enough, but to witness the placing of these same reptiles in the mouth is as thrilling as it is hideous and as exciting as it is repulsive. It is no uncommon sight to see from one to two hundred snakes used in one of these dances, and as both during the washing ceremony and at the close of the dance I have examined the mouths of rattlesnakes used and found fangs and poison-glands in normal and deadly condition, I am enabled definitely to contradict the statement that the snakes used are tampered with and rendered harmless.

While with the Hopituh the Spaniards learned of a great and wondrous river to the north, whose banks were so steep and difficult of access that few had ever stood by its waters, and near whose course lived another tribe of very tall people,



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IN MARBLE CAÑON OF THE COLORADO RIVER.

(Near where the Spaniards first saw the great canyon of the Colorado River.)

called the Kuhnikiwi. Coronado was informed of this unknown river and the stalwart people, and twelve men were sent out to explore under the guidance of Don Garci Lopez de Cardenas. Eighty days were given Cardenas to return and report, and when he did so his words and those of his astonished soldiers must have been regarded as the wild ravings of irresponsible dreamers. For they told of their eighty-league journey from Zuni Cibola, under the direction of Tusayan guides, to the banks of the river, which seemed to be more than three or four leagues above the stream which flowed between them. Undoubtedly the place where the Spaniards vis-

ited the Colorado River and found its canyon walls unscalable was on the east side of the Little Colorado River.

Later Padre Garces entered the wonderful Cataract Cañon to the home of the Kuhnikiwi. And surely nowhere else on the earth has man found so stupendous a dwelling-place. A tiny fertile spot, a quarter to a half mile wide, green with fields of corn, melons, pumpkins, and beans, and orchards of peaches, through which flows in sinuous path a good-sized creek, its banks lined with dainty willows, the whole surrounded by walls of red sandstone two or more thousand feet high, and laid so symmetrically that it can easily be imagined the masonry of a race of extinct giants—this is the home of the Kuhnikiwi, the "nation of the willows," "the dwellers in the canyon depths;" the Coconino, as the Spaniards wrote the euphonious "Kuhnikiwi," the "Yava Supais," as they term themselves.

In the meantime Coronado sent another exploring expedition to the east under the command of Hernando de Alvarado. These men marched five days and then stood—as any intelligent man must—in perfect amazement and delight before the natural rock fortress of Aco-

ma. Surpassing any of the *mesas* of the Mokis in its impregnability, it is only transcended by the overpowering majesty of Taiyoalani. It was so high to them that "it was a very good musket that could throw a ball as high." It stands in a sandy plain or valley—a rock island, one of several such. The Spaniards reported "there was only one entrance, by a stairway built by hand, which began at the top of a slope which is around the foot of the rock. There was a broad stairway for about 200 steps, then a stretch of about 100 narrower steps, and at the top they had to go up about three times as high as a man by means of holes in the rock, in which they put

the points of their feet, holding on at the same time by their hands. There was a wall of large and small stones at the top, which they could roll



THE CHURCH AT ACOMA.

(Founded after the rebellion of 1680.)

down without showing themselves, so that no army could possibly be strong enough to capture the village."

For over fifty years Zuni and Acoma were almost undisturbed. Then came the real conqueror and colonizer of Arizona and New Mexico, the redoubtable Juan de Onate. It was in 1598 he came to Acoma by way of the Rio Grande. After establishing the city of San Juan de los Caballeros, visiting the various pueblos of the Rio Grande region and northward, and receiving their submission, he started westward with Padre Martinez to receive the dutiful obedience of Acoma, Zuni, and the Moki towns. Acoma well-nigh proved fatal to him, not through any open warfare, but by the treachery of one of its leaders.

But Onate wisely avoided the place and put off the evil day. Juan de Zaldivar, however, was not so fortunate. With lesser foresight than that shown by his leader, Zaldivar allowed himself and his men to be separated one from the other while obtaining food supplies from different parts of the cliff city, and the wily savages, exciting their interest in the novel scenes around them, began the onslaught; and in the twinkling of an eye every

dusky man, woman, youth, maiden, and child, who the moment before had seemed to be the most cordial and friendly of guides, was now engaged in a hand-to-hand fight as desperate as it was unexpected and as deadly as it was surprising. A few of the Spaniards escaped to warn Onate and all the colonists.

Seventy men under the command of the slain Zaldivar's brother, Vicente, were sent to punish the rebellious Acomas. A frightful struggle took place. The attack seemed an utterly hopeless one. An impregnable situation, hundreds of fierce warriors above, a mere handful of Spaniards below. But superior training, weapons, and tactics won, and the Acomas' power was forever broken. This was in 1599.

The next ninety years saw churches built at Zuni and at Acoma. These were destroyed in the rebellion of 1680. This rebellion was the work of a determined, though ignorant, brutal, and fanatical patriot named Popeh. One by one he visited the various pueblos of the Rio Grande, New Mexico, and Arizona and urged them to a revolt. In August the onslaught was made. At each pueblo the Indians arose and slew every Spaniard they could find.

Santa Fé, established early in the century, was the home of the governor, Don Antonio Otermin, and the Indians then proceeded, 3,000 strong, to besiege it. After burning the church and convent and destroying all the town except the plaza and *casas reales*, the besieging forces so harassed the governor that he determined upon the "forlorn hope" of a sortie. With but 100 men he



CAPTAIN BURRO AND SQUAW AT THEIR "HAWK" IN CATARACT CAÑON.



MOKI HOUSES IN ACOMA AND THE ENCHANTED MESA IN THE DISTANCE.

personally led the attack, and with such fierce energy that he killed 300 and brought back 47 captives. These were afterward shot in the plaza.

Then began an unprecedented retreat. On August 21 Otermin, with his garrison, three friars, men, women, and children, on foot, each carrying his own luggage, the sick and wounded on horseback, started to return to Mexico. Reinforced by a few fugitives on the way, they finally reached (or nearly so) the site of the present city of El Paso del Norte, which dates its founding two years later.

For ten years the Spaniards were practically held at bay, although Otermin made one gallant attempt to retake the lost provinces. But it was left for Don Diego de Vargas, who wrote the inscription on El Morro in 1692, to achieve the desperate venture. On September 9 Santa Fé, which was in the hands of the Tanos, surrendered, and on November 3 Vargas and his army reached Acoma. The people were loath to believe they would be pardoned, but finally yielded to the gentle words of the *padres*, and after formally submitting brought 87 of their children for baptism.

At Zuni the people were found on the summit of Taiyoalani, but on the 11th they reëntered the Spanish fold and 300 children were baptized.

Awatobi was now visited, and then all the other Moki cities, which, except Oraibi, resubmitted themselves to Spanish rule.

Thus the reconquest was complete. Churches

were rebuilt and Christian worship reëstablished, and although it took fighting later on to firmly establish the old rule, Spain practically held control of Arizona and New Mexico until the Mexicans asserted their independence. Since the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo the Pueblo Indians have been citizens of the United States.

Reaching out beyond New Mexico, it was natural that the Spaniards should become interested in Texas. Several desultory attempts to establish missions were made by the Franciscans late in the seventeenth century, but no settlements were accomplished until the second decade of the eighteenth. Then were founded the presidio of San Antonio de

Bexar and, near by, the mission of San Antonio de Valero.

During the next half century several missions were founded and mission structures erected, and



AN INDIAN GIRL DRYING CORN MEAL.

the remains and ruins of these are what may now be seen in and near San Antonio. Five hundred and seventy miles from New Orleans on the line of the Sunset Route to Los Angeles the interested student may well spend a day or a week in this historic city. Just on the outskirts of the city is Mission La Concepcion, a striking duo-towered building. Four miles below this is the more ornate yet ruined San José, vividly speaking of the elevated architectural longings of the founding priests. The cream-colored stone, now weather-worn and lichen-covered, sculptured by loving and skillful hands into glorious figures, with cherubs, scrolls, and flowers, must have presented a superb and dazzling appearance, when new, under the searching sunlight of clear-atmosphered Texas.

Tottering San Francisco de la Espada and San Juan, with the tragic Alamo, complete the San Antonio group. What a connecting link with the past! What romance, history, and strange doings within the interior of our own land are associated with these crumbling piles! Of the Alamo alone one could write a book and still not exhaust its resources of history, tradition, legend, and fancy.

It was the same in California. Padre Junipero Serra, than whom no more devoted missionary ever lived, founded the line of twenty-one missions in the Golden State. These reached from



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KOHOT, A SUFAI CHIEF.

San Diego in the south to San Francisco Solano in the north, and most of the buildings to-day remain (some in sad ruins) to attest the earnest labors of the self-denying priests.

Before the evils of civilization the Indians are rapidly disappearing and the work of the *padres* seems almost destroyed, but who shall say it was of no effect? Future ages, even more than this, will feel the influence of the work

of these godly men in that immortality which is always vouchsafed to good deeds and to lives spent for the glory of God in the uplifting of man.



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THE SACRED SNAKES AS THEY WERE PHOTOGRAPHED AFTER THE CEREMONY OF WASHING IN KIVA.

BRICK PAVING IN THE MIDDLE WEST.

BY H. FOSTER BAIN.

(Assistant State Geologist of Iowa.)



AN UNPAVED STREET IN OSKALOOSA, IOWA.

IT is a far cry from the small town of a few years ago to that of the present in any progressive portion of the country. There has been a remarkable improvement in the physical and sanitary conditions throughout the country. Water works, electric lights, gas plants, park systems, paved streets, street cars, telephones, and all those agencies which minister to human comfort have been very widely adopted in these smaller places. This is particularly true of the towns of the middle West. The people of this region are restless and remarkably progressive. The towns and cities are ambitious, and municipal improvements are usually voted for readily.

A single town perhaps improves its streets and reaps the benefit. The power of example and the force of competition unite, and all the surrounding towns take up the matter of paving. In the West it takes but little to wake up a town or a district. Indeed, it is a question whether it is not better to say that their normal condition is one of being particularly wide awake; and the fever for public improvement, starting at various points, has run over the whole region much as prairie fires once ran over the uninhabited plain. It has left in its track, however, substantial benefit rather than blackened desolation.

Improvements at first took the form of showy public buildings, but the introduction of incandescent electric lighting diverted a portion of the public money by making it possible for even the smallest town to have a system of street lights. Later, financial considerations arising from fire

risk and insurance rates, and sanitary requirements, suggested often by an outbreak of typhoid, led to a demand for water works. Engineers grappled with the problem and water-works plants began to go in in large numbers.* The cheapening of sewer pipe has made possible the building of adequate sewer systems in the smaller towns, and so the foul and disease-breeding sinks and cesspools have become unnecessary. With lights, water, and sewers provided, cement sidewalks and paved streets follow as a matter of course, but the problem of a satisfactory pavement for small cities and towns has not been easily solved.

* The extent of this movement is indicated by the following table, prepared by Mr. E. W. Crellin:

WATER-WORKS PLANTS IN IOWA.

Period	Number of Water Works Built.	Approximate Aggregate Cost of Same.
Up to and including 1880..	15	\$2,200,000
1881-85.....	26	1,650,000
1886-90.....	27	610,000
1891-95.....	96	1,120,000
1896.....	27	265,000
1897.....	14	100,000
1898.....	17	125,000

The low aggregate cost of the works built in recent years is to some extent due to the fall in the price of materials of construction. It is mainly due, however, to the large number of small plants built in the smaller cities and towns. They range in cost from the thousand-dollar plant put in for Bode, a town of three hundred inhabitants, to the large plants of some belated but fair-sized cities. An elevated wooden tank like those seen along a railroad, a deep well, a gasoline engine, a mile or so of pipe, fire plugs judiciously placed with service pipes and hydrants, and the smallest village is prepared to receive company.



BRICK-PAVED STREET IN OSKALOOSA, IOWA.

To meet the conditions the pavement must be cheap, easily maintained, cleanly, as noiseless as possible, smooth and lasting. Above all, in the case of the smaller places especially, it must be cheap; measured both in first cost and in repairs. Macadam and Telford pavements, where suitable material is found, are cheap in first cost. An excellent macadam can be laid where stone is abundant for from 60 cents to \$1 per square yard. Much of the middle West is, however, an open prairie country, and stone suitable for street use must be shipped in. This materially increases, sometimes doubles, the price. Macadam, too, requires to be kept in the very best condition in order to give good service. It soon wears out under heavy traffic, particularly if it be once allowed to become rut-cut. The excellent drive-

germs in rotting wood. It is thoroughly unsanitary and has but a short life, estimated at seven to ten years in Chicago. These features are enough to condemn the pavement, and in some instances it has been torn out by order of the board of health.

Cobble-stone and granite block pavements have the merit of long life under the heaviest traffic, and so have a wide range of usefulness, especially on downtown streets in the larger cities. The cobble-stone is in some situations cheap, but granite block is usually very expensive. Both are noisy, dirty, and offer considerable resistance to traction owing to the rough surface which they present. They are poorly adapted to the requirements of the small town and are little used.

Asphalt pavement has been tried in many localities and is in certain respects ideal. It is clean, practically noiseless, sanitary, and offers the least resistance to traction of any common paving material. It is, however, slippery when wet, expensive, and of uncertain quality. Its proper laying requires expert workmen, and consequently repairs become a difficult problem in a small town. It is a sheet pavement and hence, as contrasted with all forms of block paving, cannot be disturbed for the laying or repairing of car tracks, water or gas pipes, underground wires, etc., without serious damage. It is difficult to lay an asphalt pavement which will stand the extreme climatic variations of the middle West. It is inclined to crack with the cold of winter or to buckle with the heat of summer and often becomes cut by ruts. Neither is it well adapted to heavy traffic. It has accordingly been but little used in the region under discussion except for special driving streets in the wealthier cities.

There remains but one important kind of pavement to be considered, and that is one whose introduction and wide use is especially a middle West achievement. While paving brick have been employed for street use in Holland for more than a century and were laid in Charleston, W. Va., nearly thirty years ago, the wide use of pavers is a recent thing—a matter of the last ten or twelve years. Like many other improvements, this one came through the door of necessity.

Bloomington, Ill., is a thriving and ambitious city, so located as to have no stone or other good paving material at hand. It has, however, a considerable brick industry, and about 1875 the experiment was made of using the harder-burned brick for paving. The plan of work developed there is now used widely and is essentially as follows. The foundation consists of cinders



BEFORE PAVING—IOWA CITY, IOWA.

(A light wagon is mired in the mud of a residence street.)

ways in the city parks are only kept up to their high conditions by the constant services of the repair men, the water cart, and the steam roller. Aside from the prohibitive cost of such a system of maintenance, very few small cities are prepared to follow it because of the unrelenting vigilance necessary. In the smaller places public spirit is apt to express itself in spurts.

Cedar block pavement, which consists of short wooden blocks set on tarred boards and cemented with a filler of pitch and gravel, has been widely used. This pavement is cheap so far as first cost is concerned. It ranges from 90 cents to \$1.25 per yard in ordinary situations. It forms a smooth, noiseless pavement when first laid, and at one time gave great promise. It is hard, however, to secure uniform material, and in any event the street soon becomes full of ruts. This makes it difficult and expensive to clean and increases the danger—always present—of holding and spreading disease through the lodgment of

spread four inches thick and rolled thoroughly. Over the cinders a thin cushion of sand is spread. This is covered with a layer of brick laid flat and with their longer diameters parallel to the street. These are in turn rolled and covered with a two-inch cushion of sand. The latter forms a base for the second or top course of brick, which are set on edge and at right angles to the street. When they have been but in place and rolled, either sand, pitch, asphaltum, cement, or a patent mixture known as grout is poured into the joints to act as a filler. This form of pavement is known as two-course work and is laid wherever traffic is not especially heavy and the materials for making a good macadam or concrete base are expensive. The brick used for the lower course need not be of first quality, though they must be at least hard-burned.

When materials for concrete can be cheaply obtained a one-course pavement is usually laid. For such work the street is first graded and rolled, then covered with six inches of concrete. Over this a sand cushion and top course of brick is laid as in other pavements. The foundation of sand is to allow the proper bedding of the brick resting upon it in order that the upper surface of the pavement may be smooth. The brick used for the top course are called vitrified. This is a misnomer, as a really vitrified brick would be so brittle as to chip to pieces under street traffic. Semi-vitrified or incipiently vitrified better describes the condition of the brick which make the best pavers.

The clays used in making paving brick are mainly impure fire-clays and shales—a cheap class of clays for which there has heretofore been but little market. They occur most abundantly in connection with coal beds, which circumstance reduces considerably the cost of manufacturing pavers, by reason of both material and fuel being at hand. This is an important factor, as it requires about one ton of coal to burn a thousand pavers. The brick are made in much the same manner as are machine-made building brick. The process includes grinding the clay, mixing it with water, molding it, drying the green brick, and, lastly, burning them. Paving brick are usually re pressed—that is, after being molded and be-

fore being dried they are put in a die and slightly squeezed. This gives them a better shape and, it is said, a denser structure. Originally large-sized paving blocks were made, but of recent years they have been of about the same size as ordinary building brick.

Burning is the most important and most expensive part of the process of making pavers. It is necessary to fire the kilns very gently at first in order to drive off the surplus water. After from twenty-four to forty-eight hours of such firing the heat is raised to about 1,800° to 2,000° F. and held there for some time. The kiln is then allowed to cool very slowly in order that the brick may become thoroughly annealed. The whole burning requires from twelve to fourteen days. It is impossible to burn all the brick in a kiln equally. From 50 to 80 per cent. only will be first-quality pavers. Under-burned brick wear out too quickly for street use and must be sold for building purposes. The over-burned cannot be used, as they are glassy and chip easily. If badly over-burned they are warped and may even be scoriaceous.

In the central West first-quality pavers now sell for about \$10 per thousand at the point of manufacture. Away from such a point freight charges must be added. At these rates brick pavement can be laid in much of the region at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per square yard—in some cases for \$1 or even less. This amounts for an average business block in a small town to about \$2,500. In the residence portion of such a town the driveway may be reduced to thirty feet in width and either side of the pavement parked, thus giving a very pretty street at a cost of about



AFTER PAVING—IOWA CITY, IOWA.

(This street had not been cleaned for some months before the photograph was taken, and the cross-streets are unpaved.)



A BRICK-PAVED RESIDENCE STREET IN WATERLOO, IOWA.

\$1,500 per block. In very small places an eighteen-foot roadway is sufficient for all purposes, in which case the cost is in the neighborhood of \$1.25 per front foot. At such prices even the smallest towns can afford some paving, and its use is rapidly spreading.

The comparative cost of various pavements is influenced by a wide variety of local factors. In the table below the relative cost of several pavements in Minneapolis, with the mileage laid in each, is given. The cost of brick pavement is above the average here, owing to the long freight haul from Des Moines, Iowa, and Galesburg, Ill., from which points the brick come.

Pavement.	Mileage.	Cost per Square Yard.
Asphalt.....	9.99	\$2.63
Granite block.....	8.56	2.42
Brick.....	1.76	1.75
Cedar block.....	58.00	.93
Macadam.....	4.04	.75

Aside from the average low cost, brick pavement has many incidental advantages, especially in the case of the smaller towns. It does not require a high order of skill either to lay or repair. Its quality may be determined before it is laid, it is clean, fairly noiseless, and under ordinary conditions it is long-lived. The lasting quality of brick pavement has not been fully determined. The failures so far reported have been due to defective foundations or to the poor material at first used. At Bloomington, Ill., pavement laid with brick of a quality that would nowhere be accepted at the present time gave excellent service for twenty years. This pavement has recently been torn out and replaced by a new top course at a cost of 75 cents a yard. The brick now marketed are very superior to those in use a few years ago. No brick pavement of first-class quality has yet been worn out, although some of it has been since 1893 subjected to the very heavy traffic of La Salle Street, in

Chicago. Well made pavers are as strong as granite and are fully equal to the demands of any ordinary traffic, though at present only a small portion of the brick on the market could be safely laid on a heavy-traffic downtown street in Chicago or any city of its class.

In the table below is given approximately the number of miles of brick pavement now laid in a few of the cities of the middle West:

City.	Mileage.
Des Moines, Iowa.....	51.36
St. Louis, Mo.....	25.18
Springfield, Ill.....	20.41
Peoria, Ill.....	19.81
Bloomington, Ill.....	18.75
Davenport, Iowa.....	16.18
Clinton, Iowa.....	13.80
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	12.44
Chicago, Ill.....	12.00
Rock Island, Ill.....	12.00
Sioux City, Iowa.....	7.99
Atchison, Kan.....	7.61
Marshalltown, Iowa.....	7.48
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	7.25
Beatrice, Neb.....	7.00
Oskaloosa, Iowa.....	6.32
St. Joseph, Mo.....	5.11
Dubuque, Iowa.....	5.00
Minneapolis, Minn.....	3.40
Iowa City, Iowa.....	3.21
Winona, Minn.....	2.76
Rockford, Ill.....	2.71
Sedalia, Mo.....	2.07
Evanston, Ill.....	3.04
Creston, Iowa.....	1.50
Waverly, Iowa.....	.70
St. Paul, Minn.....	.59
Wichita, Kan.....	.49
Mason City, Iowa.....	.46



BRICK PAVEMENT FOURTEEN YEARS OLD ON A BUSINESS STREET IN PEORIA, ILL.

In the following table is given the production of paving brick in the chief producing States of the central West for the year 1897. The aver-

age price is also given. This is not the price of the No. 1 pavers, but an estimate found by dividing the total value of all the brick by the total number produced :

State.	Number of Thousands.	Price.
Illinois.....	87,169	\$8.25
Ohio.....	85,665	6.98
Iowa.....	56,815	7.57
Indiana.....	27,239	9.78
Missouri.....	19,620	9.31
Kansas.....	17,463	7.31

The industrial and social effects of paving a city are of great importance. Paving the streets to some extent reduces the price of the material hauled over them. On a well-paved street the traction may be perhaps but one-sixteenth of that on a dirt road, and in case of bulky material, such as coal, where the cost of local delivery is a considerable item, the saving due to the larger loads which may be hauled is reflected in the retail price. It is, however, from a sanitary point of view that paved streets are most desirable. Smooth, clean streets are almost necessary to the health of a community. The prevention of the accumulation of filth and the corresponding decrease in disease is one of the chief benefits of paving. When a city is paved with brick and its sewers are laid with the same material the streets may be cleaned with a stream of water from a fire hose without fear of the sand cutting either pavement or sewers. A small gang of men may thus clean a large area in a short time. Attractive streets serve to draw trade, and of two similarly situated towns, one paved and the other unpaved, the former will have the advantage. Well-paved streets stimulate municipal interests and civic pride. When the people have paid for having their streets put in good condition they feel an interest in keeping them so. Franchises for street railroads or for any enterprise requiring the tearing up of the streets are scrutinized with greater care, and almost invariably a provision is inserted prescribing that the corporation using the street shall help pay for the paving. In Iowa, for example, street railroads pay for paving a strip seven feet wide. This is an important aid in fixing the principle of compensation for public franchises.

The impetus given to the social life of a town by the paving of its streets is marked. The people go about more and become better acquainted. The clean, smooth streets tempt the pedestrian, the bicyclist, and the driver alike. They make it possible to hold carnivals and similar outdoor festivities. As a result street fairs are rapidly

becoming a common and pretty feature of Western town life.

Seymour, a thriving little city in southern Indiana, was among the first cities in that vicinity to hold such a fair. Having water works, gas, electric lights, etc., and having just laid brick paving on her main streets, she invited her friends in for a carnival. Traffic was temporarily suspended within a certain district. Booths were erected along the edge of the walks, exhibits were installed in competition for prizes, refreshment stands were provided, easy seats



STREET FAIR AT SEYMOUR, IND.

placed in cozy corners, temporary fountains splashed in the sunshine, band concerts added to the pleasure, and from several stages free vaudeville performances amused the crowds. Parades and races, wrestling matches and jugglers were the order of the day. It was all free, and a happy crowd made the most of the fact.

Other street fairs have been given since in larger towns and on a more elaborate scale. Whole blocks have been turned into elaborately furnished ball-rooms and expensive exhibits of fireworks have made glad the heart of the small boy, while temporary art galleries have taught their noble lesson to the older visitor. In each case the people were taking pride in their well-kept streets; they were feeling a new source of ownership and realizing their position as joint partners in the municipality.

The paved streets, sewers, lights, etc., are to be ranked with public and traveling libraries, lecture courses, art collections, and similar institutions as important factors in the betterment of town life. Each does its part, and together they bid fair to solve some of the knottiest problems of future municipal life and government.

SOME PHASES OF THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

BY JOHN BARRETT.

(Late United States minister to Siam.)

THE editor of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* has asked me to discuss the present crisis in the Philippines from the standpoint of a personal study of the situation. He wishes me to state facts and describe conditions as I have seen them. If any arguments or conclusions of opinion are advanced, they are to be based on my own observations or on those of men with whom I was associated in the Philippines.

While appreciating the honor of this invitation and the opportunity of reaching the large and intelligent constituency of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, I do not claim infallibility of fact or judgment. I shall simply endeavor to tell the truth as I know it, recognizing, however, that there are others who may have acquired different impressions from the same incidents and hence drawn contrary or conflicting inferences. There will be, moreover, only space and time for consideration of some phases of the situation, and not of all its complex features.

My interest in the Philippine Islands dates from my original visit to the far East, over five years ago. Although my work as a diplomatic agent of the Government did not bring me in direct touch with Spain's Asiatic possessions, I took advantage of the first opportunity to go to Manila.

There was a fascination about this great unknown group of islands bordering on the China Sea that impelled me to learn something of them. Only 640 miles from Hong Kong, and holding a position in the south as important as that of Japan in the north, they were comparatively a *terra incognita* to the oldest residents of the Asiatic coast. In Hong Kong, Manila's nearest neighbor, there was a mystery about them that strongly excited one's curiosity. The great somber buildings of the Dominican fathers and other religious orders which were known to be connected with similar societies in the Philippines, set back into the rocks of Hong Kong, with their massive high front walls as if designed and built to keep out the vulgar and curious, seemed symbolic of these islands, strange and hidden to the world. They were near at hand, could be seen and entered, and yet few went within their portals. When I questioned my old and hospitable friend, the Spanish consul, Señor Don José de Navarro—who, by the way, was

once consul at Baltimore and a popular member of the Maryland Club—about Manila and the islands with reference to visiting them and satisfying my curiosity, he either was woefully ignorant or, under this same mysterious influence, refrained from telling me what he knew. This happened long before the war, but I have been told that he still thinks that I was even then seeking information for my Government!

FIRST TRIP TO THE ISLANDS AND IMPRESSIONS.

Matters were finally arranged. I endeavored to go incognito, as it were. That is, I planned to visit the islands as a private American and not as a minister of the United States Government, because I knew the Spaniards were great sticklers for rank and would hamper my movements with their attentions. In my anxiety to succeed in my plans I shipped on a small tramp or coasting steamer, ran into a typhoon, was nearly wrecked, and took ten days to make land where less than three with ordinary slow vessels are required. But I was well repaid. Two weeks in Manila were followed by trips to Aparri in the far north and up the great Cagayan River; through the valley on the immediate north of Manila to Dagupan, over the country which is now the scene of our campaigns under MacArthur; to the west along the Laguna de Bay, and to the south, past where the battles of the last few days have been fought under Lawton; and finally to the islands of the Visayan and Sulu groups, and Mindanao further to the south. During these extensive travels I never dreamed that I was studying future American territory, but I was deeply impressed by the great natural resources of the islands, their marvelous fertility and productiveness, their agricultural, mineral, and timber wealth, and, above all things, by the hospitality, generosity, and good-nature of the people, whether I came across them in the towns or back in the country.

EXPERIENCE WITH ASIATICS.

They may be our foes now, but that should not keep me from describing them as they appeared in times of peace. Everywhere I journeyed they reminded me of the Siamese and Malays in habits, customs, manners, stature, and complexion. Possibly this may have been the

secret of their friendly attitude. From my experience with similar races, I treated them as I wished to be treated. In extended travels in the distant interior of Siam and the Malay Peninsula, and later in the Philippines, I never carried any weapon whatever, was never seriously molested, and invariably left my native hosts, even when most primitive in habits and education, as my good friends. In fact, it is my opinion, based on considerable experience and supported by such excellent British authorities as Sir Frank Swettenham and Sir Andrew Clarke, that if a man proceeds in the right way and in knowledge of their character with these southern Asiatics, he can do almost anything with them. John Foreman and Dean Worcester in their books point out similar Filipino traits of susceptibility to tactful influences which I noted among the Siamese and Malays and confirmed also among the Filipinos.

SOME MARKED MALAY CHARACTERISTICS.

By these suggestions I do not intimate that they are not lacking in bad traits. They have many of them, but their good qualities seem to outweigh the bad, and the latter are not troublesome or offensive to foreigners if they know how to manage the average native. They are treacherous at times, but when in that mood are usually inspired by conditions that possibly their untutored minds do not grasp and analyze.

A marked Malay characteristic is an intense desire for revenge when he believes that he has been wronged. His thirst for the blood of his victim is then often unquenchable. He will die himself in his head hunt. If he is excited to the degree that he ruus "amuck," he will kill the members of his own family or his best friends. More than once have I dodged a crazy Malay who was running amuck for no reasons connected with myself. And yet such incidents are very rare, and one may live for years among the people and have no experience of this nature. But while the Malay or Filipino—for the latter is a branch of the former race—will commit atrocious acts when inspired by a desire for revenge, he will, on the other hand, when satisfied that he has made a mistake or has been deceived in his hostility, become an equally devoted servant and follower of his real master.

OUR GREAT HOPE WITH THE PEOPLE.

Possibly here is our great hope in dealing with the Filipino masses. When they are taught to believe and are actually convinced that the Americans are in fact and in intention their friends and benefactors, they will become even more faithful supporters of our Government than they have

been of their own. It may take some time to accomplish this, because all of their education and experience heretofore has been against their having confidence in foreigners. When we expect to overcome in a few months the influences and traditions of three centuries, we must be charitable if the war is not ended at once and the "friendlies" sometimes turn out to be foes. The change must surely come in the order of events and bring with it peace, order, and contentment equal to that which Britain has established so successfully, even following war, in Burmah and the Malay Protected States, and the Dutch so well in Java.

EFFECT OF QUELLING REVOLT.

The lesson is severe, the cost dear, and the situation full of trials, but if we support the Government in its intention to put down the rebellion and do not hamper the commanding officers of our army and navy in their efforts, we will not only end the conflict sooner, but, by bringing the people to their senses and showing them that they have been mistaken in their judgment of us and misled by ambitious leaders, do them directly the greatest good and make them faithful and lasting supporters of American jurisdiction. It is remarkable that the tribes of similar races which England has thoroughly punished for revolt and insurrection have become her most faithful subjects, while those only partially subdued have repeatedly risen to give her trouble.

It was good policy to avoid war as long as possible. Many of us opposed it with great earnestness of argument, knowing the effect on the Filipino or Malay nature, and I went so far in public statement to deprecate a conflict before the outbreak that I am now openly accused of inconsistency in urging that the war be vigorously prosecuted to an end. But the same knowledge of Asiatic character that impelled me to oppose fighting, if possible to reach an understanding without it, now inspires me in my desire to see it carried through to early and complete success.

If individual paragraphs of my addresses delivered in the Far East, London, and later in New York and Chicago be quoted without reference to the remainder of the context or the time of delivery, as has been done by some of my critics, my observations on Aguinaldo, the natives, and our policy may seem slightly at variance; but a consideration of all I said will likewise prove that I have not been inconsistent.

THE OPINION OF AN EXPERT.

In this connection I will quote what one of the ablest colonial servants of Great Britain, who has

had long experience with the inhabitants of the Malay Peninsula and Borneo, said to me recently in London: "It would have been a great blessing to have established government without war; but it will be a greater blessing, now that you have war, to destroy quickly and effectively every vestige of insurrection. The first situation might never have been followed by general rebellion during American control of the islands, but the last situation once ended will remove forever all probability of further organized and active revolt."

STUDYING THE SITUATION IN WAR-TIME.

My second trip to the Philippines was made in May, 1898. After surrendering my post of duty at Bangkok, Siam, I went direct to Manila after a brief stay in Hong Kong. By courtesy of Admiral Dewey I made my headquarters on the ships of his squadron from then until the fall of Manila in August. During this period much of my time was employed in newspaper correspondence—a class of work that gave me excellent facilities and reasons for spending as much time on shore as possible, first with the insurgent leaders and forces in and about Cavite, Bakor, and Imus and later with our army and its operations before Manila. After the fall of Manila I devoted my energies and time for several months to studying carefully different phases of the questions involved in our occupation of the islands, and took advantage of every opportunity to familiarize myself with the natives and their government and the army headed by Aguinaldo, as well as to make occasional trips into the neighboring interior. When there was a lull in affairs in December I made another and final visit to China and Japan to get in touch with the latest political and commercial developments before returning home. As I was about to sail for America the fighting began. This took me to Manila again and detained me there until the middle of March of this year, when I came home by the way of Europe and finally reported at Washington for the first time after a continued absence in Asia, and mostly among Asiatics similar to the Filipinos, of over five years. Space is given here and elsewhere to my personal movements in the Philippines and to my experiences in other Asiatic lands in order that the readers of this article may be able to judge for themselves the value of my observations.

IMPARTIAL STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The best way to ascertain the truth regarding any subject where there is a division of opinion is to hear both sides; but before I proceed with this part of my story I would ask that none of it

be quoted as my absolute opinion without reference to my reasons for including it in this record. We as a nation are big and strong enough to hear all sides of any issue, and the fairest advocate of any cause is he who can faithfully state the argument of his opponent without prejudice. The position I have taken as to our duty and responsibilities in the Philippines has been outlined with sufficient clearness to permit me to speak in frank terms of Aguinaldo and his followers without being misunderstood or being classed as his confessor or apologist. One question has been asked of me so many times since my return to America and is so often discussed throughout the country that I shall endeavor to answer it with faithful adherence to facts. It is this: How can the refusal of Aguinaldo to accept our authority and his declaration and continuance of war on us be explained when he and his followers should know that it is for the best interests of himself and his people to acquiesce peacefully in our sovereignty? In other words, What are the influences and events that have developed the strength of the present insurrectionary movement?

AGUINALDO'S DEPARTURE FROM HONG KONG.

Without going into the history of the last revolution in the Philippines, which ended in Aguinaldo and thirty of his associates leaving Manila, I will take up the narrative of his connection with us after I first saw him. About the time I arrived in Hong Kong Aguinaldo came up from Singapore, where he had already discussed the feasibility of his returning to the Philippines with Consul-General Pratt. I will not engage in a discussion of their conferences, because my knowledge thereof is limited to hearsay. In Hong Kong I was introduced to Aguinaldo and most of his advisers by Consul-General Wildman. When the Filipino leader and these lieutenants were taken on board the *McCulloch* in Hong Kong harbor about the middle of May, 1898, I went out in the steam launch that conveyed them to the ship, along with the consul-general and Lieutenant Caldwell, of Admiral Dewey's staff, and heard Aguinaldo make a final statement of his intentions just before embarking for the Philippines.

While I cannot quote his exact language, I remember that with his usual reserved manner he said that it was his intention to proceed to Cavite and, after reporting to Admiral Dewey, go on shore and organize without delay a provisional government and an army with which to join us in making war on the Spaniards and thus secure freedom for his people from Spanish rule. He expressed admiration and love for America and Americans, commended their successes in the

war with Spain, and declared that he and his people wished to be our allies. At the moment, in line with general opinion in America and elsewhere, he probably believed that it was not the intention of the United States to hold the islands in actual sovereignty; but I know that he was never given by Admiral Dewey any assurances whatever of independence then or later, nor ever treated by him as an ally in the accepted sense of the term.

After his arrival at Cavite he organized with wonderful rapidity a provisional government, and in a short time had an army which was capturing Spanish outposts with the frequency of trained regulars. Within thirty days after his arrival he had taken over 2,000 Spanish prisoners and had practically gained control of all the country of Luzon outside of Manila, leaving that city to our mercy. During the latter part of May and all of June before the arrival of our troops his relations with our forces were most agreeable. There seemed to be no friction. There was perfect understanding between Admiral Dewey and himself, although the former was careful to avoid formal recognition. No matter what estimate may be made of Aguinaldo's personal character, there is no reason why truthful credit should not be given for what he actually did. Coming to Manila at nearly the same time, I witnessed the beginning as well as the development of his authority. Such able newspaper men as Mr. Stickney, Mr. Harden, Mr. McCutcheon, and Mr. Egan, who also saw what happened then, will confirm my simple statement of facts, as will also Consul Williams.

PEOPLE EXPECTED INDEPENDENCE.

The impression went abroad among the masses of people that Aguinaldo had arrived to establish an independent government and that the Americans would assist him. The actual working of his government under the guns of our ships was sufficient evidence to them of our approval. From one end of Luzon to the other spread the report that Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, the exiled leader of the former revolution, had returned to his home under the protection of the ships of a nation called America, which had gone to war with Spain and would give them freedom and independence at once. These influences had a tremendous effect. Before Aguinaldo had been in Cavite a month he not only had more soldiers than he could arm, but contributions of large sums of money, with unlimited amounts of rice and other raw food supplies brought in by the people for the support of his army.

From this time on up to February 4, 1899, the people from north to south in the island of Luzon,

as well as those in the coast ports of the Visayan group, were educated to believe that they were to have absolute independence. The evidences to the contrary in the meantime became known only to Aguinaldo, his leaders, and certain portions of his army, and were not made known to the people. Here Aguinaldo may have first allowed his personal ambition to outweigh the good of his followers and the masses of population.

Newspapers were started with the special purpose of advancing Filipino interests, and nothing was published in them which suggested other than absolute independence. When the natives, who did not quite understand why we remained so long in the islands, asked their leaders for an explanation, they were informed that we were making preparations to depart and that it was only a question of time when they would be in full sway in Manila and elsewhere.

THE MALOLOS GOVERNMENT.

The government which was organized by Aguinaldo at Cavite and continued first at Bakor and later at Malolos developed into a much more elaborate affair than its most ardent supporters had originally expected. By the middle of October, 1898, he had assembled at Malolos a congress of 100 men who would compare in behavior, manner, dress, and education with the average men of the better classes of other Asiatic nations, possibly including the Japanese. These men, whose sessions I repeatedly attended, conducted themselves with great decorum and showed a knowledge of debate and parliamentary law that would not compare unfavorably with the Japanese Parliament. The executive portion of the government was made up of a ministry of bright men who seemed to understand their respective positions. Each general division was subdivided with reference to practical work. There was a large force of under-secretaries and clerks, who appeared to be kept very busy with routine labor.

A WELL-ORGANIZED ARMY.

The army, however, of Aguinaldo was the marvel of his achievements. He had over 20 regiments of comparatively well-organized, well-drilled, and well-dressed soldiers, carrying modern rifles and ammunition. I saw many of these regiments executing not only regimental, but battalion and company drill with a precision that astonished me. Certainly as far as dress was concerned the comparison with the uniform of our soldiers was favorable to the Filipinos. They were officered largely, except in the higher positions, with young men who were ambitious to win honors and were not merely show fighters. The people in all the different towns took great

pride in this army. Nearly every family had a father, son, or cousin in it. Wherever they went they roused enthusiasm for the Filipino cause. The impression made upon the inhabitants of the interior by such displays can be readily appreciated. Aguinaldo and his principal lieutenants also made frequent visits to the principal towns and were received with the same earnestness that we show in greeting a successful President.

Along with the army there was a Red Cross association, at the head of which were Aguinaldo's mother and wife. There were quartermaster and commissariat departments which were well equipped, in view of the lack of experience of the men in charge. The American who thinks for a moment that we were or have been fighting a disorganized force labors under great error. It would be difficult to imagine the army of any European country being in better shape to fight us than that of Aguinaldo at the time of the outbreak on February 4, with the conditions of climate and country favoring them.

EFFECT OF THE CAPTURE OF MANILA.

When Manila was occupied on August 13 and Aguinaldo was not allowed to share the honors of occupation and he was asked to withdraw his forces from the neighborhood of Manila, he advanced the very logical argument that, according to General Merritt's remarkable agreement with General Jaudenes, it was possible that the American forces might withdraw from Manila and leave the Spaniards in possession. And hence he wished to be in a strong position in or about Manila to fight the Spaniards if necessary. This situation gave Aguinaldo a unique strength of argument in his discussions with the American leaders, of which he took full advantage.

When he would say that he could not withdraw far from Manila because the Americans did not themselves know then whether they would remain in possession of the islands, it was impossible for his statement to be refuted. In fact, from a logical standpoint his conclusion was altogether wise, for if we had withdrawn and left the Spaniards in control of Manila, they could have held out until the arrival of reinforcements and prepared themselves to reconquer the islands. Aguinaldo realized this better than any one else, and he did not propose, if he could help it, to be in a position where he could not strike the Spaniards hard and quickly if we withdrew. Possibly and reasonably this explains the fact that he maintained his forces in such strength in the vicinity of Manila for a long time afterward. There were continued negotiations until finally he accepted the ultimatum of General Otis and

retired to a position outside of the city and beyond the line of block-houses, where he remained until the outbreak in February.

HARMFUL INFLUENCE OF THE TREATY DELAY.

This leads up to the all-important point of the ratification of the treaty. Here I believe we have the main influence that caused the Filipinos to hold out with such strength and persistency. The failure to ratify the treaty not only gave them time to get their army and government in splendid shape and therefore inspire the people throughout the islands with the idea that they were entirely capable of governing themselves without even our protection, but led them to believe that there was even a strong possibility that they might be compelled to fight Spain again or some other country in their efforts to secure their independence.

EFFECT OF RATIFICATION.

In the informal negotiations between General Otis and Aguinaldo and in the correspondence that passed between them the latter took a distinct advantage of the technical point that the United States did not have sovereignty over the islands. Moreover, when discussing the situation with Americans who visited Malolos, Aguinaldo and his cabinet ministers would continually state that they had to keep their army up to full standard in order to be prepared for any eventuality. If the treaty had been ratified immediately after the Senate met in December, Admiral Dewey and General Otis would have been not only supported by a moral and technical strength of position which the Filipinos could not assail, but they would have had the main part of the dry season ahead of them and fully two months favorable to campaigning. If fighting had followed an early ratification, it probably would have been quickly ended and good government would be now established throughout the islands. If no fighting had followed, which is more probable, viewing all conditions in a comparative light, we would be now congratulating ourselves upon our quick and successful solution of the problems of the Philippines.

I do not wish to appear, in considering this point, as being too optimistic, but when I look back to those trying days at Manila I remember that our leading naval and military officers continually said that every day of delay in treaty ratification meant an incalculable increase of strength in the Filipino ranks.

ANTI-AMERICAN EDUCATION.

It is not generally appreciated in America what a work of education favorable to the Filipinos and against Americans was going on in

the country between August 13, 1898, and February 4, 1899. During those six months nearly every man, woman, and child outside of Manila had the opportunity of reading or listening to printed and verbal stories, the special object of which was to teach the masses that the Americans were the worst people on earth, in comparison with whom the Spaniards were saints. These stories described our relations with the Indians in America, magnifying every incident to its fullest degree. Lynchings in the South were portrayed as being the common every-day method of punishing a man, and the Filipinos were taught to believe that as soon as we took possession of the islands we would make them slaves.

Thousands of little pamphlets and circulars were distributed through those sections from which the major portion of Aguinaldo's army was recruited, and each line of their vivid descriptions was read, reread, and discussed in every group of men or women. In this connection it must be remembered that the majority of the Filipino adults who reside in the great populous sections to the north and south of Manila can read and write, and that, according to the statement of reliable members of Aguinaldo's staff, fully 70 per cent. of the men in the ranks of the Filipino army could likewise read and write. The wide-reaching effect of this kind of literature can be better appreciated when it is remembered that up to the time of the battle of May 1 the knowledge that was taught in the Filipino schools did not include, to any appreciable extent, America and the American people. Aware of what they had suffered at the hands of the Spaniards, the Filipinos were prepared to believe almost anything about us, especially because we remained in the islands when they had been taught to believe by their leaders that we were going away.

These defamatory papers were circulated through three influences: first, that of civil servants of the Spanish Government who lost their positions by American occupation and of Spaniards whose antipathy to us would inspire such action; second, that of a certain element of the Filipino leaders who wished to mislead the people into ardent support of their opposition to American control; and, third, that of agencies in Hong Kong, Madrid, and other places which were in close touch with the Filipino cause and movement. At the same time with the spreading of these false reports, the native Filipino press was indulging in the most exaggerated statements about the advantages and possibilities of absolute independence of government, together with the same class of misrepresentations of America's intentions, even going so far as to say that the European powers were ready to make us with-

draw from the islands and in turn recognize the Filipino republic.

THE DISCORDANT NOTES AT HOME.

Following up all these unhappy influences, to which our army and navy had to quietly submit without turning a finger, there came the blow from behind that did more harm than all of these local influences combined—the agitation in America in behalf of the Filipinos and in opposition to the policy of our Government and of the army and navy as advised by such tried men as Admiral Dewey and General Otis. It is remarkable how quickly the idea spread, not only through the Filipino army, but among the people in the distant interior, that the United States was wavering in its policy, and that it was probable that if they held out long enough and persisted in their position we would withdraw our army and give them back the islands.

Every discordant note that was struck in America was telegraphed or written either to Hong Kong or Manila and found its way by first opportunity to the camps of the Filipino army and to the columns of the native press. Not satisfied, however, with the circulation given by the newspapers, what was being said and done in America was printed in circular and pamphlet form and sent among the people to encourage them. If the senior Senator of Massachusetts, could have witnessed the expression of satisfaction depicted on the face of every Filipino soldier when he read the sentiments expressed by that distinguished man in the halls of Congress, and then have seen the look of pain upon the face of every American soldier when he realized that a United States Senator was inspiring the enemy opposite him, I am of the humble opinion that he would have experienced some feelings of regret at the direct effect of his argument. There is no question that the belief was prevalent among the Filipinos at the time the fighting began on February 4 that if they held out a sufficient length of time the Americans would give them what they asked. It is not my intention to cast any reflections upon the honesty and good faith of the men who have opposed our policy in the Philippines, and I do not believe that any of them have been actuated by other than the most patriotic motives, unless, possibly, the natural tendency to make political capital out of the troubles of those in power has inspired some of the criticism or opposition.

I heard not only Admiral Dewey and Major-General Otis, but Generals MacArthur, Anderson, Hale, Lawton, Brigadier-General Otis, and Colonels Smith and Summers use terms as strong as I have on this unhappy feature of the war.

MORAL AND POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY.

In this article, as in most discussions of the subject, I am avoiding elaborate consideration of the great point of moral and political responsibility in assuming sovereignty over the islands, because that is a subject which can be discussed by every man with equal force whether he has been in the islands or not. Conclusions on this point are largely guided by individual interpretation of the conditions which have developed from the war with Spain. As indicated at the beginning of this paper, I am confining my observations solely to my personal experience.

When we look back over the year that has passed since Admiral Dewey entered Manila Bay, there are possibly many steps taken that might have been directed along different lines if we had had the knowledge that we now have. But viewing the development of events and the natural train of incidents in a fair light, it is very difficult to point out how the present conflict could have been avoided. On the one hand, Aguinaldo's ambition to become the head of a native republic and the determination of his people to follow him is a development such as might have happened in any country under similar conditions. He may be adventurous, but he took advantage of the opportunities which were before him, and in the ways which I have already indicated he has, until recently, been able to keep most of the people in the immediate vicinity of the ports and of the towns of the large valleys in touch with him. On the other hand, the commanders of the American military and naval forces have conducted their respective campaigns and negotiations along lines consistent with the privileges and rights granted them by the Congress and people of the United States.

INSURRECTION NOT ENTIRELY REPRESENTATIVE.

While the insurrection has been supported by a considerable army, and a large proportion of the inhabitants in the vicinity of Manila, as already pointed out, were for a long time in sympathy with the revolt, yet, viewing the islands as a whole, this movement is not thoroughly representative. The hill tribes of Luzon and the great majority of the people living in the sections far distant from Manila toward the northern and southern ends of the island have been leading a quiet, peaceful life. In the central and populous Visayan group of islands the native population has not been against us. The opposition there to our rule has been confined to the Tagal garrisons that have come down from Luzon. In the Sulu group and in Mindanao, if we have no special desire or purpose to exploit immediately the interiors of these lands, there is no reason

why we should have a conflict on our hands with their native population. The head and front of the revolt is, of course, the Tagalocs, who are supported by natives of the country between Manila and Dagupan and also to the south who are nominally of other tribes, but practically and physically the same as the Tagalocs. The insurgent army is made up of a class of men who are not suited from the lives they have led to hill or mountain work. They are chiefly recruited from Manila and the principal towns to the north and south. Most of them have been brought up to comparatively lazy lives and to have all they wanted to eat. The population, moreover, which is most affected by this war is not the hill element, but that which makes up the great farming and trading portion.

CAMPAIGN IN THE RAINY SEASON.

These considerations are very important in view of the effect of the present rainy season on the combatants. From the conditions now existing, it would seem that the Filipino army and people are going to suffer far more than even the Americans. Many of their chief sources of supply are in our hands; their important markets are cut off from them or likewise in our hands; we have captured many of their stores and accumulated supplies; and now we are in a position to watch the coast so as to prevent them from getting further arms and ammunition. It would seem to me, therefore, entirely rational that the present warfare in the Philippines should be over by the end of the next dry season, which begins in November. With the strengthening of General Otis' force as now planned by the Government and with the vigorous prosecution of the campaign during the rainy season, the insurgents will be so demoralized when the dry season arrives that a few sweeping, decisive movements of flying columns into the interior should effectually destroy all vestiges of the revolt. While it is difficult to campaign in the Philippines at any time, it is possible in the dry season for troops to go anywhere and everywhere and be followed by the commissariat. There is jungle and there are swamps to meet, but they are not impassable after the rains are over. If such brilliant campaigns can be waged as are now going on with the rains prevailing, there is no reason why, when they are over, the war should not be quickly ended.

PHILIPPINE RESOURCES AND CLIMATE.

In this discussion I have made no particular reference to the resources of the Philippine Islands. As, naturally, my opinion from extended travel and study in the islands might be

desired by some of the readers of the REVIEW, I would simply refer to this phase of the subject in a brief statement. I believe that no section of the great continent of Asia or any other portion of the world of similar area still undeveloped offers such wide opportunities for the investment of capital in various enterprises, the construction of railroads, the improvement of agricultural conditions, the development of latent mineral deposits, including coal, iron, and gold, and the extension of legitimate commerce and trade. After traveling from one end to the other of Nippon, the principal island of Japan, and comparing what I saw of its resources and conformation of land with what I have seen of the island of Luzon, I can say that in every respect, aside from mere area and population, the comparison is in favor of Luzon.

Judging again from comparative data, after looking at what has been done by the Dutch in Java, by the British in Burmah and the Malay Peninsula, and even by the French in Indo-China, the United States should develop a foreign trade in the Philippine Islands within the next fifteen years of over \$100,000,000. As to the climate, it can be honestly said that it is no worse than that of any other tropical land, and in some respects is much more salubrious; but it must be remembered that the great features which have made the Philippines so rich and resourceful, and hence possibly valuable to us, are their tropical climate and location. Otherwise they would probably be barren and useless or already developed to the same degree as Japan. From long residence in the tropics I am convinced that men can keep as well there as in temperate climates, provided only they take that care of themselves which conditions demand.

TRIBUTE TO ARMY RANK AND FILE.

Before concluding this article I want to take advantage of this opportunity to pay a deserved tribute to the splendid courage and perseverance shown by the rank and file of our army, regular and volunteer, during the entire campaign and through its most trying conditions. To make a long story short, officers and men could not have fought more valiantly and earnestly. From the start of the fighting until the present there has been a devotion to duty which has even surprised the men themselves. Considering that the war has been carried on in the tropics 10,000 miles away, it would have been excusable if there had been considerable complaint and rankling among a large proportion of the men. Although when not fighting they have argued and discussed in all its phases our occupation of the Philippines, the moment the order for advance against the enemy has

been given there has not been a laggard or coward. At the same time that certain men in America were spreading reports that the Oregon, California, and Minnesota regiments were disgruntled and anxious to come home, those same regiments were doing some of the most magnificent fighting of the whole war. Moreover, when the men reached the hospitals that there was fighting at the front, scores of men in every regiment who were there confined by strict doctors' orders arose from their beds and insisted on going to the firing line. Some day, when the true history of this Philippine campaign is written, the greatest difficulty of the historian will be to point out individual heroes. There was no lack of heroism in any regiment or company. If I am accused by any one of painting the quality of our soldiers in too glowing colors, I would ask them if they have gone through all the experiences of campaigning in the tropics. I saw our soldiers and was with them. In the many rough knots that they get a word of appreciation like this not only deserved, but truthful.

A FEW FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

Lest what I have plainly stated in regard to the development of the Filipino government, organization of their army, and the general movement of certain sections of the Filipino people against us may be used to draw the conclusion that we have not sufficient reason for our presence in the islands and the adoption of a vigorous policy in establishing sovereignty and prosecuting the war, it must be remembered that first, the Government of the United States never in any shape or form recognized the independence or right to act independently of the Filipinos; second, Aguinaldo was distinctly rebuffed both by Admiral Dewey and by General Otis, so that the United States could take no steps which would in any way conflict with its position as the Government which had occupied the Philippines as a result of war and which was, therefore, responsible for both the external and internal affairs of the islands; third, legitimate efforts were made by General Otis, through a commission consisting of General Hughes, Colonel Smith, and Colonel Crowder, to reach an understanding with the Filipino leaders long before the outbreak of February 4, but were unavailing; fourth, during the most unfortunate extended period of friction, while we were waiting for the ratification of the treaty, the Filipino soldiers were undoubtedly more irritating in their methods than were our men, and were actuated by the idea that our soldiers were cowards, or at least not different from the Spanish soldiers; fifth, an honest effort was all

time made by both General Otis and Admiral Dewey to prevent a conflict, and every one who was at Manila at the time knows that the fight on the night of February 4 was not planned or provoked by our leaders and men, although the first shot was fired by a Nebraska sentry at a Filipino who would not stop when he called "Halt!"

It is possible that fighting might have been prevented, and I believe that our military and naval commanders honestly wished to avoid it. Their efforts failed, fighting began, and now we cannot possibly turn back without shirking our moral responsibility, not only to all the world, but to ourselves and to the natives. Let us hope that the able members of the Philippine commission, President Schurman, Colonel Denby, and Professor Worcester, working in coöperation with General Otis and following the advice which Admiral Dewey must have given them before he left, will be so able to master the situation that when the war is once over they will be in a position to map out a policy and government which will prove that we have successfully met our responsibility.

A SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN.

If I were asked what was my direct impression as to the results of our campaign so far, I could faithfully answer that, considering the shortness of time during which we have been operating, the character of the country over which we have had to fight, and the strength and organization of the enemy, which they had perfected through long months of waiting, it has been a thoroughly successful one. People in America, not understanding the conditions, expect too much. When we think that we made practically no campaign outside of Manila until the middle of March, that we have penetrated into the very heart of the enemy's country with a record of continuous successful engagements during the hottest and worst months of the year, it is more fitting that we should congratulate our forces on their splendid record. In view of all conditions, we cannot fairly expect that the end of the conflict should come before the next dry season. Let us be reasonably patient, keeping in mind the work that already has been done, and give our commanders and soldiers that support and confidence which they desire and need. General Otis should be provided with all the soldiers he requires, and the people of the United States should stand by the Government in asking for volunteers if they are needed; but unless unforeseen developments follow, it is probable that General Otis will be able to carry the war to a conclusion with his present regiments recruited to their full limit.

GOVERNMENT THE GREAT PROBLEM.

The government of the Philippine Islands is the great problem which now faces us. If the chief danger of the situation were to be pointed out, I would not say that it would be in the framing of a fair and practical system of administering law and order, but in possibly providing a great field for political appointments. As long as military government lasts this danger is avoided. As soon as we pass from the military to the civil order we will be confronted with the gravest difficulty. If Congress, in determining the laws by which the islands are to be permanently governed, places the principal positions, administrative, judicial, and clerical, in a permanent service where merit, experience, and continuation in the work determine a man's promotion and advancement, the solution of the problem of good government will be soon attained. In the matter of native participation I am a believer that they are capable of a much larger degree of responsibility than that for which they are commonly given credit. When I consider how well, in view of all conditions, the Siamese are governing their little country and are really making decided progress, and when again I see how prosperous the Malay Protected States are, judging from my own personal study of these countries, I do not see any reason why a large proportion of the responsible positions should not be held by the leading Filipinos.

There are a group of capable, educated men, at the head of whom is Arrelano, who can compare very favorably with a similar group of governing men not only in Siam and in the Malay States, but even in Japan. Associated with Aguinaldo also are a number of men who, never favoring a war policy in dealing with the United States, but following him rather than desert the Filipino cause, will be eventually faithful servants of our Government. The fact that a large number of the Filipinos have fought against us does not mean that they may not possess some qualities of self-government, well guided. This fighting may have rather proved that they have an executive capacity, a power of organization, and a persistency of effort for which otherwise we would probably never have given them credit. We must remember also the actual government that existed at Malolos. While in many respects the Filipino management of their affairs reminded one of a child with a new toy, yet every observer, military, naval, or civilian, who went to Malolos or who in the earlier days saw the development of government at Cavite and Bakor, was impressed with the apparent order, system, and formality with which everything was done. These are qualities that count in organizing government.

There were at the same time numerous tendencies to display, superficial consideration, and insincerity of action that showed the necessity of a steady hand in order to get at the true essence of government.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR SURRENDER.

There is no doubt but what in all the negotiations before the outbreak our military representatives were extremely hampered by the rather exalted position taken by the Filipino leaders with whom they had to confer, and that the latter indulged in demands and arguments that were not consistent with what they had a right to expect under the circumstances. With the negotiations which must follow unconditional surrender, it is probable that these same leaders will be found as tractable as they were once unreasoning. This reference to unconditional surrender, however, leads me to make one observation which may in a measure explain the refusal of Aguinaldo and many of his chief officers to yield. They remember the experiences of the past with Spain. The memories of Filipino leaders who were shot or exiled for life after being promised full freedom and liberty in the event of surrender are still fresh. It would not be in the least remarkable if this were the main-

spring of Aguinaldo's holding out in the face of all the recent reverses. Knowing that he is central figure of the war on the Filipino side probably fears that surrender on his part mean not only the end of all glory and influence for him, but possibly death. On this basis may argue that it is better to fight on until killed in battle. Using still his great personal influence, he may be able, therefore, to prolong the conflict until he himself is captured or slain.

In a discussion of this kind it is impossible to give fair and complete consideration of all points that come rushing into the thoughts of one who has been a personal student of the operations described and who wishes to give an accurate account and impression. There are many points of the relations of the Americans and Filipinos which, if carefully explained, would throw a new light on the history of our political and military experience in the islands. I hope that I have been able to include in this article enough to assist in the general effort to get at the true situation. As suggested in the opening paragraphs of this discussion, I do not claim infallibility, but I know that I have faithfully striven to put into accurate terms what it was my experience to see and learn in our new possessions.

GOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

BY RAMON REYES LALA.

IT may almost be said that wherever the United States plants its foot gold appears. On a spring morning some fifty years ago a Mormon miner came riding in wild excitement into San Francisco, waving his hat over his head with one hand and holding up a bottle of yellow dust with the other, while he cried in stentorian tones: "Gold! gold! Gold on the American River!"

It was the first trumpet-call to that famous find which within a few months set the world drifting toward the Californian shores in quest of the "yellow evil." For some three centuries Spain had held the soil, and its golden treasure lay hidden and undreamed of; but no sooner had the United States gained the land than gold seemed almost to sprout up under every bush.

Something similar took place in Alaska, which was barely purchased from Russia when gold was found, and the working of the Douglas Mine began. But the great Alaskan find waited till a later date, and it was not until two years ago

that the treasure-chest of the Klondike was opened and the drift of gold-hunters flocked in toward that land of ice, whose wealth was hidden along a hundred streams, locked in fetters of frost.

The great republic has now fallen heir to a third new domain, that of the Philippine Islands, and it may be that there the same story will be repeated and a golden treasure rise and stamping of the Yankee foot, which shall have something of the same effect as the lighting of Aladdin's lamp. For gold has been known in the Philippines, and vast quantities of it may await the hand of the conqueror they did in California and Alaska. As somewhat familiar with the story of gold in native land—a story unknown to the American people at large—I propose to give a brief statement of it here. I have no fear of a "rush" toward those tropic shores, yet the mining has been in Spanish and

hands, and American enterprise is needed to uncover the "mother veins," with their possible millions of hidden treasure.

The gold of the Philippines was not discovered by the Spaniards. It was known long before they came. When the conquerors landed on those rich isles it was as if they had found another Peru, though the stories they told of the wealth of the natives, the weight and beauty of their bracelets, necklets, and anklets of pure gold, are a little too extravagant for us to accept in their full dimensions. Yet no doubt they found the yellow metal in abundance, and enriched themselves with the natives' hoards in something of the same fashion they had practiced in Mexico and Peru. We know that the galleons that yearly sailed from Manila with the island wealth bore their share of the precious dust, some of which reached Spain in safety, but more fell a prey to the winds and waves or dropped into the hands of Sir Francis Drake and his fellow-rovers, who haunted those seas in search of the Spanish treasure-ships. One of these rovers, we are told, came swaggering into London port in rich array of damask sails and silken cordage, won from the spoils of some hapless galleon.

It must not, however, be supposed that the galleons were deeply freighted with gold. This precious metal formed but a minor part of what they bore, for the native methods of mining were by no means of an exhaustive character, and most of the elusive dust escaped from their unskillful fingers. I propose to tell something of their methods of mining, which are of the crudest and most primitive kind and have gone on so for centuries with little aid from Spanish mining science.

Up to the present time most of the gold has been found in the easily accessible districts near the coasts, though the natives of the interior of Luzon, a region but little explored, traffic in the precious metal, which they evidently obtain from some of the inland streams. As yet placer deposits are the chief source of the metal, which has been worn by the rains from the mountain ranges and borne down by rivulets and creeks to their lower channels. In certain regions there is not a stream, large or small, whose sands do not show the yellow trace of gold, while now and then natives of the interior offer heavy nuggets for sale. The gold thus buried in the river sands and gravels undoubtedly had its source in the mountain ranges, whose quartz veins await the hand and eye of the cunning miner. They may be rich; they may be poor: only scientific study and exploration can tell.

The principal gold-yielding region of Luzon

is the district of Mambulao. The metal has been found also in Mindanao, Mindoro, Panay, Cebu, and the smaller islands of Samar, Catanduanes, Sibuyan, Bohol, and Panaon. One of the larger islands, Mindoro, gains its name from its gold deposits, it signifying *mina de ora* (gold mine). The natives speak of places in its interior which are rich in gold. The same is the case with the interior of the large island of Mindanao, where gold is so plentiful that the natives carry it about in bags for use in their ordinary buying and selling. Here are the Misamis placers, the richest in the archipelago, their yield to the native miners being about 150 ounces a month. Rich quartz veins are said to be known in this island, and there is one such vein in the small island of Panaon, lying north of Mindanao; but hitherto gold has been mined principally in placer beds, and these not very rich as compared with those of California. Personally I know little about these gold gravels, as I have seen only some of their results. They are so widely distributed and are worked in so desultory a manner that their actual richness is largely a matter of guesswork. As regards the mother veins, I have made no search for them, and I am quite sure that the Spaniards have not troubled themselves in this direction. They rest in virgin wealth, waiting in their pristine state the coming of the American mining prospector. They will have to be deeply hidden indeed if they escape his penetrating eyes.

In truth, at present only the edges of the gold districts have, as a rule, been worked. The absence of roads has proved an obstacle to the exploration of the interior insuperable to the easy-going Spaniard. The natives make their way through the dense forests, cutting a path as they go; but these are tracks suited only to the naked foot of the savage forester. Mining outfits and machinery require roads of a different kind. Bridges will need to be built, highways constructed, and railroads laid before these islands can be properly exploited, and all this means time, capital, energy, and enterprise. So doubtless for a number of years to come the gold must await its master.

Shall I say something now about how the native mining is done? The Filipino uses two tools only—a wooden bowl and a washing-board. These are of great antiquity and form part of the household furniture of every dwelling in the mining districts. In gold-getting they are rude and wasteful in the highest degree. All the float gold is lost, and only rich deposits can be worked with any profit. The process of amalgamation, indispensable in American mining, is quite unknown in the Philippines. Only that

the streams are often rich in gold, such mining as this would yield no returns. But so abundant is the precious metal in some localities that after heavy rains grains of it may be picked up in village streets.

I do not wish to convey the idea that the natives are quite ignorant of the process of quartz mining. They do work some of the richer veins in a crude fashion, breaking the rocks with hammers or grinding them under heavy stone rollers turned by buffaloes. The crushed rock is then washed in their usual primitive manner. They lack explosives, and no blasting is done. They possess no quicksilver and know nothing of the art of amalgamation. The idea of pumping out the shafts has not penetrated their minds, and the water is bailed out with small buckets made of palm leaf and holding about two gallons. These are passed by lines of workmen from hand to hand. This, the time-honored method, is quite satisfactory to them, though it would be intolerably tedious to a miner of Anglo-Saxon blood. And even this crude method of working is not pursued with systematic diligence. The Filipino has no fancy for steady labor. He works in the mines in the intervals of his labor in the fields when he happens to need a few dollars to gamble away in the cock-pit. As for laying up treasure for the future, the idea is unknown to him. There lies the gold; there it has always been and always will be. Why need he trouble himself to gather more than the hour calls for? He can always turn his hands to it when other resources fail. Yet even with this indolent and wasteful way of working, thousands of ounces of the precious metal have been gained.

There are records of somewhat more energetic mining operations. In one province the natives cut a basin in the top of a mountain and conducted water to it through palm-leaf channels. As they dug, the gold-bearing quartz showed itself in strata and was taken out for further manipulation. In another locality are the traces of a hillock that in the past was cut down to sea-level. Its yield must have been rich, for the natives will not work long without reward. The cutting of deep shafts, with no show of gold in the process, would never be done by them. In the province of Mambulao, Luzon, is an abandoned mine which the records say formerly yielded gold to the value of 1,000 ounces a week. The name of the province means in the Bicol dialect "the place of gold."

The Chinese, who have carried their industry and trading enterprise into the Philippines, have managed to handle much of the gold of Luzon, penetrating all parts of the island and exchange-

ing their wares for gold, which is sent to in ways known to themselves alone. Paracale, a prosperous village near Mambulao and famous for its gold washings and for the abandoned mine mentioned, gives its name to a peculiar form of the metal. "Paracale gold" is well known in Manila for its shape—that of a shell, it melted in shells. Each of these small pieces bears the mark of the Chinese testing, showing through whose hands it has passed. This gold is rarely of more than sixteen per cent purity.

The mining operations I have so far recorded are those of the natives. The Spaniards have taken some part in the work, though with little enterprise and engineering ability. During the past twenty-five years they have spent in mining operations nearly \$1,500,000, with unsatisfactory returns. This has been due to the lack of roads, the mines being situated in nearly inaccessible regions; also to the difficulty in getting the half-civilized natives of these remote provinces to work. In 1898 a British mining company, the Philippine Mining Syndicate, was formed and went to work to exploit the mineral resources of the island with some hopeful results. The prospecting company in the alluvial deposits of Luzon has indications of their being rich and extensive. When American enterprise and capital take up the task and scientific methods of mining are introduced, it is not inconceivable that the Eldorado may be found in these outlying islands of the great United States.

Though gold is my chosen theme, it is of interest to say something of the other minerals of the Philippines. Silver has been found in several of the islands and platinum in Mindanao. Mercury is believed to exist in Mindanao and Leyte. Copper is widely distributed, possibly abundant, though yet but little worked. It was worked in the mountains of Mindanao long before the coming of the Spaniards.

The natives soften the rock by wood and then excavate it and extract the ore. Furnaces are holes lined with clay, and bellows supply the draught to their fire. Uncivilized Igorrote natives have long mined the ores of Lepanto, making their domestic utensils from the metal obtained.

Lead occurs in several islands, and excellent quality is plentiful in Luzon elsewhere, though it has never been developed. There was more activity in mining a century ago than at present. Turpentine has not been found, but lignite of excellent quality occurs in large beds, some of them extending to twenty feet thick.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

GENERAL FUNSTON, OUR LATEST HERO.

IN the July *Cosmopolitan* Mr. Charles S. Gleed gives an interesting sketch of Colonel, now General, Frederick Funston, the dashing leader of Calumpit and Malolos. Mr. Gleed has the advantage of knowing the fearless little general, and writes this sketch to let the admiring countrymen of General Funston know what else there is of this heroic figure besides his blazing courage in the field of battle. Funston is an Ohio man, born at New Carlisle on November 9, 1865, and is of Scotch-Irish descent, being one of that hard-bitten race of workers and fighters which moved from Kentucky and Virginia to the middle West before the middle of this century. General Funston's father, the Hon. Edward H. Funston, had a fine war record, and removed from Ohio to Allen County, Kan., in 1867. He served four terms in the State Legislature of Kansas, is a giant physically, and is known as a man of great force and courage. "His wife, General Funston's mother, is a dainty little woman, under the average height, and in physique quite the opposite of her husband. General Funston resembles his mother in the slowness of his figure and in his rather delicate, though wiry, constitution. His height being five feet four inches, he is properly described as a small man, yet he is so well proportioned, is so broad-shouldered, so erect and quick in his step and gestures that he leaves little impression of diminutiveness. He has brown hair and eyes, and when he is amused the eyes get tangled in a mesh of merry wrinkles very comforting to the beholder.

"Frederick Funston with his sister and four brothers has grown to maturity at the old Kansas homestead in Allen County. Frederick attended the district school and then the high school, from which he graduated with credit in 1882 and from which he entered the Kansas State University at Lawrence.

A BOOKISH LAD.

"Ex-Congressman Funston says his son was not an extraordinary boy except in his willingness to do all the work desired of him on the farm and his extreme studiousness after his farm work was done. The boy's fondness for books and newspapers was so great that his father feared he would have nothing but an acquisitive ability without the power to apply his knowledge. His mind was stored with statistics and facts of

all kinds, which could always be had for the asking, but which were never offered voluntarily. Congressman Funston in his campaign for Congress in 1884 had but a few days in which to prepare his speeches, and in doing so relied almost entirely on the data furnished by his son. One night the overworked candidate went to his son's bedside, awoke him, and asked what he knew about England's attitude toward her colonies in the matter of wool-growing. 'Instantly he gave me the facts and the books and pages where they could be found in print.' The young farmer student was fond of poetry, and before he was out of the district school could repeat many of the famous long poems. While the country is applauding General Funston's achievements as a soldier, his father is firmly of the opinion that he would make a greater record if engaged in scholastic work. While attending high school at Iola, young Funston lived at home and daily rode to school a Mexican pony of most volcanic disposition. No boy ever had a better horseback training than the young man got on the hurricane deck of this 'genuine Mexican plug.'

EXPLORER AND SOLDIER.

After leaving school Funston taught for a winter, worked as train cashier on the Santa Fé, and attended the University of Kansas, at Lawrence. He began to show signs of his tenacity, enthusiasm, intelligence, and restless adventurous spirit in the collecting expeditions which the university sent out all over the western part of the continent. After leaving the university Funston worked as a newspaper reporter, and after a short time was sent on important government service by the Department of Agriculture into the far Southwest, to the scarred and arid desert west of New Mexico. For nine months Funston and his associates lived in this frightful country, measuring, mapping, and scrutinizing the region about him. "Now and then the party would creep out of the hot depths to the near-by summit of a mountain range. On one of these occasions Funston's horse slipped and rolled over a cliff more than 1,000 feet high. The young explorer was dragged to the edge of the cliff, but caught a shrub of some kind and crawled back to safety." This experience was succeeded by a fearfully trying journey in southeastern Alaska on government service.

Finally Funston enlisted in the Cuban army,

was shot through both lungs by a Mauser bullet, was wounded in one arm, survived a terrible attack of fever, and was lamed by injuries received in a cavalry charge. But he had obtained the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel, had been in command of all the artillery east of Havana, and participated in twenty-two engagements. When war was declared against Spain Funston stopped lecturing and got the command of the Twentieth Regiment of Kansas. He hurried to Tampa to give General Miles such information as he could about the climate and conditions in Cuba, hurried back to San Francisco, married his sweetheart, Miss Eda Blankart, and sailed away to the Philippines immediately after the marriage ceremony.

Of the later exploits of General Funston in the war against Aguinaldo the papers have kept us fully informed. Mr. Gleed says his chief characteristic, next to his industry and intrepidity, is his modesty. He is not at all an imaginative man, but is a very practical, well-informed one. He is in possession of a great many cold, hard facts relating to the tariff, the size and style of armament of the government ships, the army, geographical measurements, the arctic fisheries, Alaskan mining, railroad and ocean commerce, and the tea and coffee trade of the world.

Altogether, Mr. Gleed's sketch of General Funston will not in any way discourage the American people in their temptation to make a hero out of the new general.

THE "REPATRIATION" OF THE SPANISH TROOPS.

IN the *Anglo-American Magazine* for June the sufferings of Spain's soldiers returning from Cuba and Porto Rico are described by Eleanor Bevan.

A steamer carrying 1,200 "*repatriados*" came into the port of Malaga, on the southern coast of Spain; the troops were at once disembarked and marched to the barracks, two miles distant.

"A great, silent crowd, driven back from the mole and held in check by troops, lined either side of the streets through which the soldiers passed, men and women aghast and speechless, stricken dumb at the appearance of the troops. Tottering, reeling, swaying, supporting one another, passed a ghostly spectral troop of human beings, 'the legions of the lost ones, the cohorts of the damned;' famine incarnate, with ashen gray faces, pinched and forlorn; gaunt skeleton forms scarce covered with filthy cotton rags, with the remains of blankets wrapped around their stooping shoulders and hollow chests; the more fortunate with grass sandals tied on their

feet and tattered crowns of straw hats their heads; other wounded heads had of dirty canvas wrapped around them as dages.

"One poor wretch sank down, gasping, sobbing by the roadside, close to where we standing, and was immediately surrounded by a crowd of excited men and women. One woman lifted the boy's head against her shoulder, gently: 'What is the matter, son?' For sobbing, he replied: '*Oh, tengo hambre—hambre!*' ('I'm hungry—hungry!') A poor hawk with a tray of *biscochos* (a plain strapped from his shoulders, pushed into the crowd and thrust a piece of cake into the man's hand. In the meantime the far men marching past had caught sight of the They broke ranks and, like a pack of wolves, surrounded the man, snatching at the bread. This man, this poor —to his honor be it said—threw all his stock of merchandise among the starving diers, saying in an humbly apologetic manner: '*Muchachos, no tengo más; quisiera tener más*' ('Boys, that's all I've got; I wish more for you'). The boy lying on the stretcher was fed like a baby by the woman, until some time a stretcher was secured for him he was borne away, but not until he a "*repatriados*" who had broken ranks had a crowd that they had had nothing but water for four days! Not a morsel of food had their lips for ninety-six hours! At this ominous growl burst from the crowd, to sign they had made.

"Just at this moment an officer passed accompanied by his wife, a large, white-faced person, and the officer shouted imperiously to the people: '*Quitarse! quitarse!*' ('Out of the way there! Make way there!') The officer parted a little, and at that moment the soldier sitting on the ground, supporting the stretcher, caught sight of the jewelry on the wife. In an instant the pity in her face vanished. Advancing her head like a snake, the prostrate head resting upon her shoulder with gleaming eyes and bared teeth, he rising to a harsh scream, she cried threateningly: '*Mujeres! mirar a esta mujer!*' ('Women! look at that woman!') And then, 'Look at the jewelry, bracelets, and rings! Look at the cursed fat body, and look at this boy!' He opened his cotton coat and showing his naked skeleton form. The officer and his wife, frightened, as they had every reason to be, retreated from the ring of threatening faces, made their way as quickly as possible down the narrow side street, followed by the ho



LANDING OF SPANISH TROOPS RETURNED FROM CUBA.

taunts of the now angry crowd. They were lucky to escape so easily from the mob.

A SAD PROCESSION.

"Then passed the long procession of carriages hired to carry those who could not attempt to walk, their occupants lying in strange crooked attitudes, some unconscious, with their poor faces mercifully covered with their blankets; and there were many victims of small-pox, their faces covered with hideous pustules, a living horror, but all listless, indifferent, 'sick unto death.'

"A woman standing in the crowd looking and hoping to see her son at last caught sight of him—how she could recognize such a wreck God alone knows—and she cried to the driver of the carriage to stop, at the same time running alongside the carriage, making frantic clutches at her boy's hand held feebly out to her. The coachman did not dare to disobey orders by stopping in the road, and in any case it was dangerous to do so, as all the carriages were moving together at the same pace; and he tried to push the woman away with the butt end of his whip, shouting threateningly: '*Quitarse, Usted. Mujer, la van á atropellar. No puedo pararme, le digo*' ('Get out of the way. Woman, you'll be killed. I can't stop, I tell you'). But he did stop, and suddenly, too, as if he and his horse and carriage

had been rooted to the earth. There was a single whoop of '*Para!*' ('Stop!') and he found himself looking down the barrels of four or five gleaming revolvers, and the whip he had been using so violently before on the helpless woman slipped from his grasp to the ground, where it was broken up by the people. The revolvers were in the hands of four or five workmen in cotton blouses, whose numbers would have been reinforced by hundreds more if the troops on guard had made the slightest hostile movement.

"Last and saddest of all came the stretchers. Just the outline of a still form, at the sight of which the crowd became silent again—silent as death. Not a sound but the shuffle of the bearers' feet in the dust of the road and an occasional sob wrung from the very hearts of the bystanders. Unless under some unbearable wrong, the people here are so quiet and docile they scarcely seem to be made of flesh and blood. They are helpless, downtrodden, lost.

"The condition of the ship the troops came in was horrible, sickening, indescribable. Even the accounts published in the papers here—where the censorship is so strict—are unfit to be repeated.

"The soldiers' rations, when they had any, consisted of boiled rice, and that without salt. They had no cups to drink from and nothing but

water to drink, barrels being placed about the decks and pieces of india-rubber tubing inserted. This may be taken as absolutely correct and not exaggerated in any way; on the contrary, all the published accounts were made as mild as possible."

ENCOMIUMS OF THE YANKEES.

American and English sojourners in Spain who witnessed the deplorable plight of the "*repatriados*" at once raised money and distributed food, medicines, and clothing among them. Among those who came for help at Malaga was a young boy, a sailor of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

"He had been a prisoner in Portsmouth and was still dressed in the clothes with which he had been provided; and, thank God, they were a credit to the people who had given them. A good warm, blue serge suit, good underclothing, shoes and socks, everything well made, stout and strong, exactly the same as those provided for our own 'blue-jackets.' He said, taking hold of his sailor blouse: 'These clothes were given to me by the Yankees; they're very nice, aren't they?' We agreed very cordially indeed, and with suppressed smiles we asked if they had been well treated by the 'Yankees;' and he, in blissful ignorance of our nationality, launched out into a delighted and eager panegyric upon our people, their works and ways. 'Kind? I should think they were kind. Will you believe that they gave us meat every day?' He certainly thought earthly praise could not go beyond this."

After this ministry of foreigners to the returned soldiers of Spain had gone on for about three weeks the Spanish officials ordered it stopped—it was too galling to the "dignity" of the Spanish army!

THE BOYHOOD OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

THE July *McClure's* prints Prof. Charles Eliot Norton's biographical sketch of Kipling which is to appear as a preface to the new popular edition of the novelist's works. The sketch is brief, but is evidently finally authoritative in its statement of the chief events of the novelist's life—a rare virtue in Kipling biographies, as the famous young writer has been reticent to a degree on these matters.

THE KIPLINGS IN BOMBAY.

"Rudyard Kipling was born at Bombay on December 30, 1865. His mother, Alice, daughter of the Rev. G. B. Macdonald, a Wesleyan preacher, eminent in that denomination, and his father, John Lockwood Kipling, the son also of a Wes-

leyan preacher, were both of Yorkshire. They had been married in London early in the year, and they named their first-born child after the pretty lake in Staffordshire on the border of which their acquaintance had begun. Mr. Lockwood Kipling, after leaving school, had served his apprenticeship in one of the famous Stafford potteries at Burslem, had afterward worked in the studio of the sculptor Mr. Birnie Philip from 1861 to 1865 had been engaged on the decorations of the South Kensington Museum. During our American war and in the years immediately following the trade of Bombay was exceedingly flourishing, the city was immensely prosperous, a spirit of inflation possessed the government and the people alike, there were great demands for the improvement and rebuilding of large portions of the town, and a need was felt for an oversight and direction of the works in hand was contemplated. The distinction which Mr. Lockwood Kipling had already won by his native industry and thorough training led to his being appointed in 1865 to go to Bombay as the professor of architectural sculpture in the British school of art which had been established there.

"It was thus that Rudyard Kipling came to be born in the most cosmopolitan city of the eastern world; and it was there and in its neighborhood that the first three years of the boy were spent, years in which every child receives ineffaceable impressions, shaping his conception of the world, and in which a child of peculiarly sensitive nature and active disposition, such as this boy possessed, lies open to myriad influences that quicken and give color to the imagination."

VISITS TO ENGLAND.

"In the spring of 1868 he was taken to England by his mother for a visit to England, and there, in the same year, his sister was born. In the following year his mother returned to India with both children, and the boy's next two years were spent at and near Bombay.

"He was a friendly and receptive child, interested in all the various entertaining aspects of life in a city which, 'gleaning all races and all lands,' presents more diversified and picturesque varieties of human condition than any other, east or west. A little incident which his mother remembers is not without a picturesque significance. It was at Nasik, on the Deccan plain, not far from Bombay, the little boy trudging over the plowed field, with his hand on the shoulder of that of the native husbandman, called to him by her in the Hindoostanee, which was as familiar to him as English, 'Good-by; this is my brother!'

"In 1871 Mr. and Mrs. Kipling went to England, and being con-

to return to India the next year, they took up the sorrow common to Anglo-Indian lives in leaving their children 'at home,' in charge of friends at Southsea, near Portsmouth. It was a hard and sad experience for the boy. The originality of his nature and the independence of his spirit had already become clearly manifest, and were likely to render him unintelligible and perplexing to whosoever might have charge of him unless they were gifted with unusual perceptions and quick sympathies. Happily his mother's sister, Mrs. (now Lady) Burne-Jones, was near at hand, in case of need, to care for him.

"In the spring of 1877 Mrs. Kipling came to England to see her children, and was followed the next year by her husband. The children were removed from Southsea and Rudyard, grown into a companionable, active-minded, interesting boy, now in his thirteenth year, had the delight of spending some weeks in Paris with his father, attracted thither by the exhibition of that year. His eyesight had been for some time a source of trouble to him, and the relief was great from glasses, which were specially fitted to his eyes and with which he has never since been able to dispense."

RUDYARD KIPLING AT SCHOOL.

"On the return of his parents to India, early in 1878, Rudyard was placed at the school of Westward Ho, at Bideford, in Devon. This school was one chiefly intended for the sons of members of the Indian services, most of whom were looking forward to following their fathers' career as servants of the crown. It was in charge of an admirable head master, Mr. Cornell Price, whose character was such that he won the affection of his boys no less than their respect. The young Kipling was not an easy boy to manage. He chose his own way. His talents were such that he might have held a place near the highest in his studies, but he was content to let others surpass him in lessons, while he yielded to his genius in devoting himself to original composition and to much reading in books of his own choice. He became the editor of the school paper, he contributed to the columns of the local *Bideford Journal*, he wrote a quantity of verse, and was venturesome enough to send a copy of verses to a London journal, which to his infinite satisfaction was accepted and published. Some of his verses were afterward collected in a little volume, privately printed by his parents at Lahore, with the title 'Schoolboy Lyrics.' All through his time at school his letters to his parents in India were such as to make it clear to them that his future lay in the field of literature."

HIS FRIENDSHIP WITH BURNE-JONES.

"His literary gifts came to him by inheritance from both the father and mother, and they were nurtured and cultivated in the circle of relatives and family friends with whom his holidays were spent. A sub-master at Westward Ho, though little satisfied with the boy's progress in the studies of the school, gave to him the liberty of his own excellent library. The holidays were spent at the Grange, in South Kensington, the home of his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Burne-Jones, and here he came under the happiest possible domestic influences and was brought into contact with men of highest quality, whose lives were given to letters and the arts, especially with William Morris, the closest intimate of the household of the Grange. Other homes were open to him where the pervading influence was that of intellectual pursuits, and where he had access to libraries through which he was allowed to wander and to browse at his will. The good which came to him directly and indirectly from these opportunities can hardly be overstated. To know, to love, and to be loved by such a man as Burne-Jones was a supreme blessing in his life."

In the autumn of 1882, after finishing his course at school, Rudyard Kipling obtained a position on the *Civil and Military Gazette*, of Lahore, India, the paper being the chief journal of the northwestern part of the empire. How for five years the young man worked through the hard grind of the *Gazette* and his subsequent essays and successes are already very well known to the public through what has appeared about him and the suggestions in his own stories.

A CLERICAL CRITIC OF KIPLING.

IN the *New England Magazine* for July Mr. J. T. Sunderland gives a very fair presentation of his disapproval of Kipling's ethics, or rather of the net ethical result of reading Kipling. He does not deny real strength and great strength in the new light, though he believes the great popularity of the novelist has some phases of mania. He grants him freshness, originality, and an independent spirit and virility.

But he calls Kipling a monarchist and an oppressor. He complains that he is always on the side of the strong rather than the weak; that he can glorify might, but thinks nothing of liberty. Mr. Sunderland points out that the great seers and poets have attempted to solve the problems pressing upon their world and to lift men from despair to hope, from doubt to faith, from weakness to moral power, and to give new meaning, new incentive, and new color to man's life.

"It is here that Kipling is weak. It is here that his religion shows itself so much below the highest. It can make men fight; it cannot make them love. It can make men plod and drudge with faithfulness, and even with courage; it cannot give men wings; it cannot make the soul sing songs of faith and joy and victory." Mr. Sunderland takes issue with the exhortations of "The White Man's Burden," and condemns as utterly execrable "The Truce of the Bear," with its attempts to throw discredit upon the sincerity of the Russian Emperor. "What right has Kipling thus to impugn the motives in man? What right has he to put the worst possible interpretation upon the Czar's conduct, especially when to do so means aid to the terrible war spirit and hindrance to the peace spirit in the world? Kipling has a heavy responsibility to bear for his conduct in this matter."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS.

IN the *Coming Age* for June Mr. James L. Cowles outlines his scheme of a general freight and passenger post.

The bill prepared by Mr. Cowles and introduced in the Senate last December by Senator Pettigrew is entitled "A Bill for the Establishment of a National System of Post-Roads, and for the Extension of the Post-Office Department to Cover the Entire System of Public Transportation."

The principles on which the bill rests are explained by Mr. Cowles as follows:

"Railroads are post-roads; railroad trains are post-wagons; a postal car is a traveling post-office; ordinary railroad cars are simply enlarged mail-bags. The post-office can only fulfill the object of its being when these post-roads and post-wagons are entirely subject to its jurisdiction. Letters and newspapers are transported by the same agencies that are used in the transportation of persons and of general merchandise. The cost of the service—the railroad mail service and every branch of the transportation service—will be greatly reduced and the celerity of the service be greatly advanced by the pooling of the entire business under the post-office. One class of this business is as legitimate a function of the post-office as another. Postal rates and all public transportation rates should be determined on the cost of the service rendered, and the cost of the transportation of a letter, a newspaper, a magazine, a person, or a ton of merchandise within the limits of such great public machines as a postal or a railroad system is practically the same whatever be the distance trav-

ersed upon the machinery. All transport rates, therefore, whether by post or by railroad, should be uniform for all distances within their respective systems, and the common interest demands that the railroad should be included within the postal system."

The Post-Office Department is authorized, in behalf of the general Government, to take possession of the railroads and other agencies needed in the proposed transportation service, and to guarantee to their owners an annual return on their securities equal to the average annual return paid during the seven years ending on June 30, 1897. A provision is also made for the payment of a fair return on roads that have paid no dividends. Within five years after the passage of the bill the entire railroad system of the country is to be under the control of the Government. In the meantime the roads are to be managed under temporary contracts with the Government.

THE PASSENGER POST.

"The passenger post includes a local, express, and fast post. The local post includes railroad trains stopping at all stations and trains stopping within average distances of fifteen miles. Express trains will stop regularly only within average distances of from fifteen to forty miles, and will run at a speed of not less than thirty miles an hour. Fast trains will make not less than forty miles an hour, and will only stop for passengers within average distances of not less than forty miles."

The fares will be as follows:

	Per Trip.
By local post, ordinary cars.....	\$0.05
By local post, palace cars.....	0.25
By express post, ordinary cars.....	0.25
By express post, palace cars.....	1.00
By fast post, ordinary cars.....	1.00
By fast post, palace cars.....	5.00

"These fares are only for continuous trips in one direction. No stop-overs are allowed. Travelers beyond the run of the car or train of departure will be provided with the necessary transfers."

There will be an additional tax for the use of sleeping-cars, as follows:

	Per Night or Fraction.
Tourists' cars, upper berth.....	\$0.25
Tourists' cars, lower berth.....	0.35
Palace cars, upper berth.....	0.75
Palace cars, lower berth.....	1.00

Notwithstanding the great difference in rates between the local post and the fast post, Mr. Cowles is confident that only the fast and express posts would be employed in long-distance travel.

"The slowness of a service making frequent stops will so tax the time of the traveler that he will seldom use the local post save for short journeys. But short journeys will always be the rule, long journeys the exception. The demands of affection, the necessity of making a living, will always confine the ordinary movements of mankind within very narrow limits, probably to the use of local transport services. Measured by distance, the average five-cent trip will probably be less than ten miles; measured by time, I doubt if the single trip of the average traveler, including all the different services, will be over one hour or over one-half hour by local services. I estimate that were my bill once law the travel of this country by our extended postal service would quickly rise to not less than 10,000,000,000 single trips a year, and the gross receipts from passenger traffic alone would be well-nigh \$1,000,000,000 annually.

THE FREIGHT POST.

Mr. Cowles' scheme of freight rates is as follows:

CARLOADS.

By local post, per standard box-car, \$6 per car per haul.
By local post, per standard open car, \$5 per car per haul.

LESS THAN CARLOADS.

By local post, box-car freight, \$1 per ton per haul.
By local post, box-car freight, 5 cents per hundred per haul.
By local post, open-car freight, 50 cents per ton per haul.
By local post, open-car freight, 2½ cents per hundred per haul.

The postage on express freight is to be twice that on local freight; on fast freight three times that on local freight. The rates on private freight cars are to be the same as on department cars, and this for each trip, whether full or empty. Eight hours of daylight is to be the demurrage limit on cars loaded and unloaded by consignors and by consignees. Express freight will be forwarded by trains running probably twice as fast as local trains, and fast freight may be forwarded by passenger trains, and will always be forwarded by the fastest freight services of the Department.

"The letter and parcel post provides for a cent an ounce letter rate, and also for a rate of one cent on parcels up to one pound in weight."

For parcels weighing from one pound to one hundred pounds the rates will be from 5 to 25 cents.

Mr. Cowles has no doubts as to the business feasibility of his plan.

"Even with our present baggage, express, and postal car equipment, and, say, 1,000 fast-freight

cars for the carriage of long-distance matter in bulk—10,000 cars in all—in the hands of the Government, the handling of an average of but 500 parcels per day per car, at 5 cents per parcel (we now pay upward of \$3 per fifty-pound mail-bag), the Government would receive a gross revenue of \$25 per day per car, or \$250,000 per day, full \$80,000,000 per year, from this service, enough to pay the railroads \$4,000 per year per car for haulage and for the use of the stations, and to leave still the Government \$40,000,000 a year for its share of the service. Surely the possibilities of this wonderful postal service are beyond imagination."

PNEUMATIC TUBES FOR MAIL AND EXPRESS SERVICE.

"HOW Letters Are Sent Underground" is the title of an illustrated description of the system of pneumatic tubes through which the mails are now sent in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, by Mr. Theodore Waters, in the *Home Magazine* for June.

Perhaps it is not generally known that it is proposed to underlay all the larger cities of the United States with such tubes for the transmission of mail and merchandise. The movement has already been started in the Eastern cities, but it is doubtful whether even the residents of those cities where the system is in full operation appreciate its importance, says Mr. Waters.

"How many persons realize that the bulk of the mail service between Manhattan Island and Brooklyn is carried on through two large tubes over the Brooklyn Bridge; that the letters going into the Grand Central Station in New York are transmitted to the general post-office, three and a half miles, through an underground tube; that several large telegraph offices in New York exchange messages through pneumatic tubes; that Boston sends the bulk of its mail between its new railroad station and its post-office through underground tubes; that Philadelphia not only has its business district and two big railroad stations connected with its post-office by tubes, but intends to install a comprehensive mercantile express tube service radiating in all directions from the center of the city; that Chicago has an experimental tube service; that London, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin are underlaid with a network of tubes; that other great cities throughout the world are contemplating extensive installations of similar systems?

"The wonder of it all is hard to express in simple statements. The telephone, the phonograph, wireless telegraphy, and other inventions quite as radical in character have made the marvelous seem so commonplace that nothing short

of the positively supernatural can be expected to impress the mass of the people. Years ago a joke was much in vogue which presupposed a great pneumatic tube between America and Europe and depicted the terrible predicament of a passenger who 'got stuck under the Atlantic Ocean.' It was but a joke, yet should a yellow journal state that a project of the kind was to be attempted, it is probable that hundreds of letters would be received from correspondents anxious to know when the line would be opened.

"Pneumatic tubes have their marvelous side, however. The quality is threefold: First, the simplicity of their wonderful operation; second, the revolution they have produced in the handling of the United States mails; third, the possibility of their gigantic development along general mercantile lines."

A VISIT TO AN OPERATING PLANT.

Mr. Waters conducts his readers on a tour of observation of the New York and Philadelphia plants.

"Let us go first to the New York post-office. The terminal machines of the pneumatic tubes stand in the very middle of the rush and roar of the post-office business. The hum of the distributing department, the hurrying of the clerks, the rustle of pouches as they are dragged over floors—in short, the great orderly confusion which seems so strange when one has heard it only from without the barriers forms a bewildering setting for that which we have come to see. But it is quite forgotten, like the ticking of a clock in a quiet room, when we come to the tubes themselves. Curious machines cap the ends of each tube. To see them discharge a carrier into a tube recalls childish imaginings of strange mountain rivers which suddenly disappear in holes in the rock to emerge—somewhere. But the three gaping holes in the post-office extend like great veins to the vital departments of city life. One actually pulsates under the variable pressure of the business section—it terminates in the Produce Exchange; another takes care of a great mass of 'home correspondence'—going over the bridge to Brooklyn; the third extends like a main artery to those great tentacles of distribution which lead ultimately in every direction—it dives deep under the city, reaches over three miles to the north, and emerges at the Grand Central Station.

"The carriers which travel through the tubes are 8 inches wide and about 2 feet long. A carrier will hold 600 letters, and when filled will weigh about 25 pounds. The operation of sending and receiving is apparently quite simple. A post-office clerk hurries up to a tray, opens

the end of a carrier, fills it full of letters tied neatly in small bundles, snaps the lid shut, jams the carrier into the machine, grasps a lever, and pulls hard. There is a roar, then a subsiding rush. In a moment the man lets go the lever



EIGHT-INCH CARRIER USED IN NEW YORK CITY PNEUMATIC TUBE MAIL SERVICE.

and it slides back into place. The carrier has disappeared. Curiosity gets the better of you.

"Where did that one go?" you ask.

"Why, to Brooklyn," he replies, slightly surprised that any person should wonder at such a commonplace operation.

"How long will it take to go there?" you ask.

"It is there now," he replies again. "Why, they are distributing the letters by this time."

"One of the other machines begins to roar like a train in a tunnel. It is a receiving instrument. The roar terminates in a banging noise and—a carrier shoots out of the hole and rolls sidewise on the tray. An attendant opens the end and takes out bundle after bundle of letters, calling out the destination mark on the packages as he tosses them one by one into sacks.

"Where did that lot come from?" you ask.

"From the Grand Central Station."

"How long has the train been in?" is the next question.

"Oh," with a shrug of the shoulders, "ten minutes, perhaps."

"How fast did the carrier travel? The distance is over three miles, is it not?"

"Yes, about three miles and a half. I suppose it made the first mile in two minutes, and as the speed increases as it goes it probably did the second mile in a minute and a half, while it must have done the last mile in less than a minute."

THE SAVING ALREADY EFFECTED.

"Some idea of the saving the tubes afford New York can be had by reckoning the amount of mail-matter which passes in carriers over the Brooklyn Bridge. The estimate is 126,350 letters and 20,250 papers a day. Compared with the old system of wagon delivery, the gain is probably one hour for each letter and paper; in other words, 146,600 hours are gained simultaneously to those merchants and private persons whose mail-matter goes through this tube. The

gain for the other tubes is proportionately as great as far as can be directly calculated, but when the post-office officials tell you repeatedly that the letters going by tube to the Grand Central Station catch trains which leave an hour ahead of those caught during the old wagon system—trains which go far to the north, the south, and the west; when they tell you that the connections made sometimes result in a twenty-four hours' saving; when they say that Western mail now catches steamships for Europe which formerly would have been delayed until the 'next' steamer—when they tell you all of these facts which have become every-day matters with them, you can readily see that there is really no way of calculating the gigantic saving of time which the pneumatic tubes of New York alone have made for the people of the United States and, in fact, of the world."

Mr. Waters also found, by actual experiment, that an ordinary letter sent from the business district of New York to the business district of Philadelphia reaches its destination much quicker than an alert messenger can.

EUROPEAN SYSTEMS.

The writer gives the following condensed account of the systems of pneumatic tubes in use in European cities:

"London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna have underground pneumatic tube systems. It seems that the London pneumatic tubes differ materially from those of Paris in the manner in which the circuits are arranged around the city. London employs what is known as a radial system, while Paris uses the circuit system. In London the tubes radiate from the general post-office, which is the central station. Outgoing and return tubes extend to and from outlying stations. In Paris, however, a single pipe starts from the central, makes a circuit of outlying stations, and then returns to the starting-point. The London system is in the form of a many-pointed star; the Paris system is in the form of a great loop encircling the city. Berlin uses the radial system, while Vienna is equipped with the loop system, like Paris. London operates 34 miles of tubes along which 42 stations are distributed. It is estimated that 60,000 messages are transmitted daily through the tubes. Paris, on the other hand, with less than 20 stations, transmits nearly as many messages as London. Thus it has an advantage in the economy of its working force. Berlin has 28 miles of tubing and 38 stations. The tubes there, as in London, are operated like a double-track railroad, and hence the carriers may be stopped at any station *en route* and may

be returned directly to the starting-point. Not so in Paris. A carrier once having started from the central station in the French capital must make a complete underground circuit of the city before it can get back to the starting-point. Oddly enough, the carriers are not directly propelled by the compressed air. The air acts on a short solid piston which shoots through the tube, figuratively speaking, like a locomotive drawing after it a long train of carriers. In Paris the pneumatic tubes are operated on a regular block-signaling system, an electric device automatically keeping more than one carrier out of each block. This makes rear-end collisions impossible and consequently prevents blockades in the tubes.

"It has been proposed to lay a big pneumatic tube under the English Channel extending ultimately from London to Paris, but the scheme has not yet gone beyond the suggestion stage. The engineering difficulties in the way of the project are so enormous as to make it highly improbable, if not utterly impossible."

A MERCANTILE EXPRESS SERVICE.

For Philadelphia a system of 12-inch tubes, capable of taking most of the packages daily sent out by department stores, has been carefully planned.

"The system will be operated like any express business, except that the element of time saved will bring to the tube business which the ordinary express company could not handle. For instance: A lady living in a suburb would not necessarily have to go into town to shop. She could go to the local station, send in to a store a request for samples of material, receive them in a few minutes, make a selection, send back with the money the piece wanted, and receive her order, all in the space of half an hour. Or should she care to go to town she could have the goods sent home long before she could get there. Big stores could have their wagons use outlying sub-stations as starting-points and so facilitate delivery of goods in that way. Under the new arrangement no person would want to telegraph when a letter in one's own handwriting could be sent as quickly. Newspapers would be benefited in this respect. The element of secrecy would be important, and special editions of papers could be sent more quickly throughout the city. One might even borrow a book of a friend or send fresh flowers to one's sweetheart by pneumatic tube. A tired business man might have his luncheon sent hot from home through a tube. In short, the scheme enters so deeply into the common affairs of human life that one might never have done suggesting uses for it."

THE TAXATION OF PUBLIC FRANCHISES.

IN the *North American Review* for June appears an article on the New York franchise-tax law by Senator John Ford, its author.

After making clear the distinction between the public franchises reached by this law—i.e., rights to use and occupy the public streets—and the ordinary corporate franchises enjoyed by all corporations alike, Mr. Ford proceeds to meet the objection raised by opponents of the bill on the score of the anticipated difficulty of assessing this form of property. On this point he says:

"There will be less difficulty and uncertainty in assessing public franchises than in fixing the taxable value of almost any other kind of real estate, certainly so in the case of some kinds of real estate mentioned in the tax law. For example, there are 'land under water,' and 'all trees and underwood growing upon land, and mines, minerals, quarries, and fossils in and under the same.' Then there is 'the value of the right to collect wharfage, crannage, or dockage' on wharves and piers, an intangible kind of real property, and as truly a franchise as any brought into the law by the new act. It has been the business of the local assessor for years to assess all these things, with no rule or method of procedure prescribed in the law for his guidance. Yet he has managed to assess them all in some fashion and to get some contribution to the public treasuries out of them, even though with him it may have been largely a matter of guess-work. Were the public franchises to be assessed and taxed in the same way, they would at least bear some share of the public burden and their possessors would have no reasonable cause for complaint. But in the case of franchises of all kinds there is a simple and unerring method of valuation, sanctioned by long usage in many States and approved by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is to take the market or actual value of all the indebtedness, exclusive of debts for current expenses, and the market or actual value of all the stock of every kind issued, and the total will be the value of all the assets of the corporation. Deduct the actual or market value of all the tangible property in its possession, and there remains the value of the intangible property, or the franchise. This rule is recognized by the laws of Connecticut, which in taxing railroads levy the same tax upon the market value of their debts as upon the market value of their stock. It is employed in assessing franchises in New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, and several other States. Its application in the valuation of public franchises under the new law in New York State will be even simpler than above indicated; for since the franchise is to be taxed as real

estate, it will not be necessary to separate the respective values of the tangible and intangible realty at all, but the actual value of the personal property only need be deducted from the total valuation of assets, as found under the rule, in order to discover the valuation of the taxable real property."

"No method fixed for the valuation of any species of real estate either by the courts or by the assessors in the State of New York is so simple, certain, and easy of application as this. The great bulk of the properties reached by the act are publicly bought and sold daily, in the form of securities representing them. The stock market supplies continually an index of the value of all the principal franchises, while sales of other kinds of real estate are rare in comparison; and actual sales are the very best guides to actual values. There will be no trouble about equitably assessing franchises, except in the directors' rooms of the corporations owning them and in the offices of their eminent counsel."

THE FUNCTION OF THE CAPITALIST.

IN *Gunton's Magazine* for June there is a fresh and suggestive presentation of the much-debated theme of large fortunes and what should be done with them. The discussion was occasioned by Mr. Andrew Carnegie's recent announcement of his intention to spend the rest of his life in giving away his accumulation of \$150,000,000.

The writer of the article in *Gunton's* thinks that Mr. Carnegie may find as great difficulty in doing this wisely as he ever found in making the accumulation. He points out that the successful conduct of productive businesses like those by which Mr. Carnegie earned his money is sure to benefit the community permanently, but when an individual attempts to distribute his millions for the public good there is great danger of economic waste. It is an open question whether millionaires in general would really render better service to the public by following Mr. Carnegie's example. Some of them are probably doing more good by remaining at the head of great manufacturing and commercial enterprises.

The writer presents a side of the life of great capitalists that is quite generally overlooked by those who declaim against them. There is a limit to the amount of wealth that the social life and character of these men can absorb. If the capitalist spends \$100,000 a year, perhaps three-fourths of this sum goes to other people. Outside of the \$25,000, more or less, that he "absorbs socially," both the millionaire and his wealth are at the service of the public.

"By virtue of a life habit, acquired in the creation of his fortune, he has become tethered to the service of production. He has become so closely tethered to business that he does not even take on as much of the socializing influence of civilization, does not really absorb as much of the progress of society, does not, therefore, enjoy as much of the mellowing and sweetening influences of culture, as many others who have not a hundredth or a thousandth part of his wealth. In short, there are even whole classes who get far more of the best results of the wealth of modern society than do the capitalist millionaires themselves, who have become the closely tethered servants, not to say slaves, of productive fortunes."

"THE DRUDGES OF INDUSTRY."

Thus the great "captains of industry" have become the victims of our exacting industrial life. If these men are dwarfed on the better side of their nature it is their great misfortune, but the public at any rate gets the benefit of their capacity as industrial organizers, and the standard of the world's living is raised through the development of resources made possible by their genius and power of application.

In the evolution of organization, system, and centralization in production this anomalous condition will gradually disappear.

"When the machinery and organization in an industry has reached approximate perfection, or a stage where great revolutions are no longer possible, what has heretofore required practical genius to direct becomes an established order, each part of which almost takes care of itself. When the presence or direction of no given individual is indispensable to the movement of the whole, when the death of the guiding genius would not disrupt the working of the concern—when that point is reached (and it has already been reached in some industries), the capitalist or the great captain of industry will become more perfunctory, less tightly tethered to duty, and in common with the rest of the community may take on more of the broader and refining side of life and be less immersed in the drudgery of business.

"But in the evolutionary process which is now going on they are the drudges of industry. In a broad view of the subject, therefore, great capitalists in pursuing a seemingly narrow life, absorbed by business and dominated by margins and markets, are rendering the best service to society of which they are capable, and the fact that they appear to find the highest gratification in the pursuit of industry is in this age at least to the great advantage of civilization."

The writer concludes that it is the part of good economic management, as well as of wise industrial statesmanship, for capitalists to devote a certain proportion of their earnings to the education of the people to a better understanding of the capitalist's relation to society and of society's relation to capitalistic enterprises. "In most cases it is safe to say that the great fortune would do more good to be left in productive enterprises than to be distributed in great lumps in any lines of philanthropy."

A BRITISH SHIPBUILDER ON AMERICAN COMPETITION.

A VERY calm and rational paper on "Our American Competitors" is contributed to the *National Review* by Sir Benjamin Brown, a prominent English shipbuilder. He grants that much of England's machinery is imported from the United States, but holds that "it is not unnatural that there should be a large interchange of commodities" between races substantially the same, united by cheap water communication. The English manufacturer "places his order as between English and American just as he would between Leeds and Manchester." The advantage which decides his choice may be merely temporary. Thus steel girders used in house-building were once mostly Belgian, but are now chiefly English; and the screwing machines required for making the Belleville boiler, which were first brought from France and America, are now made better in Manchester.

THE ATBARA BRIDGE.

As regards the Atbara bridge, some of the British firms appealed to were simply too busy to accept the order. Messrs. Westwood & Rigby were free to take it, but were faced with elaborate designs and specifications by the Egyptian engineer, which "appear not to have been put before the American firms at all." The latter were free to repeat designs to which their men were already drilled.

ORDERS FOR LOCOMOTIVES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Then the Midland Railway Company has placed orders for locomotives with American firms. But this, the writer explains, is a natural consequence of railroad companies usually in England building their own engines. Private firms are thus not in the way of making locomotives at sudden demand. The admiralty, on the other hand, though building many ships at their own dockyards, continually distribute orders among private firms, with the result that England could turn out at shortest notice an unrivaled number of ships of war.

"Twenty-five years ago, when their needs were much less, there were probably a dozen firms, any one of which would have been eager to take an order for, say, thirty express engines. To-day there probably are not more than eight at the outside, so that while all our other industries have increased by leaps and bounds, this one has diminished considerably. . . . It simply means that having bought all the engines they can in England, the companies are supplying their wants in the best way they can—and that is by going to America."

ENGLAND'S ANSWER TO PROTECTION.

While complete international reciprocity is the ideal, the writer points out that American protection prevents the natural return being made for British importation of American goods. He refers to the growth of imperialism, and shrewdly observes:

"Had foreign countries realized that by keeping us out of their markets they were forcing us to enormously increase our empire, they might perhaps have thought twice before they adopted the somewhat unneighborly line they have done."

The writer makes this significant admission:

"Probably a careful study would lead to the conclusion that in a growing country it is wise to protect young industries, provided their is reason to believe that, when they are thoroughly developed, they will be able to hold their own; but protection is little, if any, use in trying to bolster up an old trade or one that has no power of expansion."

Sir Benjamin grants in conclusion:

"There can be little doubt that, especially in the industries I am dealing with, the United States is far the most formidable competitor we have ever had, and if this country is to keep her position in the industrial world, the greatest enterprise, energy, skill, and intelligence are needed on the part of the employers, workmen, and the general public."

THE WORLD'S CARRYING TRADE.

"SEA-POWER and Sea-Carriage" is the subject of a fact-crammed paper in the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. Benjamin Taylor. He declares at the outset that the "business of sea-carrying is without doubt the most important trade in the world." He takes 1840 as the birth-year of the maritime supremacy of Great Britain.

THE WORLD'S SHIPPING IN 1898.

He presents a most instructive table of the world's shipping in 1898, from which may be taken the figures relating to nations with more than 1,000,000 tons:

Country.	Steamers Over 100 Tons.		Sallers Over 100 Tons.		Total Over 100 Tons.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom.....	6,783	10,547,355	2,261	2,040,549	9,044	12,587,904
British colonies.....	919	620,834	1,180	456,574	2,099	1,077,408
British empire.....	7,702	11,168,189	3,441	2,497,123	11,143	13,665,312
United States.....	780	1,175,762	2,370	1,272,915	3,150	2,448,677
France.....	617	972,617	534	206,898	1,151	1,179,515
Germany.....	1,066	1,644,337	538	468,644	1,604	2,113,981
Norway.....	710	618,617	1,968	1,024,800	2,678	1,643,217
Total world..	14,701	19,511,232	13,351	7,049,958	28,052	26,561,250

Another table shows that of the total tonnage Latin nations possess 3,265,475 and the Teutonic nations 7,625,966 tons.

Mr. Taylor reports that "it has been computed that £70,000,000 per annum is paid to British shipowners for ocean carriage between foreign ports." Of the coasting trade round the United Kingdom and between Great Britain and Ireland in 1898, the tonnage of British vessels was 30,555,630, of foreign vessels 137,498.

"In 1891 the value of the sea commerce of the British empire was £970,000,000. Of that, £696,000,000 represented the mother country and £143,000,000 the self-governing colonies. Of the colonial portion, £95,000,000 represented the trade between the colonies and countries other than the United Kingdom."

Of tonnage of vessels entering and clearing ports in the United States (exclusive of lake trade), British tonnage is 56.1, in Germany is 35.5, in France is 45.6 per cent.; and in Europe generally the British tonnage is more than 123,000,000, against more than 106,000,000 of other nations. Mr. Taylor fancies the importance of England's passenger trade is rather overlooked. He thinks it doubtful whether England has as large a proportion of the passenger as of the cargo carrying trade of the world. He remarks on the "significant fact" that "of the six largest merchant fleets in the world, all over 200,000 tons each, three are British and three are foreign. And the seventh largest is Japanese."

THE PACIFIC TRADE.

Of the Pacific trade he estimates the annual value thus:

"(1) American side of the Pacific, £139,000,000; (2) Asiatic side, including India, Japan, and China, £679,000,000; (3) Australasia £200,000,000; (4) islands of the Pacific, including Netherlands-India, £84,000,000; total, £1,102,000,000. This includes the coasting trade and the inter-insular trade in so far as it can be

estimated. On an average value of £10 per ton of cargo, this would represent a carriage tonnage of 110,200,000 tons."

Mr. Taylor apprehends most serious rivalry in the carrying trade of the far East from the United States, Germany, and above all Japan. "It is probable indeed that Japan may become the chief ocean carrier of the East."

ENGLAND'S DECADENCE IN THE WEST INDIES.

AMONG the interesting facts presented by Mr. Brooks Adams in the *North American Review* for June relative to the decline of prosperity in the British West Indies the history of the sugar industry is especially instructive. By way of illustrating the disadvantages under which that industry is conducted in Jamaica, Mr. Adams says:

"The tendency of modern trade is toward consolidation, because the administration of the largest mass is the cheapest. This is preëminently true of sugar manufacture; for, above all forms of agriculture, sugar lends itself to centralization. The chief expense of the plantation is the mill to crush the cane; and the more cane that can be crushed by a single machine, the more economical is the process. Accordingly the only limit to the size of the modern factory is the distance it pays to carry a bulky raw material, and this depends on the perfection of the transportation. Therefore an energetic population, pressed by competition, would normally have concentrated property on a vast scale, and the government would have addressed itself to providing universal cheap transportation—presumably a state system like that of Germany or Russia. The islands are well adapted to electric tramways running down the valleys to the ports, which could draw their electricity from central power-houses built on water-courses. At the ports the produce can be collected by coasters; and such is substantially the method of the Boston Fruit Company in Jamaica, which has been crowned with brilliant success. These phenomena are conspicuously lacking among the British. The only railroad of Jamaica has been built at vast expense over the mountains where nobody goes, and it charges prohibitive rates because, being bankrupt, it lacks rolling-stock to do its business. Thus the farmers are forced to haul their crops along the roads, and are expected to compete with German bounty-fed beet carried at a fixed minimum charge on state lines. The British Government has even gone further and has discouraged quick transportation to America. Plant made a proposition to extend his service from Florida to Jamaica, but the offer was declined.

Lastly, Great Britain, while abandoning the colonists to the Germans, has used them to support an exceedingly costly system of government, whose chief object has been to provide a long pay-roll and pension-list. This system has broken down. It has proved only less disastrous than that of Spain.

"On the other hand, the native population has shown little recuperative energy. Instead of being consolidated, the estates have been abandoned when they ceased to pay, although throughout the islands well-handled and well-situated sugar lands have never yet proved unprofitable, and although both government and people are aware that nothing can ever replace the sugar industry, both on account of its magnitude and of the employment it gives to labor."

RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

THE *Journal of the Institute of Bankers* contains a paper read before the Institute of Bankers by M. L. Raffalovitch, which in the appendix includes a mass of up-to-date statistics which it would be very difficult to procure in any other publication. M. Raffalovitch is a banker, a financier, and a well-known writer upon financial and economic subjects in the Russian press. He came to England to read a paper before the Institute of Bankers, and also to see what could be done in the way of interesting English capitalists in Russian industry. His paper is entitled "Banking in Russia." In reality it is a survey of the whole industrial position in that country. M. Raffalovitch emphasizes even more than Professor Oseroff the immense development which has recently taken place in Russian industry.

NEW RUSSIA.

Russia, he maintains, is practically a new country. The change in the last twenty-five years is almost inconceivably great. In his paper, which is simply crammed full of facts, he mentions that the whole increase of the Russian debt between 1887 and 1898 has been incurred for the construction of railroads—that is to say, the expenditure on railroads during that period averaged about £14,000,000 a year, a sum exceeding the total increment to the debt in the same period. Half the Russian debt at the present moment is represented by the actual value of the railroads now belonging to the nation. The gross receipts of the Russian railroads showed an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in thirty years. The net revenue per verst shows an improvement of nearly 40 per cent. between 1885 and 1896, a much greater improvement than is to be seen in any other country. "The country," says M.

Raffalovitch, "is only beginning to work, and it would need at least £1,500,000,000 to bring up its capital to the standard of the United States." M. Raffalovitch speaks very emphatically as to the security afforded to the investor by the administration of justice in Russia, and he says that foreigners enjoy in Russia exactly the same protection as Russians.

THE DEPARTMENT-STORE SALESWOMAN.

IN the interest of the work undertaken by the Consumers' League of Illinois in the direction of educating the public as to conditions existing in the great department stores of Chicago, Miss Annie Marion MacLean, of the University of Chicago, adopting the disguise of a saleswoman, obtained employment in two such institutions during the Christmas holiday season. Her observations while thus employed form the basis of a paper published in the last number of the *American Journal of Sociology*.

In explanation of her reasons for attempting to prosecute such a line of inquiry Miss MacLean says:

"The necessity for a thorough investigation of the work of women and children in the large department stores in the city was apparent, and the difficulties manifold. With a view to ascertaining some things which could be learned only from the inside, the investigation which is to form the subject-matter of this paper was undertaken. It seemed evident that valuable information could be obtained if some one were willing to endure the hardships of the saleswoman's life, and from personal experience be able to pass judgment upon observed conditions. The urgency of the need, coupled with an enthusiastic interest in the work for which the Consumers' League stands, led me to join the ranks of the retail clerks for two weeks during the rush of the holiday trade. It may be urged that just judgments could not be formed at a time when conditions must be abnormal. It is true that conditions were abnormal, but the importance of knowing to what extent cannot be overestimated. The consumer should know how far his Christmas shopping works hardship for the clerks. Moreover, he should concern himself with the question as to whether the abnormal conditions he has helped to create are in part mitigated by adequate payment for the work exacted. The law in Illinois prohibits the employment of children under fourteen years, and limits the working day of those between the ages of fourteen and sixteen to ten hours in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, and it should be a matter of concern to the purchaser if his per-

sistence in late shopping leads the merchant to break, or at least evade, the law. It is admittedly a menace to the social weal to have children and young girls working late at night, and thus exposed to the dangers of city streets at a time when physical and moral safety demand that they be at home."

EMPLOYMENT AND HOME SECURED.

"The difficulty of finding employment was not so great as might be supposed. Owing to the holiday rush and the consequent need of large reinforcements to the original help, the employers were not insistent on experience as a requisite for the successful applicant. However, it was not until several visits had been made that I was promised a position at three dollars a week. Work was to begin the following Monday, which would give me just two weeks of the Christmas trade. Employment being promised, it seemed desirable to engage board in some home for working women; for the environment which such a place would provide gave promise of the best results. I was fortunate in finding a most satisfactory place not far from the heart of the city, and there I went as a working woman. This home is deserving of more than passing mention. It provides board and lodging, together with the use of pleasant parlors and library, to working women under thirty years of age for two dollars and a half a week, if they are content to occupy a single bed in a dormitory. These dormitories are thoughtfully planned and accommodate from ten to fifteen each. A large proportion of the sixty-five residents were saleswomen, and they, in the course of conversation, gave me much useful information. All classes of girls were there, and most of them received very low wages."

THE "BARGAIN-COUNTER" ILLUSION.

On beginning work Monday morning, Miss MacLean found that one of the difficult things was keeping track of the prices, which were frequently changed during the day. The penalty for selling under price was immediate discharge, while selling above price met with no disapproval.

"Every morning there were special sales. Sometimes articles that had sold for one dollar would be reduced to ninety-eight cents, with much blowing of trumpets, while, again, twenty-five-cent articles would be offered at a bargain for forty cents 'to-day only.' But we soon learned what things were to be 'leaders' from day to day, and the manager's brief instructions each morning were sufficient to keep us posted on the bargains. The charms of the bargain counter van-

ish when one has been behind the scenes and learned something of its history. The humor of it seemed to impress the clerks, for often knowing winks would be exchanged when some unwary customer was being victimized."

STANDING ALL DAY.

In this store no seats were provided for the employees.

"Oh, the weariness of that first morning! The hours seemed days. 'Can I possibly stand up all day?' was the thought uppermost in my mind, for I soon learned from my companions that abusive language was the share of the one who was found sitting down. Later in the week I found this to be true. One of the girls who was well-nigh exhausted sat a moment on a little table that was for sale—there was not a seat of any kind in the room, and the only way one could get a moment's rest was to sit on the children's furniture that was for sale on one part of the floor. The manager came along and found the poor girl resting. The only sympathy he manifested was to call out in rough tones: 'Get up out of that, you lazy hussy! I don't pay you to sit around all day!' Under such circumstances it is small wonder that the stolen rests were few. By night the men as well as the women were limping wearily across the floor, and many sales were made under positive physical agony."

THREE DOLLARS A WEEK.

"The days in the store were much the same, with their endless fatigue. At times the rush would be great; then again we would have nothing to do but stand around and talk. Thus we became surprisingly well acquainted in a short time. We talked about our wages and compared index sheets on every possible occasion. Some sold very little and at the end of the week had no more than three dollars. The mental anguish of some of the girls when they saw at night how small their sales had been is impossible to describe. One may elect to become a worker, and endure the hardships of the toil, and live the life of the laborer, and receive the same starvation wages, but he can never experience the abject wretchedness of not knowing where to turn when the last dollar is gone. Three dollars a week to a girl alone in the city means starvation or shame."

Miss MacLean emphasizes the importance of bringing the saleswoman's wages "up to a point where she can live without the wages of sin."

"All the hardships of the shop-girl's life fade into insignificance before this grave danger she has to face. Adequate support is the first neces-

sity. Improved sanitary conditions and opportunity for rest may well take a second place. They can be secured by legislation; the other must come from united action on the part of the buyers and the organization of the saleswomen themselves. The trades-union spirit should be fostered and the working women taught the power of united effort."

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Miss MacLean's earnings the first week came to four dollars and ninety-five cents, including commissions on sales and deducting fines for tardiness. At the end of the week she determined to leave that store and try for a situation elsewhere.

"The next week I started out again to look for a place, and I found one where I most wished to work. When I first sought employment I was an unskilled laborer, but the next time I was an experienced saleswoman, and as such was engaged at a salary of four dollars a week plus 1 per cent. commission on sales. This time my work was selling dolls, and there were four of us at the one counter. I realized at once that this was a much better place than the first one. The managers and floor-walkers were gentlemanly and kind, and the work was carried on in a thoroughly business-like way. I breathed freely when I found that no one would swear at me. There it was no crime to sit down, and behind each counter could be found one or two little boxes which the girls used for seats."

At this second place Miss MacLean's earnings for a week were as follows:

Salary.....	\$4.00
Commission on sales.....	1.53
Supper money.....	1.80
Total.....	\$7.33
Less fines.....	0.40
Week's wages.....	\$6.93

Expenses for the same week were as given below:

Board.....	\$2.50
Car fare, 6 days at 10 cents.....	0.60
Lunch, 4 days at 15 cents.....	0.60
Lunch, 2 days at 10 cents.....	0.20
Supper, 6 days at 25 cents.....	1.50
Paper, 3 days at 2 cents.....	0.06
Stamps.....	0.04
Toy dog for cook's baby.....	0.11
Bananas.....	0.10
Witch hazel.....	0.10
Chewing gum (for "treating" purposes)...	0.06
Laundry.....	0.18
	\$8.05

THE HOUSING OF SINGLE WOMEN IN CITIES.

THE last number of *Municipal Affairs* devotes especial attention to the housing problem. Contributed articles deal with workingmen's hotels, model tenements, suburban homes, and factory towns, and a paper by Mrs. Harriet Fayès discusses the housing of self-supporting women, outlining the plans of the recently formed Woman's Hotel Company in New York City.

NATURE OF THE PROBLEM.

Mrs. Fayès has no difficulty in showing that a real need exists for all grades of permanent lodgings for single women, corresponding to those already provided for families in the form of model tenements, and for single men, to a moderate extent, in such institutions as the Mills Hotels.

"The woman who goes out in the world determined to win a name and fame for herself is still in the minority when compared with the thousands of her sisters who are forced by circumstances to gain their livelihood. And it is these latter women who need protection, beginning with the little orphan cash-girl who works from 8 in the morning until 6 at night for two dollars and a half a week, which she gives to the aunt with whom she boards, and who in return treats the child as her temper impels, and ending with the gentlewoman, reared in a luxurious home with refined surroundings, who, through her own misfortunes or those of the husband or father on whom she was dependent, suddenly finds herself confronted with the problem of how to earn her daily bread. For this self-supporting—or would-be self-supporting—class some provision should be made, and that right speedily. The longer this problem of how to shelter the self-supporting girl and woman is left unsolved, the greater the discredit to us as a nation which has done so much for the advancement of woman. In New York City alone there are from 60,000 to 70,000 self-supporting women; and almost every one has some one to care for besides herself."

THE HOTEL SCHEME.

A certain proportion of these self-supporting women will be cared for by the Woman's Hotel Company, which proposes to erect a first-class fireproof building to accommodate 500 guests. This structure will be occupied by women who are supporting themselves as artists, writers, teachers, and the higher-salaried clerks, or by those who are fitting themselves to enter these callings.

"Besides single rooms and small suits, the hotel will have reception, reading, music, and

sewing rooms, and restaurants for the general use of its guests. The lowest terms for a room per week will be three dollars, the price increasing with size and the desirability of the location. The price of food will amount to what each person chooses to make it. The restaurants will also be open to men, and good wholesome food will be served such as all workers, and especially brain workers, need. Only such rules as are found in any first-class hotel will be enforced, which means that if a guest is found to be objectionable she will be requested to leave. As it is carried on by a stock company, the stockholders receiving 5 per cent. on their investment, all idea of its being a charitable institution will at once be eliminated. Every room will be occupied from the beginning, for already almost 600 applications have been received, and some of the would-be occupants have become stockholders. Authorities agree that such investments will pay from 4 to 5 per cent."

"Three-fourths of the hotel managers of the city agree that a woman's hotel is a necessity of the times, and that it will be a financial success. The one now planned is to be a home where respectable, self-supporting women can be comfortable and get what they pay for."

But the shop-girl whose total weekly wage is scarcely more than the rental of the cheapest room in the proposed hotel is still to be provided for.

FRESH-AIR CHARITIES.

THE *Charities Review* for June notes a strong accession of public interest in fresh-air charities throughout the country. To still further stimulate this interest, the *Review* publishes gleanings from encouraging reports of the work done at various points last season. The "country week" of Boston, for example, during the twenty-one years previous to 1898, sent away for a country visit 43,986 children and 5,700 adults. The money expended for this purpose amounted almost to \$218,000. The average length of the visit, which in 1897 was nine and four-fifths days, in 1898 had increased to thirteen days. This work began in 1875, when Rev. William Gannett and his sister provided outings in the country for 106 children.

FOR THE PRESENT SUMMER.

Indications seem to point to a wide application of the fresh-air idea this season. In Buffalo money is raised by especial mediums, including the "cradle banks." During the first summers of their use these banks returned between \$1,000 and \$2,000 each season, but they now have to contend with a number of similar schemes, which

somewhat lessen their effectiveness. The card attached to the bank states that each summer the fresh-air mission gives 500 children an outing of two weeks and sends 100 sick babies to its cholera infantum hospital.

A novel plan has been adopted by the society in Baltimore. The average cost of maintaining a child in the country for two weeks is \$2. The experiment of offering a premium of \$1 to rural church societies for each home secured for one child will be tried. It is thought that many rural church people who hesitate to contribute ready money to their church enterprises will be glad of the opportunity to earn \$1 for the church by caring for a child during two weeks.

Somewhat different from the usual fresh-air work is the undertaking of the "forward movement" in Chicago. The association has bought sixty acres of forest land, with a frontage on the east shore of Lake Michigan, ninety miles from Chicago. A vacation school will be there established. The more significant feature of the move, however, is found in the object of making it possible for persons who work for small salaries to obtain cheap outings by paying board at actual cost on the cooperative plan.

THE SOCIAL SETTLEMENT AND UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

IN the last (May) number of the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, writes on the work of the social settlement in our great cities.

The settlement itself Miss Addams defines as "an attempt to express the meaning of life in terms of life itself, in forms of activity." In this form of educational effort the public school accomplishes little. "There seems to be a belief among educators," says Miss Addams, "that it is not possible for the mass of mankind to have experiences which are of themselves worth anything, and that accordingly, if a neighborhood is to receive valuable ideas at all, they must be brought in from the outside, and almost exclusively in the form of books." The children are taught to read and write, but the problems of their own industrial and social life are left untouched.

University extension, too, according to Miss Addams, must plead guilty to the charge of bookishness and of failure to teach the large and important things that concern humanity. This she illustrates from the experience of Hull House.

"The teachers in the night schools near Hull House struggle with Greeks and Armenians,

with Bohemians and Italians, and many another nationality. I once suggested to a professor of anthropology in a neighboring university that he deliver a lecture to these bewildered teachers upon simple race characteristics, and, if possible, give them some interest in their pupils and some other attitude than that all persons who do not speak English are ignorant. The professor kindly consented to do this, but when the time came frankly acknowledged that he could not do it—that he had no information available for such a talk. I was disappointed, of course, and a little chagrined when, during the winter, three of his pupils came to me at different times, anxiously inquiring if I could not put them on the track of people who had six toes or whose relatives had been possessed of six toes. It was inevitable that the old charge should occur to me, that the best-trained scientists are inclined to give themselves over to an idle thirst for knowledge which lacks any relation to human life, and leave to the charlatans the task of teaching those things which deeply concern the welfare of mankind."

THE DANGER OF PRIGGISHNESS.

"We ourselves may have given over attending classes and may be bored by lectures, but to still insist that working people shall have them is to take the priggish attitude we sometimes allow ourselves toward children, when we hold up rigid moral standards to them, although permitting ourselves a greater latitude. If without really testing the value of mental pabulum we may assume it is nutritious and good for working people, because some one once assumed that it was good for us, we throw away the prerogative of a settlement and fall into the rigidity of the conventional teacher.

"The most popular lectures we ever had at Hull House were a series of twelve upon organic evolution, but we caught the man when he was but a university instructor, and his mind was still eager over the marvel of it all. Encouraged by this success we followed the course with other lectures in science, only to find our audience annihilated by men who spoke with dryness of manner and with the same terminology which they used in the class-room."

"Simple people want the large and vital—they are still in the tribal stage of knowledge, so to speak. It is not that simple people like to hear about little things; they want to hear about great things simply told. We remember that the early nomads did not study the blades of grass at their feet, but the stars above their heads—although, commercially considered, the study of grass would have been much more profitable."

THE TROUBLE WITH OUR CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

PRESIDENT ANDREW S. DRAPER, of the University of Illinois, contributes to the June *Forum* an important article on "Common Schools in the Larger Cities." President Draper's long experience as superintendent of public instruction for New York State and later as superintendent of schools for the city of Cleveland entitles his opinions on this subject to unusual weight.

According to President Draper the difficulties of maintaining a system of free schools in which all the elements of the population may be educated together are far greater in the larger cities than in the rural districts or smaller towns. The danger in the larger cities, as he views it, is that the elementary schools will be disowned by "the great, thrifty, well-to-do, intelligent masses who form the body and substance of American society," and will become the schools of the poor alone.

President Draper proceeds to point out some of the difficulties of city school administration. He says:

"No indiscriminate allegations are made against the teachers of the city schools. As a class they are worthy, industrious, and conscientious. The conditions under which they work make life hard. Ordinarily it is mechanical and monotonous. It seldom rises above the commonplace. They are lectured to and kept under edicts and rules until the spirit breaks. Most of them would be glad to advance and would advance if there were opportunity and anything to inspire them; but such is not the case. With exceptions so rare that they do not count, the teachers in the elementary schools of all the greater American cities are tramping around in small circles which are very nearly on the same plane; and the schools do little more than mark time in endless routine.

"INFLUENCE" VERSUS MERIT.

"The reasons may be quickly found. Influence instead of merit secures appointments and promotions. This may be denied, but no one accepts the denials. There are dark-lantern processes. There is, of course, a show of decency; forms are complied with; but the whole system, so far as it relates to the appointment and advancement of teachers, lacks genuine integrity, independence, and courage. The preparation of the greater number of city teachers has been inadequate, and so they lack power, versatility, and adaptability. Diplomas and certificates pass unchallenged without much reference to what they stand for, when, no matter where they

come from, they give little assurance of teaching-power. The pass examination at its best is a poor title to a teacher's place. The only test is quiet and enthusiasm in the school. In view of the many teachers who are weak or worse, much supervision is imperative. But the supervision is commonly insufficient. And in any event it is idle to apply the true test to the teacher, for if found unfit by that standard it cannot reconstruct her and it cannot remove her. If in danger of removal, no matter how deficient, the influences which are about her will become active, and the maudlin sentiment of the community will side with her. If the superintendent be too exact or too courageous, his official life will be made so disagreeable as to be not worth the having. In time this sort of thing commonly subdues him, and he becomes an accomplished compromiser with the trying conditions. If not, he deserves to be numbered with the martyrs and archangels; and he soon gets his deserts. In any event, blessed be the man who, not being allowed to exercise his intelligence and maintain his consistency in an office, has the backbone to go out of it with his colors flying and in company with his self-respect."

"TEACHERS' POLITICS."

Aside from the many meritorious organizations of teachers for self-improvement, some are formed, it seems, to influence legislation and "to control the board of education and the superintendents." These leagues of teachers engage in municipal contests, supporting this or that candidate for local office, in the hope of securing "political influence of the most reprehensible kind" upon the school system.

"They know the weaknesses and the political ambitions of the members of the board of education and play upon them, and with the unlimited powers of the board they are able to do it in ways which not only advance the interests of the 'politician' teachers, but degrade all the rest and demoralize the whole system. With all this going on there can be no pedagogical growth, no genuine educational spirit. Too much is done to help the ones who lack the qualities and the spirit to help themselves if matters were upon the merit basis. It levels the whole system down to the plane of the weaker and less capable ones in the crowd; it puts the best teachers in competition with the poorest upon conditions which are altogether unjust, and makes it almost impossible for them to advance; and it discredits the whole system in the opinion of the public, who, as a general rule, are intensely interested in the schools, pay vast sums for their support, and are quite willing to put adequate authority in

hands competent to insure their efficiency—only to doubt in the end whether their theories are right and whether the resultant system is worth all the effort and money it costs."

A WRONG SYSTEM.

After describing the buffetings of a parent seeking improvement in school management in one of our great cities, President Draper attempts an answer to the general question, "Whose fault is it?" Briefly, it is not the fault of any particular person or persons; for all connected with the system—the teachers, the principals, the superintendent, the members of the board of education—"mean well." The trouble is with the system itself.

"The standards are not correct: the spirit is more commercial and political than pedagogical. This results from the fact, above all others, that the system of management is inadequate, confused, unscientific, and irresponsible.

"It is imperative—

"1. That boards be vested with the power of legislation and with no other power, and that individuals be charged with the duty of execution.

"2. That the management of vast business interests be intrusted to business men and the management of instruction to educationists.

"3. That adequate authority and freedom of action be given to executive officers, and that they be protected in the discharge of their duties, so that they may accomplish what they are charged with; that responsibility shall be located, so that there can be no shuffling, so that grievances may be redressed or that the officer who ought and refuses to redress them may be removed—by legal process if necessary.

"4. That favoritism be eliminated from the appointment of teachers; that the test of proficiency be the power to draw out minds and arouse intellectual enthusiasm; that teachers be assigned to the work they can do best; that advancement be made on the ground of merit; that the worthy and the efficient be secure in their positions and all others removed; and that these matters be determined by professional educationists rather than by men seeking political preferment or who know nothing of methods of instruction or of the principles which must form the basis of any effective system of education.

"The first impulse is to say that these propositions are impracticable. But they are not beyond the hope of attainment. They rest on scientific principles which must be observed if the system is to be worthy of support and the schools are to continue as common schools."

FAULTS OF THE CITY SCHOOL BOARDS.

President Draper goes to the root of the matter in the following vigorous paragraph:

"It is absurd to suppose that a board selected indiscriminately, with confused ideas of its powers, with a natural tendency to meddle with technical matters of which it knows very little, far removed from the people and responsible to no higher authority than itself, should administer such vast interests satisfactorily. In several American cities the board of education is the custodian of more property, spends more money, appoints more people to positions, and determines more important questions independently than the entire State governments, with their legislative, executive, and judicial departments, in half of our States. In law and theory they are part of a State system and responsible to State authority: in fact, they are independent and irresponsible, with no division of powers and no check upon authority. No government ever did administer the affairs of millions of people wisely, ever did care for vast properties safely, ever did handle millions of money prudently, ever did protect the rights of every one and advance to higher planes of efficiency and usefulness, where there was no direct accountability, where there was not an absolute separation between legislative and executive functions, where there were not checks and balances in government, some practical way of redressing individual grievances, and some reasonable hope of attaining or forcing the end for which the whole structure exists. No great enterprise, technical in every nerve and in every breath, ever did succeed where there were not more respect for expert opinions and more defined protection for technical authority than ordinarily show themselves in the school boards of our greater cities."

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

IN the *North American Review* for June the Hon. James Bryce discusses the subject of commercial education. In considering the branches of instruction which such an education ought to include Mr. Bryce distinguishes between three classes of persons for whom provision is to be made—those who finish their general school education at fourteen years of age, those whose parents are able to continue their general education till sixteen, and those who can afford to stay at school till eighteen. A different commercial course must be laid out for each of these three classes, that for the second being wider and higher than that which can be taken by the first, and that for the third going still further and higher than that suited for the second.

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION.

For boys leaving school at thirteen or fourteen and wishing to get into business life as soon as may be no very extended course is possible. Mr. Bryce thinks that the most that can be done for them is to provide instruction in commercial arithmetic, and especially a training in the habit of quick and accurate mental calculation, the elements of commercial geography, based on the elements of physical geography, a modern language—either French, German, or Spanish—and English composition, with a view to “accustom the boy to state what he knows in the clearest and fewest words, and especially to show him how to arrange his ideas.” Shorthand and book-keeping are also possible subjects for this course, but some authorities doubt whether the latter can be profitably taught before the boy has entered an office and seen what books are for.

SECONDARY.

For young people who leave a secondary school at sixteen Mr. Bryce suggests the following programme of studies :

- “1. Modern languages.
- “2. English composition, including practice in the art of analyzing and summarizing the contents of documents or reports.
- “3. Shorthand and book-keeping (but consider remark made above).
- “4. Commercial geography and the movements of the exchange of commodities in the world at large.
- “5. A general view of the industry and trade of the country.
- “6. The elements of business practice—i.e., a knowledge of the chief operations which belong to commerce in general, including the nature of the documents most commonly used, and a comprehension, which though elementary need not be superficial, of the nature of incorporated companies and partnerships and the use and functions of banks.
- “7. The elements of political economy, especially those branches of it which relate to exchange and finance.

HIGHER.

“Finally, we come to those who pursue their general education up till the age of eighteen at least, some of whom will wish then to enter on a special preparation for commerce, while others will first take a university course and then, if they have time left before they enter commercial life, will desire to learn something calculated to be specially serviceable to them in it. The number of such persons will be comparatively small,

for few indeed are those whose pecuniary means permit them to postpone the beginning of their active business life to so late a point. But the class, if small, is important, because it will chiefly consist of the sons of men who are already at the head of established manufacturing or trading firms or corporations. Such young people will step at once into positions of responsibility, in which it is desirable that they should have as wide and intelligent a view of business as education can give them. Besides modern languages and the subjects numbered 5, 6, and 7 in the last foregoing list, the teaching of which, and especially of 7, would for them be carried to a higher point, they should be encouraged to study recent economic history and the elements of commercial law, and might be taught how to deal with statistics and the art of intelligently watching markets and understanding the conditions which govern the price of securities.”

It is not expected that all the subjects would be pursued by all the learners. Some sort of elective or group system would prevail. The highest commercial schools of Germany, France, and Belgium now teach all these subjects, as well as others, some of which are provided for by the universities and technical schools of this country and England and hence are not included by Mr. Bryce in his special curriculum.

Mr. Bryce strongly recommends that classes for the study of commercial economics be added to university courses in the United States, where the number of universities is much larger, relatively to the population, than in England.

LOMBROSO'S STUDY OF LUCCHENI THE ASSASSIN.

IN *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* for June there is a paper by Cesare Lombroso on Luigi Luccheni, the assassin of the Empress of Austria, translated from the *Archives di Psichiatria*.

Lombroso describes Luccheni as “a man of medium stature, about 1.63 meters, with very thick, light chestnut hair, stout, with dark gray, half-closed eyes, roundish ears, heavy eyebrows, voluminous cheek bones and jaw prognatic, low forehead, very brachycephalic (cephalic index 88). He has, therefore, a number of characteristics of degeneration common to epileptics and insane criminals. On the other hand, his handwriting, with its minute characters, especially in the writing of past years, indicates a mild feminine disposition, with little energy of character.”

Luccheni, then, is a degenerate and probably epileptic person descended from an alcoholic father (an Italian priest, by the way).

In Lombroso's opinion Luccheni was greatly influenced by the atmosphere in which he lived.

"An illegitimate child, left in one of those nurseries which are real nests of crime and graver disorders, then consigned to a very poor and not always moral family of mendicant habits, having learned nothing except to beg and wander, he found such modes of subsistence as he could (notice the uncertainty and plurality of his occu-



LUIGI LUCCHENI.

pations, indicating lack of assiduity—servant, soldier, marble polisher, and in the beginning peasant); he found, we might say, as the most constant condition the infelicity which radiated around him from every quarter and, reflecting the worst, urged him to this way of suicide."

WHAT MADE LUCCHENI AN ANARCHIST?

Very significant are the Italian criminologist's reflections on the economic conditions of his country and their bearing on the growth of anarchism:

"Epilepsy and hysteria in Luccheni are explained by his abrupt passage from one condition to the other and by the conversion of factional passion in him into a criminal act. But there are epileptics and criminals everywhere; yet persons thus disordered in Norway and Sweden are not transformed into anarchists; nor in Switzerland and England, whither people resort from all parts of the world, and where, when anarchy shows itself, it is like a meteor falling to the

earth from the extra-planetary regions—wholly isolated and opposed to the world around it.

"The most important cause of this transformation is the misery that weighs upon our unfortunate country, evidence of which comes in from every side even upon those who are not miserable themselves. If even in the latest days Luccheni had been living comfortably, he could not, with the excessively morbid altruism that dominated him, have failed to feel this misery, which is so profound and general in Italy.

"Not much erudition is required to demonstrate the immense economical embarrassment of Italy as contrasted with other countries when it is known that we pay about five hundred times its value for salt, that bread is growing dearer every day, and that the amount consumed diminishes one-tenth every year in these lands.

"It was, therefore, with justice that Scarfoglio said in explaining the origin of anarchism: 'A good fifth of the population of Italy are still living in a savage state, dwelling in cabins that the Papuans would not live in, accommodating themselves to a food which the Shillooks would refuse, having a vision and an idea of the world not much more ample than that of the Kaffirs, and running over the land desiring and seeking servitude.'

"It may be added that it is because of this condition—that is, of the defective civilization that results from it—that there is everywhere a weakened revulsion and diminished horror at blood-crimes, so that there are now 60 homicides for every 100,000 inhabitants.

"We may learn from this what the true remedies should be. The idea of conquering anarchy by killing anarchists is not valid, because every epileptic has another ready to take his place, because anarchistic crimes are to a great extent simply indirect suicides, and because anarchists think as little of their own lives as of the life of another. It is rather necessary to change the direction of the disease by changing the miserable conditions in which it originates."

PHOTOGRAPHING FISHES.

IN the *Overland* for June Dr. R. W. Shufeldt sets forth the importance of photography as an aid to the naturalist in the illustration of zoölogical treatises. Excellent pictures of living animals are now frequently met with in scientific books. It seems that photographers have succeeded best with mammals, then with reptiles, while birds are far more difficult, and it is the rarest thing of all to meet with any good photographs of living fish. To this last-named class of subjects Dr. Shufeldt has directed special

attention. This lack of success in getting satisfactory pictures of fish has been mainly due to the great difficulty in dealing with the light in aquaria, in overcoming reflections, and also to the great restlessness of many of the fishes themselves.

Having obtained access to the aquaria of the United States Fish Commission at Washington, Dr. Shufeldt decided to use a tripod camera, with the very quickest plate obtainable, and to rely on instantaneous exposures.

DIFFICULTIES IN FOCUSING.

"Then came the matter of focusing sharp on the moving subjects. After the tripod and camera had been set in front of the aquarium and the light most carefully studied, this was met by focusing on the inner surface of the glass, then cautiously carrying the focal distance to a point in the water beyond it. So that when a fish in the aquarium swam close by the inner surface of the glass opposite the center of my lens, it might be photographed by an instantaneous exposure. This was tried many times with varying success, the best pictures secured being those wherein the subjects were moving or swimming with the least rapidity. Some fishes poise themselves in the water in such a manner as to be almost immovable in the element—as, for example, in the case of the common pike (*Esox lucius*)—and with but little trouble I secured a fine picture in the case of one of this species. Then some of the sunfish (*Lepomis*) offered fairly good subjects, and in one trial a good result was attained, in which twenty fish appeared upon the same negative, all sharp and clear and exhibiting no movement whatever. These were the common form (*L. gibbosus*) so well known to the young fishermen of our ponds and streams."

ADVANTAGES OF SMALL AQUARIA.

Dr. Shufeldt is confident that better success and more certain results can be obtained by putting the fish in small aquaria, so placed that the rays of the sun can pass horizontally through from side to side, while they are shut off from above.

"The object of a small aquarium is to limit the movements of the fish, and consequently increase the number of instances in any given time, when it comes in focus opposite the center of the lens. By placing the aquarium as suggested we ought to be able to see the blue sky and no more through the two longer and opposite sides. This insures abundant light and an excellent background, giving the very best chances for fine outline and detail. Experi-

ments of this kind were tried at Woods' Holl, Massachusetts, several years ago, at the station of the United States Fish Commission there, and I am informed with very encouraging results, but of these I know only by report.

"The prettiest photographic pictures of fishes are those wherein the subjects exhibit strong dark markings set off by a light, but not too silvery, body. A large gar pike, commonly known as the needle gar, for example, is a beautiful fish for the purpose, and possesses the advantage of remaining long at rest in one position in its tank, thus giving the zoölogical photographer abundant opportunity both to focus and make his exposure."

BACTERIA IN TOBACCO.

MICROBES are now declared not merely to reside in pipe and cigar, but to constitute the very virtue and charm of the fragrant weed. Such is the account given by Mr. G. Clarke Nuttall in the *Contemporary* of "The Flavor of Tobacco." He says:

"The bacteriologist boldly asserts that the delicate aroma, the subtle shades of flavor which variously please the palate of the smoker, are one and all attributable to the agency of microbes alone; that the characteristic taste of tobacco, with its peculiar fascination, is solely the work of these infinitesimal germs; and that it is to bacteria, not to any particular plant growth, that smokers must henceforth tender their gratitude for their enjoyment."

When the leaves of the tobacco plant are mature they are first laid on the ground to wilt, then gathered into bundles and heaped to "sweat." Then they are dried, moistened, stacked, and subjected to fermentation. This last process has always been felt to be important; but now, according to bacteriologists, it is the keystone of the arch. With fermentation begins the production of aroma and flavor. The stacks are breeding-places of myriads of bacteria, and fermentation is the outward and visible sign of their growth.

MICROBES AS MIRACLE-WORKERS.

It was a German bacteriologist, E. Suchsland by name, who found the flavor to be due to the microbes:

"He made interesting and suggestive experiments with these bacteria; he explored for and examined the germs which he found in the fermenting heaps of the finest West Indian tobacco—tobacco famed for its delicate aroma throughout the world; he isolated and cultivated them, and then he introduced these same bacteria into

heaps of inferior German tobacco which was in course of treatment. And the result he obtained was both striking and extraordinary. The poor German tobacco, so remote from the flavor of the best West Indian, became transformed as if by magic into tobacco of a very different quality. Practically a miracle had been performed, for so great was the improvement wrought that the poor tobacco could scarcely be distinguished from the very best, and even connoisseurs and experienced smokers of the finest native tobaccos failed to distinguish it as the original inferior German."

THE BEST "HAVANAS" OUT OF CABBAGE-LEAVES.

What, then, will become of the monopolies of the now highly flavored and sweetly flavored regions? What fall in prices may be expected—unless, Mr. Nuttall suggests, chancellors of the exchequer tax bacteria.

"It has yet to be proved that only upon tobacco-leaves will the bacteria flourish. May not other leaves prove to be almost equally serviceable? There is a wide field here for experiment in the direction of cabbage as a basis for new operations in the best tobaccos."

FLORIDA'S DEBT TO CUBA.

The science of bacteriology has assumed a new meaning to lands where tobacco is grown. Florida, reinforced by some 40,000 Cuban exiles—experts in tobacco culture—and already in 1897 producing 160,000,000 "Havana" cigars, has established a laboratory for special investigation of tobacco bacteria. Mr. Nuttall concludes:

"We may confidently look forward to the day when culture of these germs which control the aroma of the fragrant weed will be obtainable, just as now we have lately discovered that it is possible to have living cultures of bacteria which can give a delicious flavor to our butter and a fine taste to our cheese."

ISRAEL AMONG THE NATIONS.

MAX NORDAU concludes a paper on the Jewish problem in the *North American Review* for June with these words:

"Even well-meaning Christian observers of Jews admit the one point only, that the Jews serve the people among whom they live in a commercial capacity solely. But this is not a correct perception of their nature. It is just in commerce that they could be best spared and most easily replaced, at least among the civilized people of the Occident, and they will presumably, of their own volition, leave trade and turn to other vocations more in accord with their genius after they have lived in freedom and equal rights for a few more generations.

"Where the Jews have attained equal rights they are still haunted by the fears of Ghetto times; they have not yet a sense of quiet and assured possession, but are pursued by the secret dread that they will be again deprived of what has been given them. They are possessed by an almost morbid desire to demonstrate to their Christian compatriots that they are citizens of the country simply, and nothing but that. Their patriotism is more sensitive and demonstrative than that of Christians. They noisily repudiate any solidarity with Jews of other lands. They affect an unnatural indifference toward all Jewish interests, an indifference never met with among Christians. They strive to make their Judaism as unobtrusive as possible, and frequently persuade themselves that they are not a distinctive race, still less a distinctive people, nor that they have had antecedent and historic origins differing from those of their Christian compatriots. Oddly enough, however, only a minority is sufficiently logical to do that which comports with such sentiments—that is, to be baptized and to give their descendants a Christian ancestry by marriage with Christians. From this the conclusion follows that the assimilationists are subject to a passing nervousness only, and that at bottom they have not entirely overcome Jewish nature, and that they will again awaken to race consciousness when emancipation has ceased to be a novelty.

"The Jews who do not possess equal rights—and these comprise four-fifths of the race—have preserved the consciousness that they are a distinctive people. They realize that they can escape the hatred that pursues them only by ceasing to be a recognizable minority in the midst of other peoples. They refuse to sink their identity. Lost identity is no solution of the Jewish problem. They look for their salvation in a reunion in a land which shall be their own, where they will be the majority and where they can develop in a temperature of sympathy along their own organic lines."

FRENCH FREEMASONRY.

IT is well known that freemasonry on the continent of Europe is a very different institution from what Americans and Englishmen understand by the word, and therefore exceptional interest attaches to an anonymous paper on French freemasonry in the first May number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

The writer divides Frenchmen into two classes—those who believe in the existence of freemasonry and those who do not; the former usually laugh at masonry, the latter laugh at the former.

We are told that masonry has a language of its own in which the foolish and the wise alike express themselves in the same set terms, individuality and originality are effaced, and entering into a lodge is like going to sleep. There is a singular account of a masonic marriage, in which, contrary to Catholic doctrine, it is declared that in all nature love is the sovereign regulator of life and the great unconscious force which presides across the ages over the harmonic antagonism of heredity and adaptation. The bridegroom receives three kisses from the great expert and then passes them on to his wife, while the brothers make a sort of roof of swords over the heads of the young couple, and obtain from them a promise that their children shall be brought up "in respect for science and reason, in contempt of superstitions, and in the love of the principles of the masonic order." An attempt seems to have been recently made to abolish all, or nearly all, of the symbolism which characterizes French masonry, but it failed.

PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER.

But what is the idea behind the symbolism? It is that masonry, based upon science, finds in family and social relations the origin of those ideas of duty, good, evil, and justice which it endeavors to disengage from religious superstitions and the theories of metaphysics, and that at every epoch in its history the spread of science and of moral independence have figured in the forefront of its programme. The Mason borrows from positivism the denial of the transcendental and the conception of altruism, but as for the sociology of Comte, he appears to ignore it, probably because it is so clearly based on the work of the French Revolution and of the individualism of 1789. From the evolutionist materialism he borrows the denial of the soul, but he does not apparently think of asking how his theories of the struggle for life, built by that materialism on the ruins of the ancient doctrines, can be reconciled with the principles of solidarity which he, as a Mason, has already accepted.

Nothing is more curious than the incessant use which masonry makes of the word tolerance, which in masonic language appears to mean the resistance of all intolerance. Every idea capable of being denied by a Mason is intolerant or in danger of becoming so. At the masonic conference at Antwerp in 1894 it was explained that in the eighteenth century, when everybody was a deist, the term "grand architect" was not a term of intolerance; but in our age, when atheists are numerous, the term has become a flag of intolerance which must be suppressed. Thus to treat of all religion and all metaphysics furnishes

the philosophy of masonry with an appearance of unity, and practically in the France of to-day the craft stands for hostility to the Roman Church and for free-thought, so called. It is impossible to follow the anonymous writer of this article through his extremely philosophical study of masonic ideas. It is enough perhaps to note that he detects two currents existing in the masonic order—one aiming before all things at secrecy, while the other has begun to feel a taste for a certain publicity, or at any rate the need for a less oligarchical constitution.

THE MYSTERIES OF MITHRA.

M. GASQUET contributes to the first April number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a paper on the worship and the mysteries of Mithra, which formerly exercised so much influence in imperial Rome. Under the empire the old beliefs were dying, and the moment was ripe for the propaganda of new deities. The people were not attracted either by Greek philosophy or by the political *cultus* of the person of Augustus. They demanded something more full of color, symbolism, and spiritual consolation. Thus was the ground prepared for the religions which came from the East. Judaism enjoyed a fleeting popularity, but the simplicity of its dogma and the purity of its ethics repelled the populace, while the worship of Cybele was discredited by the charlatanism and immorality of its priests. There remained the two religions of Isis and of Mithra, which continued to exist even to the fifth century of the Christian era. Of the two, that of Isis was practically absorbed by the cult of Mithra, and at one moment there seemed to be actually a question whether it would be Christianity or Mithriacism which would be adopted by Europe.

CHRISTIANITY A MITHRAIC HERESY.

It may well be asked what was this Mithraic religion. Unfortunately, none of the special treatises which dealt with it have come down to us except in fragments, and other sources of information are equally incomplete. M. Dupuis formed the extraordinary notion that Christianity was a branch of Mithraism—a sort of Mithraic heresy. More recently Professor Cumont has endeavored to penetrate the mysteries of Mithraic doctrine.

What, then, are the origins of Mithriacism? The Romans appear to have regarded it indifferently as derived from Persian or Chaldean sources. Certainly we find the bull of Zoroastrian legend, which may very likely be also related to the astronomical bull of Babylon. Moreover, on Mith-

raic monuments we find the dog, the crow, and the serpent of the Avesta, and the twelve signs of the zodiac, which recall the religions of Nineveh and of Chaldea. The reader of Milton is familiar with the two great principles of good and evil represented by Ormuzd and Ahriman respectively. Surrounding Ormuzd are twenty-eight izeds representing the elements of fire, air, water, etc., and Mithra is one of these izeds. He belongs to the oldest Aryan mythology, and appears to have been a direct creation by Ormuzd, who places him on an equality with himself. He is at once the dawn and the twilight. Lord of the vast pasturages of heaven, he distributes richness and fertility. He wages perpetual warfare with the darkness and the works of darkness. He has ten thousand eyes and ten thousand ears, so that nothing that is done on earth escapes him, and he knows the most secret thoughts. His special aversion is lying; he is the god of truth, presiding over contracts and the pledged word of men. He presides also over social relations and over those ties which assure the stability of the domestic hearth. Still more interesting is his position as the friend and consoler of mankind; he is the mediator between men and between the creature and its creator. After death it is he who assists the souls of the departed to pass the fatal bridge, and it is he who weighs their actions in the scales of justice; in fact, he is the triple divinity of heaven, of earth, and of death. The conception of such a divinity is undeniably a lofty one, and in some respects affords a remarkable anticipation of the Christian conception of the Messiah. The worship of Mithra spread first to Phrygia, then to the shores of the Mediterranean, and so to Rome.

ASTRONOMY AND RELIGION.

What, it will be asked, were the so-called mysteries of the worship of Mithra? Briefly, they were designed to explain this present life of mankind, to calm the fear of death, and to free humanity from future doom by a purification from sin. The ritual of Mithra was largely astronomical, and the heavenly bodies were conceived of as exercising a direct influence on human destiny. Thus the divine essence of the soul falls into materialism and forgetfulness of the eternal light by a gradual process, which is often represented by a figure of a staircase with seven stopping-places, where are found open doors. These doors are the planets, each of which in turn endows the soul with the faculties necessary for earthly existence. The soul goes up the staircase again, and at each point it sheds a portion of material element and arrives at the top in a purely spiritual condition. It is impossible

to follow M. Gasquet through every section of his long and learned article. Enough to add that Mithriacism owed its success to two principal causes. In the first place, it purified paganism by presenting a religion of a single god; secondly, it furnished an active and practical moral code, it stood on the whole for good against evil, for light against darkness, and yet it did not encourage asceticism or withdrawal from the things of the world, for it taught that life is the means which God has given us in order to earn the rewards of eternity.

THE END OF MITHRIACISM.

This creed, though it was still flourishing at the end of the fourth century, had become but a memory by the middle of the fifth. It was swallowed up whole in the shipwreck of paganism, though traces of it are to be found in the beliefs of various obscure Christian sects and in the astrological speculations of the scholastic theologians. It may be said to have failed partly because its tendency was too individualistic. It inculcated the necessity for personal holiness, but it did not inculcate the great Christian law, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." The religion of Mithra limited the law of love to the members of its own faith, whereas Christianity made the application of that law universal. The religion of Mithra was, however, absolutely unique amid all the religions of antiquity in excluding women from its mysteries. Thus though Mithriacism was well advised in breaking with the sensualities of Assyria and Babylon, yet it erred in rejecting not the least noble heritage of paganism—the conception of the majesty of maternity. Christianity, in its triumph over the religion of Mithra, was strong enough to adopt some of the practices of that creed in minor details; thus we celebrate the anniversary of the Nativity on December 25, which was the day of the *Natalitia* of Mithra.

THE BELGIAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

THE Royal Belgian Geographical Society has published the preliminary report of Captain de Gerlache on the results of the *Belgica's* expedition in antarctic waters. For the following condensation of Captain De Gerlache's account of the expedition we are indebted to the *National Geographic Magazine*, of Washington:

"After leaving Punta Arenas, on December 14, 1897, the *Belgica* kept on southward, and without any incident except the loss of a few days, caused by grounding on a submerged rock near Lapataia, reached Hughes Bay on January 24. Three weeks were then passed in exploring this

bay in every direction, and also in investigating a strait discovered between the lands toward the east and a large peninsula, which they temporarily called Palmer Archipelago.

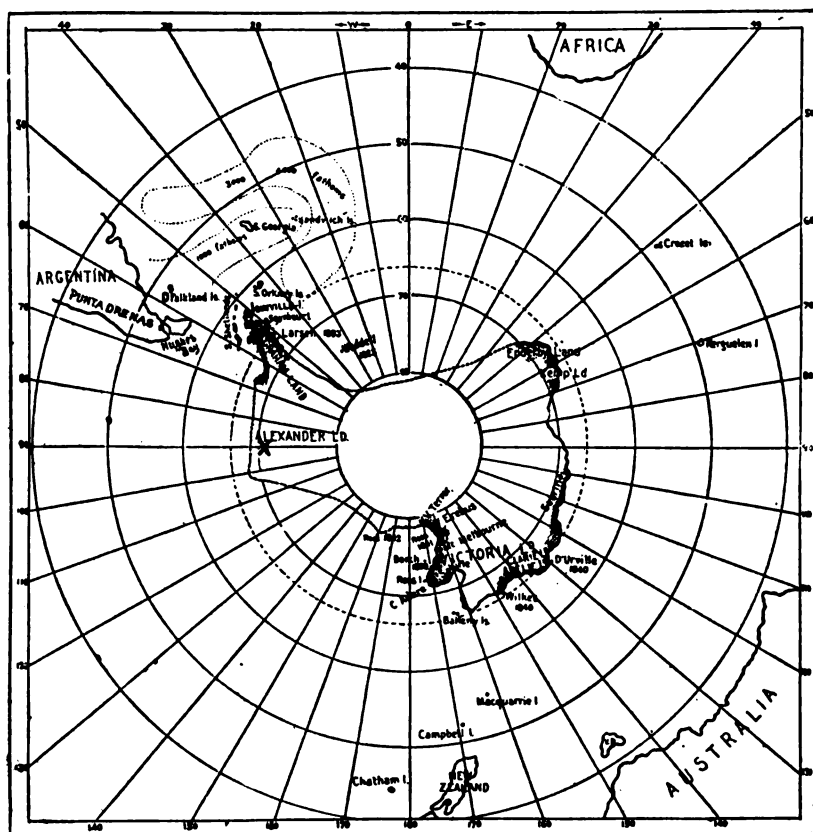
"They entered the Pacific on February 12 and soon made out in the distance Alexander I. Land, but as an impenetrable ice-floe prevented an approach, changed their course to the west. Two weeks later, when at 70° 20' south by 85° west, a violent northeast wind opened up deep

pletely blocked, as the cakes of ice which surrounded her had welded together and formed an impenetrable field.

LOCKED IN SOUTHERN ICE.

"Beginning with the latter half of the month of March the cold became very sharp because of the winds from the south. The temperature, however, was dependent upon the direction of the wind, for winds from the south brought

clear, sharp weather, while those from the north—that is, from the ocean—almost always meant clouds and mist and a temperature about zero C., and sometimes even higher. The drift also was a direct function of the wind. The aspect of the pack changed continually; though for the most part very compact, at times great gaps and channels would open and extend for miles, but the ship, imprisoned in a wall of ice, could not gain them. By May 30 they had drifted to latitude 71° 36' by 87° 39', apparently the farthest point south gained by the expedition. During the winter snow-storms frequently made all work out of doors impossible; also the treacherous character of the ice-floe and the violence of the gusts of wind prevented any long excursion upon the ice. The sun set on May 17 and did not



MAP OF THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS.

(The x marks the point reached by the *Belgica*.)

channels in the pack, so that although the season was very far advanced, the occasion seemed favorable to continue on toward the south. The dangers of a winter in the antarctic zone were evident, but, on the other hand, if caught in the ice and unable to regain the open sea, they might drift to a high latitude and perhaps winter near new lands. On March 3, seeing the absolute impossibility of continuing farther, they put the helm about, and during the few following days drifted seven or eight miles in the midst of a compact mass of ice. By March 10 the *Belgica* was com-

rise again until July 24. The seals and penguins, without ever being very numerous in the immediate neighborhood of the vessel, constituted the main part of the crew's fare during the last months of winter, and this fresh food not a little contributed to maintain their good health, which, except during the polar night, was excellent.

OPENING OF THE PACK.

"In October, 1898, an outlet opened about 600 meters distant, but immediately around the

ship the floe continued unbroken. As summer was passing very quickly and a second winter seemed imminent, at the beginning of January, 1899, De Gerlache determined to dig a canal to this outlet. The measurements made by the sounding-line indicated an average thickness of ice of one meter, but around the vessel it exceeded two meters. Something like 2,500 to 3,000 cubic meters of ice were excavated, and this work, in which every one took part, lasted for three weeks. By February there only remained the blocks immediately adjacent to the *Belgica*, but the pressure increased; the canal just completed contracted, and at the same time the outlet in which it ended closed up. Eleven days later, however, the pack opened sufficiently for them to advance fifteen or sixteen miles toward the north, when they were again blocked. But the dark sky in the north and the perceptible swelling of the sea were a sure sign that in this direction there was a grand expanse of water, and perhaps the open sea. During the winter the *Belgica* had only once suffered dangerous pressure; only for a few moments had she ever been in danger, but now, continually battered by the great blocks of ice wedged against her by the swelling sea, the little vessel was in a very dangerous situation. Fortunately the pack opened again on March 14, and this time they were able to gain the open sea and return to Punta Arenas.

RESULTS OF THE WINTER'S WORK.

"Captain de Gerlache concludes his report as follows: 'Upon our escape from the pack we were about 103° west longitude, so that the general drift was found to be 18° toward the west by about 70° 31' average latitude. We had seen no signs of the land given in the charts at 70° south and 100° west. It is furthermore worthy of remark that our drifting, which was almost as rapid toward the south before the north wind as it had been toward the north before the south wind, as well as the soundings which we made whenever the weather permitted, carries several degrees toward the south the hypothetical contours of the austral continent in this part of the antarctic zone. During this winter, the first that has been passed in the midst of austral ice, we were able to conduct satisfactory magnetic operations, to form an important series of meteorological polar observations, and to make a good collection of specimens of pelagic and abyssal fauna, as well as of specimens of submarine deposit.'"

The *Belgica* arrived at Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, fourteen days after she gained the open sea after her long imprisonment in the ice.

"COLUMBIA," OUR NEW CUP DEFENDER.

IN the July *Outing* Capt. A. Kenealy gives a graphic account of the ceremony of launching the new cup defender *Columbia* in Herreshoff's yards at New Bristol on June 10 last, and proceeds to give what is undoubtedly a thoroughly authentic account of the yacht's chief measurements and characteristics.

"The yacht is 131 feet over all, 89 feet 6 inches on the load water-line, with a beam of 24 feet and a draught of 20 feet. Her lead keel weighs about 90 tons, and she will carry about 13,500 square feet of sail. Her shape is that of the pronounced fin-keel type—nearly as strongly defined as that of the catboat *Wanda*, illustrated in *Outing* for March last. It is evident that Mr. Herreshoff is a full believer in the form of keel first exploited by Bentall in *Evolution* and then developed by himself in *Dilemma*. *Vigilant* was too sluggish in stays. *Defender* was not so smart by a fraction in going about as *Valkyrie III*. For that reason the fin of *Columbia* in all its vigorous forcefulness seems to be her foremost characteristic. Her increase in overhang, forward and aft, should give her great advantage over *Defender* in a strong breeze when well heeled. As a matter of fact, it must be conceded that 'Nat' Herreshoff was the first to utilize overhangs as they should be, and in this latest example of his art he out-Herreshoffs Herreshoff. Then we have, in addition to the longer overhangs, a greater cutting away of the forefoot, a greater rake of the sternpost, a flatter floor (giving more power), a deeper draught, a smaller wetted surface, and a larger sail-plan.

ADVANTAGES OVER OLD "DEFENDER."

"Judging from these points *Columbia* should be able to beat *Defender's* old form about eight minutes on a forty-mile course in a steady breeze, especially when reaching. But it is a well-recognized fact that *Defender* was never given the quantity of duck sufficient to develop all her speed. This season Mr. Butler Duncan, Jr., will see to it that she gets canvas enough. Thus the contests between the two great yachts will abound with instructive interest. Naval architecture, however, like medicine, is by no means an exact science. I do not pretend to have more than a modest acquaintance with the art, and even a past master's opinion formed in the glare and glamour of an illuminated launch might be worth less than the ink consumed in putting it to paper.

"There is one thing on which I think I can write with some certainty. *Columbia* is a stronger boat than *Defender*. Her frames of nickel steel and her plating of bronze are more conducive to

soundness of structure than the hybrid hull of *Defender*, which, composed of bronze and aluminum imperfectly insulated, is always undergoing suicidal corrosive destruction. A yachtsman who sailed on *Defender* during a crucial test of her strength tells me that on more than one occasion she gave Mr. Iselin and Mr. Herreshoff considerable anxiety. However, she answered the purpose for which she was built, and if she hangs together long enough to act as a trial horse for *Columbia*, she will have fulfilled the most sanguine hopes of her friends. Her owner, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, has no intention of using her himself, and outclassed cup defenders have no market, especially when they draw twenty feet of water.

"In previous articles concerning the *Columbia* I have written that Commodore Morgan is the sole owner of the yacht. I hasten to correct the misstatement. I am assured that Mr. C. O. Iselin has a large financial interest in the vessel. Thus he is giving hard cash and yachting talent of the highest order to the retention in this country of the *America's* cup."

OPEN-AIR CONCERTS IN ENGLISH TOWNS.

THE April number of the *Musical Herald* contains an interview with Mr. H. Lee J. Jones on the open-air concerts in the courts and alleys of Liverpool which he inaugurated in 1897. As the movement has so far been very successful and has spread to Birmingham and Wolverhampton, a summary of the interview may be of interest to those who believe in the social mission of music:

"At the time the idea occurred to me," says Mr. Jones, "I was engaged in a project of supplying cheap and free meals to underfed school children and others, specially prepared invalid meals to the sick poor of all ages, and grocery and soup-powder parcels and bread to lone widows; and I recollect having a deep desire to do something to elevate and brighten the earthward and dull minds of the poorest poor.

"The first concert was attempted on the evening of July 9, 1897, but was frustrated by the rain. The inhabitants of the court chosen evidently thought the proposal a huge joke, for not until the next evening (after once having seen the arrival of the piano, etc., and hearing announced the postponement of the concert because of the rain) did they, quite unasked, spotlessly wash out the court and hang tissue-paper flags of various hues from window to window. About 400 curiosity-struck people attended.

"The principal needs are a ready-made plat-

form, piano, and rope, the object of the rope being to tie across the court to keep the people a comfortable distance from the platform. Chairs are always lent by the inhabitants of the court, sometimes supplemented by loans from adjacent courts.

"Although all talent rendered is entirely gratuitous, we can now boast a staff of 150 helpers. As a rule fourteen items are given, comprising four sentimental or sentimental-pathetic, two sacred, two patriotic and two humorous songs, two instrumental pieces, and two pianoforte solos.

"Putting on one side well-sung patriotic and sentimental songs as always sure of a hearty clap, it is surprising how much heart-worship is displayed over capably rendered sacred and pathetic songs. The violin seems more popular than the 'cello. Mandoline or banjo solos or duets impart much pleasure. The flute and cornet, accompanied by the piano, also take well.

"A stirring glee whips up the torpid blood in the veins of the poor to an astonishing degree, and, if given as the opening piece, plays an excellent part in calling together the audience. Magic-lantern illustration of songs adds very substantially to the effect on mind and heart and ever lends increased enjoyment.

"The finish of the concert always witnesses a larger number of people present than any other time. I should certainly say, judging by recent experience, that even the poorest poor people can enjoy pure and refined melody and harmony.

"I cannot say I have seen or heard of any sinners transformed into even mild saints as yet through the agency of the concerts, but I have heard a shrewd police sergeant say if the concerts multiplied the work of the police would be very much reduced.

"Summer-time, especially the evenings, is the most drunken period of the year in the slums; consequently then fighting and quarreling are predominant. When a concert is on practically all persons of the immediate vicinity are there, and peace reigns supreme. Picture the glorious outcome of, say, three concerts a week in each slum center!

"In the summer of 1897, during the comparatively short experiment, 16 concerts were given, attended by an average of 400 adult persons. During last summer we gave 62 concerts (at the rate of about 4 a week), attended by an average of 700 adult persons. With reference to the order kept, it has been remarkably good, not a single insult having been cast at the movement in any way. Of course we endeavor to secure a popular chairman for every concert."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

MR. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, in a somewhat lengthy open letter on "The Canonization of Stevenson," thinks that that rite would be complete but for the elaborate disparagement of the author of "Treasure Island" by Mr. John Jay Chapman in the latter's recent volume, "Emerson and Other Essays." Mr. Chapman complains that everything Stevenson wrote "has a little the air of a *tour de force*." This criticism Mr. Schuyler thinks could only be just if Stevenson forgot his subject in his consciousness of the manner of his masters or of his own, which Mr. Schuyler also thinks is not the case.

In an exceedingly interesting essay Mr. Henry Rutgers Marshall discusses "Rudyard Kipling and Racial Instinct." Mr. Marshall does not hesitate to call Kipling—as, indeed, few people now would—the most famous living writer. He thinks Kipling's power is not due to realism or to his skill in the widest reach of the poet's art, but in the fact that he expresses the force of the deeper-lying human instincts as they are stimulated by the demands of modern life. All of us who are readers of Kipling know how elementary these human instincts are that the novelist expresses, and how there are voices now which call them crude and even brutal. Mr. Marshall, himself evidently a friend and admirer of Kipling, is led to ask whether these qualities of the young genius which enables him to express the instinctive force within us are of the kind that destine him to master other generations as he masters ours. "There are times," says the essayist, "when we cannot avoid asking ourselves whether the use of local dialect, the appeal to special classes, the treatment of problems which are of merely momentary interest, may not prevent our descendants from listening to the nobler sentiments which set our hearts throbbing as we read his words." It is to Kipling's future work that Mr. Marshall looks for the literature which shall make the Anglo-Indian a star of the first magnitude in English literature.

The *Century* opens with an article by Frank M. Chapman describing "Bird Rock," a rocky islet in the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence frequented by vast numbers of birds, which nest in the rocky fastnesses of the cliffs. Mr. Chapman's photographs, reproduced here, of many different varieties of birds in their homes on the cliffs are the most remarkable photographs of wild life that we have ever seen, and raise a wonder as to how the physical difficulties of taking the pictures could have been overcome.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the July *Harper's* Mr. Worthington C. Ford, the late chief of the Bureau of Statistics in Washington, discusses "Our Trade Policy with the Colonies," in the light of what we have already done with Hawaii and of the conditions in Porto Rico and Cuba. The question of the Philippines is, of course, the important one for Mr. Ford. He thinks it would be absurd to extend the navigation laws to them, and equally absurd to apply the Chinese exclusion act, and he considers a

system of bounties entirely inadequate as a means to stimulate the growth of solid trade in natural products. His conclusion is that there is but one policy to pursue—that of free trade in the Philippines, permitting the islands to find their place under the full stress of competition. In Porto Rico he advises a tariff for revenue only and the free entry of the island's products into American markets, while Hawaii has already been assured free trade.

Mr. Herbert C. MacIlwaine gives a dashing description of "The Australian Horseman," by which he means the antipodean analogy to our cowboy rider. Bucking is evidently not monopolized by the Texan and New Mexican mustangs, for Mr. MacIlwaine tells us that it flourishes in luxuriant forms in Australia, and that the mastery of ferocious buck-jumpers is an absolutely necessary qualification for the Australian stockman. "This bucking," says Mr. MacIlwaine, "and this alone, can prove the horseman born. Most men, by brute strength or intelligence, will sit a buck or two; beyond that the frightful quickness and suddenness of the thing baffle all mere strength and all conscious calculation in balance and adjustment of the body. One rider will sit apparently loose and free, his arms flying, and even his legs moving, till his heels touch from the shoulder almost to the flank; another will clip himself fast like calipers behind the girth, giving and swinging from the belt upward, almost gently, as a buoy rides out a gale. A rider's method is as much the result of inspiration and instant judgment as the colt's bucking is of shrewdness and destructive energy."

This issue of *Harper's* responds to the vacation season with an increased proportion, of stories, verse, and letter writing. Serials by H. B. Marriott Watson and William D. Howells are continued, and there are short stories by Zangwill, Thomas A. Janvier, Frederic Remington, and others, with a third part of Mr. Russell Sturgis' valuable series on "The Interior Decoration of the City House."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

"SCRIBNER'S" for July, like *Harper's*, forbears to use in the midsummer month any large proportion of matter of serious import. The most important feature is the opening article on John La Farge, by Russell Sturgis, a careful and adequate analysis of the great artist's work, with many reproductions from his note-book, which give the essay a technical as well as a popular æsthetic value. Mr. Sturgis points out a noticeable recurrence in Mr. La Farge's life and work to the characteristics of the great mediæval painters, in that these many-sided men were travelers and scholars. It is rare nowadays that an eminent artist should be, as Mr. La Farge is, like a painter of the old time, a traveler, reader, collector, and student; a colorist, a decorator, a painter in large and in little; a book illustrator in his early days, a faithful student draughtsman, a water-colorist, a painter of large pictures in oil, and a mural decorator.

The "Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson," edited by Sidney Colvin, contain in this month's series the corre-

spondence from Bournemouth in 1884-85. It was during these years of Stevenson's life that he wrote the two plays in collaboration with Mr. Henley and published "Prince Otto," "More New Arabian Nights," and the "Child's Garden of Verses." They were invalid years for Stevenson. In one of the first letters there is a pleasant note from the novelist to his publisher, Mr. Chatto, which showed how the author's kindly, buoyant spirit refused to be dragged by illness into that sour attitude toward the business world in general and publishers in particular so often found in literary life. Stevenson spoke of having an offer of £25 for "Prince Otto" from America. "I do not know if you mean to have the American rights; from the nature of the contract I think not; but if you understood that you were to sell the sheets, I will either hand over the bargain to you or finish it myself and hand you over the money if you are pleased with the amount. You see, I leave this quite in your hands. To parody an old Scotch story of servant and master, if you don't know that you have a good author, I know that I have a good publisher. Your fair, open, and handsome dealings are a good point in my life, and do more for my crazy health than has yet been done by any doctor."

Mr. E. G. Chat gives a readable account of "The Foreign Mail Service at New York." The writer agrees with Postmaster-General Gary in his opinion that the present International Postal Union system is "one of the grandest projects of the century." The working union of the system is the "exchange office," and the administration of each country selects these dispatching and receiving centers, according to the quantity of mail handled at any port. Sometimes, especially in Europe, the offices are on trains. The general supervision over all American exchange offices is centered in the office of foreign mails, in Washington, but Mr. Chat thinks that the fact that over 90 per cent. of foreign mail-matter is handled at or passes through the New York office would make it exceedingly advantageous to transfer to New York the supreme direction of that service.

Mr. James F. J. Archibald describes "Havana Since the Occupation." He says that the people have not even begun to realize that the soldiers are there to help them in the establishment of their republic. To them a soldier means oppression, and the presence of armed troops gives them the idea that we are trying to keep the territory that we have paid so dearly to conquer. Mr. Archibald thinks that the American army of occupation is doing work that the nation will be proud of in years to come, and that the sooner both we and the Cubans realize this the better.

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE.

THE July *Cosmopolitan* contains a readable sketch of Gen. Frederick Funston, by Mr. Charles S. Glead, and we have quoted from it at length in another department. Frances de Forest contributes the opening article on "Some Americans Who Have Married Titles," being a series of sketches of the handsome and wealthy American girls who have captured titled foreigners, with, of course, the portraits of the fortunate damsels. The author takes a more genial and sentimental view of the phenomenon than is generally current, and believes that most of these international marriages are love-matches, at least on the part of the American girls, "for European noblemen have such

courtliness of bearing, such grace of address, and show such a deferential manner toward women that they become at once ideals of romantic personality in the eyes of democratic American maidens."

Prof. Harry Thurston Peck writes an essay on "Balzac and His Work," and announces his own belief that in the end the author of the "*Comédie Humaine*" will at the last be placed higher in the temple of fame than Shakespeare, and at the very apex of the pyramid.

An article in the *Cosmopolitan's* prize series on "The Ideal and Practical Organization of a Home" attempts to map out the economic system for an income of \$2.50 per day. Charlotte W. Eastman, who writes this article, thinks that such an income should give the mistress of the household about \$200 a year for her table, \$100 for rent, \$50 for fuel and light, \$150 for clothing, \$50 for insurance, and \$200 for remaining bills.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson is engaged in the *Cosmopolitan* in a vigorous controversy with Prof. H. T. Peck concerning "Woman's Economic Place." Professor Peck thinks that women have no business to be independent of men. Mrs. Stetson thinks that "a world of economically independent women will be a much safer and purer world for girls to work in than the world around us now," and that it will mean more happiness for men, too.

MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE July *McClure's* begins with an article on "The Automobile in Common Use," by Ray Stannard Baker, which we reserve for quotation in our next number.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, the eminent astronomer, contributes an unusually excellent piece of "popular science" in his account of "The Unsolved Problems of Astronomy." He tells us that the greatest fact which modern science has brought to light is that our whole solar system, including the sun with all its planets, is now journeying toward the constellation Lyra, and that the greatest of the unsolved problems of astronomy is when, where, and how this journey began, and when, where, and how it will end. This journey is unceasing and unchanging, and at the rate of 10 miles a second, or about 300,000,000 miles a year. Mr. W. A. Fraser gives an interesting recital of the turbulent phases of life in the Canadian northwest and of the work of the mounted police in curbing the wild Sioux.

William Allen White has a "Boyville" story and W. A. Fraser an Indian story.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton's biographical sketch, written for the new popular edition of Kipling, is published in this number in advance of the appearance of that edition. No doubt it is, as to facts, more authentic and full, although it is brief, than any other of the sketches of Kipling that have appeared, and we have quoted from it in another department.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

IN his article on "Building a Trust," in the July *Lippincott's*, Mr. Henry Wilton Thomas points out the part, and the very large part, that the professional promoter plays in a great number of the business combinations now being formed and the effect on the employees of the absorbed companies. In the matter of compensation to the several concerns that surrender

their properties to the new general company, a uniform system is in vogue. Generally payment to the individual manufacturer is made in preferred stock and a generous bonus of common stock. In most cases cash is also paid, but the smaller concerns as a rule get little or no cash. Where cash is received it is divided *pro rata* among the stockholders.

Mr. George J. Varney, writing on "Self-Propelled Street Vehicles," discusses the various forms of automobiles now in use, and is not very hopeful concerning the practical uses of electric vehicles for road purposes, even with future improvements. He says that up to the present time steam is used more than any other force for road carriages. He calls the new product, liquid air, the "dark horse" in the field of rival forces for self-propelled vehicles. The lightest automobile which he has been able to learn of is a French wagon for two persons, equipped with a steam motor, the entire weight of which is 140 pounds.

Sarah Y. Stevenson, president of the Civic and Acorn clubs of Philadelphia, attempts to answer the question, "What Are Women Striving For?" She thinks that the strife is a simple adjustment of conditions and is analogous to the labor question, the race question, and other modern problems born of altered conditions. Her attitude is shown in her approval of the progressive parents of even conservative China, who now allow their daughters' feet to expand to natural proportions, and in her belief that when Chinese women can keep step with their men these will no longer deny to them the possession of a soul, and that while respecting them more they will not love them less.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE *Ladies' Home Journal* for July begins with a picturesque description by William Perrine of the occasion "When Washington Was Married." He gives this picture of Washington as he stood up before the altar with his bride, Martha Custis: "It is doubtful whether among all the stalwart Virginians in the goodly company at the White House there was one who was a finer specimen of athletic manhood. In height he stood six feet two inches, with a somewhat slender, tapering frame as compared with his heavier figure in later years. He was straight as an Indian; his shoulders and his hips broad; he was neat-waisted, but not deep-chested; his legs and arms were long, and he weighed 175 pounds. His feet and hands were large, and Capt. George Mercer in describing him shortly after the wedding, spoke of his well-shaped head 'gracefully joined on a superb neck,' his 'large and straight rather than prominent nose,' his blue-gray, penetrating eyes, his round cheekbones, his regular features under perfect control, his pleasing and yet commanding countenance, and his dark brown hair done up in a queue." Mr. Perrine tells us that Washington was punctilious to the last degree in the matter of his dress. In his travels he wore the finest trappings of his military rank, and engaged an English tailor to make his ordinary apparel.

Prof. J. H. Gore tells of the vagaries of Ludwig II., the mad King of Bavaria, under the title "The Moonlight King." Among these vagaries was a room in one of his castles which Professor Gore tells us could not be duplicated for less than \$1,000,000. The vaulted ceiling is one great allegorical painting, the walls are panels of hammered gold of intricate designs, and the bed alone

cost \$60,000. The hangings required 80 women working for seven years to complete them. Mad as Ludwig was, his life was not without its high uses, for even the extravagances suggested gave a great impetus to the fine arts, and on his coming to his throne one of his very first acts was to send for Richard Wagner and give him the means that would enable him to continue his work as a composer. Thus the world owes to Ludwig's munificence "*Die Meistersinger*," "*Die Nibelungen Ring*," and "*Parstfal*."

The editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* is printing a series of articles on girl life in various countries, and this month the German maiden's career is described by Charlotte Bird. Clifford Howard tells of "The First Camp-Meeting in America," in August, 1799, near Russellville, Ky., under the leadership of John and William McGee, and there are stories by Anthony Hope, John Kendrick Bangs, and others.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for July begins with an article on "English Imperialism," by William Cunningham. Mr. Cunningham assumes that English imperialism is the inevitable outcome of the national experience and that it has a solid basis in England's economic condition and requirements. He denies that it has been forced on England by motives of expediency; it has been to a great extent an academic movement, thought out and advocated, for instance, by Sir John Seeley, the regius professor of history in Cambridge. Mr. Cunningham says that the loyalty to the crown in England has been intensified very markedly during the last thirty years; but even so it was a surprise to Englishmen to find how strong the devotion to the Queen was in the colonies, as evinced in her jubilee year of 1897. On the whole, he says Englishmen look out on the twentieth century with anxiety, but with no misgivings as to the result. "We know that our national debt is large and that our coal is being exhausted; our material advantages are not so great as they once were; but for all that we seem to have the men who are fitted to do the very thing the world needs most."

Jacob A. Riis, under the title "The Tenement: Curing Its Blight," describes the condition of New York slums before a systematic movement was made to better them, and especially the work of the Good Government Clubs in New York City and the results of the law of 1895 for condemning slum property, which is nearly a copy of the English act. He speaks encouragingly of the noble efforts of Mr. D. C. Mills in building homes for workingmen. Mr. Mills' company has now increased its capital to \$2,000,000 and a suburban colony is being established by the company, and the venture seems decidedly a success. A large proportion of the shareholders are workingmen; indeed, 45 per cent. of the total number of shareholders hold less than ten shares each.

Following Mr. Mill's projects there has come a woman's hotel company that will endeavor to do for the self-supporting single women of New York what Mr. Mills has done for the men. It is proposed to erect at a cost of \$800,000 a hotel capable of sheltering 500 guests, at a price coming within reach of women earning wages as clerks, stenographers, nurses, etc. It is said that over 40,000 women need an establishment of this sort.

Mr. Charles Johnston, writing on "The True American Spirit in Literature," complains that the American spirit as shown consists of "floods of light, meager coloring, no atmosphere at all. The writers of the future must give up everything which depends on the atmosphere of the Church, with its mystery and tradition, and the atmosphere of the palace, the castle, and the court. All these things will be stripped off as the mist vanishes before the noonday sun; and we shall have plain humanity, standing in the daylight, talking prose. American writers will have to pull their books through without weather in a larger sense than that meant by Mark Twain."

THE ARENA.

THE opening article of the June *Arena* is a fascinating account of the California honey-bee industry by Mrs. Helen H. Gardener.

"A Japanese View of Kipling" is perhaps one of the most hostile criticisms of that author thus far published. The writer takes up in order almost every quality in Kipling's prose and poetry that has been most cordially praised by Anglo-Saxons, and demonstrates to his own satisfaction, by passages from Kipling, the utter absence of every such quality. To this Japanese critic it appears that Kipling has neither seen the things worth seeing nor described successfully the things that he has seen. He says:

"Kipling came out of India, the favored cradle of philosophy; but *bhussa*, hapless girl widows, mud huts, bloodshed, the blunders of the mighty British administrations in India, 'the gate of a hundred sorrows,' and the ten commandments broken to pieces among the civilians, and the adventures of the privates, are all he seems to have seen and written about."

Mr. Theodore W. Curtis says "A Word for the Mormons." Mr. Curtis' article is a plea for fair play for Mormonism. He says that Mormonism is not essentially polygamous, and indeed has claims to attention as an important social and religious force.

Laura Sterette McAdoo writes on "Woman's Economic Status in the South." This writer holds that because of the quicker industrial pulse, mixed population, and closer commercial and mental association with the world at large there is in the Northern States a larger freedom for the economic activity of women than in the South, where the absence of a foreign element and resulting intercourse with other different peoples makes for conservatism. The woman worker in the South is an object of sympathy; her entrance into the economic and industrial life of the people is viewed as a sad necessity rather than as an opportunity.

Ex-Gov. Horace Boies, of Iowa, in an article on the restoration of silver expresses his disapproval of the action of the Chicago convention in 1896. He asserts that when that convention declared in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a fixed ratio with gold, without the slightest pledge or assurance that parity between the coins should be maintained, "it departed materially and dangerously, as it has proved, from the strict letter of all its promises theretofore made and from all prior teachings of the most able and trusted of its leaders." Mr. Boies is now convinced that "a majority of the people of this nation do not and never will indorse the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the fixed and unalterable ratio of 16 to 1 with gold or at any other ratio that is glaringly wide of the

commercial ratio." He therefore urges his fellow Democrats to return to the standard of 1892—i.e., coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination—provided that the dollar unit of coinage for both metals be of equal and exchangeable value or be adjusted by international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure parity.

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, contributes a brief article in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities, and Mr. Herbert N. Casson describes the last mayoralty contest in Toledo, as a result of which Mayor Jones was so triumphantly reelected.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN another department we have quoted from Max Nordau's article on "Israel Among the Nations," from Mr. Bryce's paper on "Commercial Education," and from Senator Ford's exposition of the new franchise-tax scheme, appearing in the June *North American*.

The opening article of this number is contributed by Secretary Gage, and deals with the present conditions and prospects of the United States Treasury. "The position of the Treasury at present," says Secretary Gage, "is fairly good; the prospects for the immediate future are free from any features of special alarm." The great problem of the Treasury, as Secretary Gage conceives it, is to disassociate the natural function of the Department, which, simply stated, is the collection of the public revenue and the payment of public expenditure, from the unnatural features of note issues, gold redemptions, and the maintenance of a parity between gold and silver. The duties involved in the present system, says the Secretary, require different organization from that now possessed by the Treasury. The effort to perform them, in his opinion, will always be expensive and full of dangers to public and private interests.

The Hon. William J. Bryan reviews "Jeffersonian Principles." Mr. Bryan explains Jefferson's action in suspending the coinage of silver dollars as follows: Jefferson made the order at the suggestion of bankers because of the scarcity of small coin, but it did not interfere with the free and unlimited coinage of silver in half dollars, quarters, and dimes, all of which were at that time full legal tender, equal to gold. The question of denomination is of course, immaterial so long as the coinage has full legal tender power.

Former Chief Justice Henry C. Ide, of Samoa, writes on the imbroglio in that island. Mr. Ide foresees great difficulties before the commission in dealing with the native question, which he thinks will tax the ability and insight of the commission to the highest degree. Mr. Ide can see no reason why the commission should not be able to frame amendments to the treaty that, so far as foreigners are concerned, will be unanimously supported by the powers.

Mr. S. N. D. North, a member of the Industrial Commission now in session in Washington, gives an exposition of the plans and purposes of the commission in entering on its work. The commission has separated itself into four subdivisions of five members each, which have respectively to deal with problems peculiar to agriculture, to manufacture and general business, to mining, and to transportation. A fifth subdivision is composed of members of each of these four, and to this body is intrusted the important task of collecting and classifying the statistical material already at hand in

the shape of government documents and various reports relating to these questions. The commission does not propose to duplicate any of the official information already available for its uses. The most important single topic which the commission will have to deal with is the subject of trusts. Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell, has been appointed as the commission's expert agent to study the question of combination and consolidation from the economic point of view and to collate and analyze the facts in their bearing upon prices, upon the wage-earning class, upon production, and upon the community as a whole.

The Hon. James Roche, M.P., writes on "The Outlook for Carlism;" General Miles contributes the second chapter of his history of the Spanish war; Mr. Joseph Reinach discusses "The Present Aspects of the Dreyfus Case;" the prospects of the work of the peace conference at The Hague are set forth by "A Diplomatist;" and Mr. Edmund Gosse deals with the woman question in a paper entitled "The Reverses of Britomart."

THE FORUM.

FROM the June *Forum* we have selected President Draper's discussion of "Common Schools in the Larger Cities" and Mr. Brooks Adams' paper on "England's Decadence in the West Indies" for review and quotation in another department.

Mr. Francis A. Channing, M.P., writes on "The Crisis in the Church of England," stating the case against the ritualists.

The article by Mr. Robert T. Hill would lead us to suppose that the value of Porto Rico has been enormously overrated. He shows that to the trade and laboring classes of the United States the island offers few inducements. "There are as good (or better) tailors, hatters, shoemakers, and barbers on the island as in our own country." There are, however, some inducements for intelligent agriculturists, or rather horticulturists—scientific farmers who can utilize and direct native labor. In the culture of the three great staple crops, cane, coffee, and tobacco, the Porto Rican is already very well versed, but the quantity and quality of the fruit product might be greatly increased by scientific horticulture. "The only present opening in Porto Rico to the farmer of small capital is that of growing export fruits, such as oranges and bananas." But the consumption of these is limited and Cuba is a prospective competitor in the industry. There are hardly any wild lands awaiting virgin cultivation in Porto Rico. The forests have been mostly destroyed. Most of the towns are lighted by gas or electricity; many of them are well paved or macadamized. Water and sewage works are needed in most places. There is a field, though a small one, for transportation systems and means of communication.

Dr. J. M. Rice, the editor of the *Forum*, states a number of reasons why teachers in this country do not now have a professional standing ranking with that of physicians or lawyers. He shows that the teacher's diploma is in itself of little value, while the teachers themselves do not agree upon the most elementary points of the science of education. It is not, however, the chief purpose of Dr. Rice's paper to point out the defects which are so generally recognized and admitted, but rather to make certain practical suggestions which may lead not only to the raising of the present standard of teaching, but a marked strengthening of our whole

system of elementary education. Dr. Rice finds that the chief deficiency of pedagogy at the present time is the lack of any adequate means of accurately observing and recording data. The progressives in education, for example, while arguing for a change in the methods of instruction in such subjects as arithmetic, are entirely without facts by which to justify their theories. Dr. Rice contends that it should be the business of such a body as the National Educational Association to procure and publish such facts. Dr. Rice himself several years ago made examinations extending to 100,000 children, and he now appeals to the National Educational Association to carry on a work the proportions of which are too large for individual enterprise. His plan consists in examining pupils who have been examined in various subjects in different ways and then comparing the results, the questions being the same, grade for grade, in all cases. The results must be tabulated in proper statistical form and accompanied by statements as to the number of minutes devoted daily to the subjects under consideration, the methods employed, and numerous other features that must be taken into account. Dr. Rice's proposition is certainly deserving of serious consideration from the educationists of the land.

Another educational article, of somewhat more technical character, is contributed by Dr. William O. Krohn, and is entitled "Physical-Growth Periods and Appropriate Physical Exercises."

Mr. A. Maurice Low writes on trade relations between the United States and Canada. Mr. Low holds that many American politicians are making a mistake in assuming that political union must precede any increase of trade between the two countries, and that "political union can be accomplished by making life so uncomfortable for the Canadians that, as the only means of escape, they will throw themselves into our arms." Mr. Low declares that Canada will never provide a market for American manufacturers at the expense of her own people. She will never close her custom-houses so long as the United States adheres to protection. "Practically, the Dominion need import nothing except those articles of luxury which the American continent cannot supply. But reciprocity between the United States and Canada would mean a trade large and profitable to both countries."

Mr. Charles A. Conant, writing on "The Struggle for Commercial Empire," argues for the adoption by the United States of "a monetary system which will give certainty to exchanges and a banking system which will give them elasticity." Old restrictions upon trade and useless superstitions, he declares, must be abandoned in the contest for commercial supremacy. The policy of protection must be adapted to the new conditions or it must be abandoned.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne directs attention to the fact that recent events have disclosed in this country an abundance of good material for the making of colonial administrators.

"Are there not hundreds and thousands of well-educated, well-bred, magnanimous men who are wasting their days on Fifth Avenue, at receptions, at races, at the opera, with temptations toward things yet more useless and morally debilitating, who, if the chance were offered them, might become the peers of the Rhodeses and Lawrences of our kin across the sea? Unquestionably there are. And with their aid would not America win a fairer fame than she ever could by multiplying selfish fortunes and by fostering dishonest

schemes within her continental border? Surely she would."

Mr. J. W. Midgley, formerly chairman of the South-western Railway Association, furnishes a paper on railroad management, in which he makes clear the unreasonable attitude of our Government in hampering the railroad corporations with numerous petty restrictions, withholding from them liberty of cooperation and at the same time declining to assume responsibilities attaching to ownership.

Prof. G. R. Carpenter, of Columbia University, writes an able defense of Dumas the elder. He shows that Dumas' power was due not only to the existing character of his plots, but also in no small degree to the nobility of his characters and the general fidelity of his novels to historical truth.

Lieutenant-Commander Kimball, of the *Vixen*, writes in a satirical vein on the attitude of our Government toward the submarine-boat idea. He shows that while we have been delaying the decision of the question France has taken up the details of the American submarine boat and applied them in the torpedo-boats now in course of construction. These torpedo-boats, especially the submarines, constitute, in Commander Kimball's opinion, the best form of insurance against war risks.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REVIEWS.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY.

THE current number of the *American Journal of Sociology* (University of Chicago, bi-monthly) is especially strong in important discussions of timely sociological topics. Miss MacLean's paper in this number, entitled "Two Weeks in Department Stores," has been quoted elsewhere.

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman presents in the compass of sixteen pages a cogent and forcible argument for the single tax.

Mr. V. S. Yarros writes on "Taxation and the Philosophy of the State," taking the ground that the only equality sought in taxation is equality of sacrifice and burden.

The German writer Paul Göhre contributes a paper on "The Social Objects of the National-Social Movement in Germany." The National Socialists, according to this writer, favor all forms of rational improvement along existing lines, such as the further extension of workmen's insurance, legal protection for workmen, the extension of non-partisan bureaus of employment, the amelioration of workmen's dwellings, and all educational movements, the majority of all German Protestant teachers being counted among the adherents of their mode of thought.

Writing on "Profit-Sharing and Cooperation," Prof. Paul Monroe describes several interesting experiments, particularly that of the N. O. Nelson Company at Leclaire, Ill., which has recently accomplished in one of its six departments a transition from profit-sharing to actual cooperative ownership. To the Leclaire Cooperative Cabinet Association were transferred buildings, machinery, and material to the value of \$60,000. More than one-half of the workmen in that department subscribed for one share each at \$1,000 per share. One-tenth of this was to be paid by deducting 15 per cent. from wages, the remainder to be paid out of profits. Others of the workmen may go in when they choose

upon the same terms, and no new men are hired except on these terms. Six per cent. interest is paid the company on the unpaid balance of the purchase price and to each member on the amount of his paid-up stock. These payments are charged to the expense account before there is any division of profits. One-half of the profits are then divided in proportion to wages and credited on each one's share. Ten per cent. of the profits is devoted to education and the remainder to public maintenance, pension and old-age funds, to depreciation and surplus funds. It is hoped in time to establish all the departments at Leclaire on this basis.

Prof. W. I. Thomas writes on "Sex in Primitive Morality" and Charles A. Ellwood continues his series of "Prolegomena to Social Psychology."

THE YALE REVIEW.

The current number of the *Yale Review* (quarterly) has its usual complement of important political and economic articles. In the editorial "Comment" the question of charges on country bank checks, lately brought to public attention by the action of the New York Clearing House, is discussed. The editors set forth the advantages of deposit accounts, even in the smaller and more remote places, and declare that the New York Clearing House, in order to save itself \$2,000,000 a year, has no right to impose upon those who have dealings with it a waste of \$10,000,000 worth of time. The editors also discuss the relations of the corporations to State law, holding that either the States must agree among themselves upon a uniform system of taxation and upon an equitable division of the proceeds or the federal Government must take the matter in hand. The signs of the times seem to point to some form of a general corporation tax levied by the federal Government.

Prof. Henry E. Bourne describes the French colonial experiment in Indo-China. He concludes that the outlook for French colonization of the far East is better now than it was ten years ago. The machinery of administration has been constructed and the main lines of policy laid down. It is not yet clearly shown, however, that the experiment will ever be anything more than an imperial luxury.

Prof. Carl C. Plehn contributes an instructive paper on "Taxation of Mortgages in California." Perhaps it is not generally known that for fifty years past California has attempted to tax mortgages, and that for the last twenty years she has used for this purpose the method adopted by the present State constitution in 1879. It has now been found, however, that the law can be successfully evaded, and it seems likely that it will soon become a thing of the past.

Prof. H. H. Powers writes from Berlin on "The Political Drift of Germany." Professor Powers shows that the separatist tendencies of the German states have been increased during the first decade of the reign of William II. by needless interference. "Parliament has been manipulated and cajoled into servility and insignificance, monarchy and its analogues in all military and civil functions have been exalted and protected against wholesome criticism, and, finally, freedom of speech has been curtailed in connections where it was most cherished and most valuable." The Social Democrats, however, are rapidly gaining ground, and in Professor Powers' opinion are sure to win in the long run.

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

In another department we have quoted at some length from the paper of Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, on "A Function of the Social Settlement," appearing in the May number of the *Annals*.

Mr. W. J. Branson writes on "Tendencies in Primary Legislation." He points out many defects in existing primary laws, showing that such legislation has not attempted to do more than guarantee the honest casting and counting of votes. He says: "There has been apparently no general recognition of the fact that a system which strictly precludes fraud and corruption may nevertheless totally fail to reflect the sentiment of the majority. The method of selecting candidates—a matter of no less importance—has usually been disregarded. In some States the previously existing system is legally recognized, but as a rule the whole matter is left to the discretion of the party committee. Throughout the Southern States the general practice is to nominate by direct popular vote, while in the North and West the convention plan prevails." In connection with this article Mr. Branson publishes a valuable table of primary election laws in the different States.

The concluding portion of Hans Dietler's valuable account of "The Regulation and Nationalization of the Swiss Railways" is published in this number of the *Annals*.

THE POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

In the current number of the able review edited by the faculty of political science of Columbia University, the Hon. G. L. Rives writes on "Problems of an Inter-Oceanic Canal," giving an admirable preliminary survey, so to speak, of the work laid out for the commission recently appointed by President McKinley. M. Rives directs our attention to certain preparations which this Government ought now to be making if it is intended to assume the sole control of the Nicaragua Canal within the next ten years. These he summarizes as follows: (1) abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; (2) negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, or with Colombia, as the case may be, to secure the best possible arrangement for enabling us to protect our interests and fulfill our obligations as the guardian of peace and order; (3) intelligent reorganization of the army; (4) creation of regular diplomatic, consular and colonial services."

The *Quarterly* has devoted much space of late to the consideration of colonial and imperial problems. In this number Prof. John Davidson contributes the second of his papers on England's commercial policy towards her colonies since the Treaty of Paris. Prof. George E. Howard writes on "British Imperialism and the Reform of the Civil Service," taking issue with Professor Giddings and other writers who have maintained that colonial responsibility will stimulate the regeneration of our national civil service.

Prof. Herbert L. Osgood reviews the history of Connecticut as a corporate colony.

Prof. John C. Schwab contributes an interesting and valuable statistical paper on "Prices in the Confederate States, 1861-65," and Dr. Max West, of the Department of Agriculture, contributes the first of the series of papers on "The Distribution of Property Taxes in City and Country." A number of signed book reviews and the "Record of Political Events" for the past six months

by Prof. Munroe Smith round out an unusually interesting number of the *Quarterly*.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

The June number of *Guntton's*, like most issues of that periodical, is mainly devoted to the editorial discussion of timely economic and social topics. The opening article of the number, "The Tether of Large Fortunes," has been quoted in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month." The editor also expresses his views on the position occupied by Mr. Edward Atkinson as the champion of freedom of discussion, on the taxation of corporations and franchises, and on various other matters of public interest. There is a statistical article on "City Advantages in Education," and Mr. H. Hayes Robbins contributes a paper on "Powers and Perils of the New Trusts." "Science and Industry Notes," a review of Mr. Thomas G. Shearman's "Natural Taxation," and a number of brief reviews of new books complete the number.

LABOR DEPARTMENT BULLETINS.

The May number of the *Bulletin of the Department of Labor* (Washington, bi-monthly) contains several articles of popular interest. Prof. Edward W. Bemis describes the "Benefit Features of American Trade Unions" in an exhaustive paper; Prof. W. E. Burghardt du Bois writes on "The Negro in the Black Belt: Some Social Sketches," giving statistical information about groups of negro families in certain towns and villages of Georgia and Alabama. The *Bulletin* contains the usual abstracts of recent reports of State bureaus of labor statistics, of recent foreign statistical publications, and of important court decisions in this country affecting labor, together with the laws of various States relating to labor enacted since January 1, 1896.

The first quarterly *Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of New York* has just appeared, containing facts and communications bearing upon present industrial conditions, the labor laws of 1899, court decisions, and tables of trade-union returns, showing the number and membership of trade unions, the number of days employment for the quarter ending December 31, 1898, together with the number and percentage of members employed, by industries. This bids fair to be an important and useful publication.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THERE is much variety and a wide range of interest in the June number. Mr. Benjamin Taylor's article on "Sea-Power and Sea-Carriage" claims separate notice.

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. Richard Weightman, in his notes from Washington, says he does not think any President of the United States ever ruled in such an atmosphere of personal esteem and love as Mr. McKinley. "The humblest citizen speaks and feels concerning him with a sense of intimacy." Mr. McKinley's running mate in 1900 will be Mr. Hobart. Mr. Bryan's mate will be Mr. O. H. P. Belmont.

"Bryan and Belmont will make a strong ticket, and if defeated (as I think they will be) their downfall will be the result of novel and extraordinary conditions—

Mr. McKinley's transcendent popularity, the country's general prosperity, and the passion of expansion and acquisition aroused under a Republican administration."

A MEM. FOR VEGETARIANS.

Mr. Ernest M. Bowden reports a chat with Raja Sivaprasad on Jainism. The Jains pay more regard to the feelings of the lower animals than any other sect in the world; will not kill them or injure them, are careful to avoid destroying even insects, sometimes wearing a handkerchief over the mouth to prevent any living creature being breathed in. It may be argued that this tenderness will prove in the long run fatal to its possessors, handicapping them seriously in the struggle for life with less scrupulous rivals. As evidence to the contrary, Mr. Bowden points to the Jains:

"Notwithstanding the opposition, if not active persecutions, of bygone times, the one small sect which, more than any other in the world, has taught and practiced the doctrine of *ahimsa*, or non-injury to living creatures, stands to-day, after some twenty-four centuries, by far the most prosperous community in a population verging on 300,000,000."

AN IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Mr. Henniker Heaton puts forth a plea for a cheap telegraph system to extend throughout the British empire. His project is to utilize, as far as possible, overland wires and thus supplement the cables.

The projected land lines are three:

"1. London to Tiflis; Tiflis to Merv; Merv to Peshawur (600 miles only to be constructed); Peshawur to Sadiya, Burmah northeastern frontier; Sadiya to Hong Kong; Hong Kong to Shanghai.

"From this route it will be seen that if we link up the 600 miles across Afghanistan we can send a message to-day from London to Hong Kong and Shanghai by land.

"2. Calais to Constantinople, thence to Suez and Cairo, and from Cairo to the Cape. This land line is already being constructed.

"3. Calais to Constantinople, thence to Fao at the head of the Persian Gulf; from Fao to Bushire and Jask, and thence to Kurrachee and India."

IS THE ATHLETIC WOMAN A DEGENERATE?

Dr. Arabella Kenealy returns to the charge against "Woman as an Athlete" with a rejoinder to Mrs. Chant's criticism. She enters her protest against masculine women and against effeminate men, as opposed to the normal evolutionary process which differentiates the sexes the more as the type advances. She bases her position on this fundamental distinction:

"Muscle is of two kinds—voluntary muscle, muscle, that is, over which the mind and will, by means of their nervous telegraphic system, have control; and involuntary muscle, as that composing the heart, the diaphragm, the coats of the stomach and the whole digestive canal, which surrounds each artery and vein from least to greatest, regulating blood supply and nutrition, and which enters largely into the composition of every vital organ of the body."

The danger of the female athlete is that her development of the voluntary muscles takes place at the expense of the involuntary muscles and the sympathetic nervous system which regulates it. "Activity, mental or physical, increases the number of times the heart muscle contracts in a minute;" and only in intervals

of rest can the heart muscle recuperate itself. Diminish these, the heart suffers; digestion suffers. "Twenty-four hours in bed or a day of lounging will do more to restore a tired or overtaxed liver than will any amount of athletics." "The most valuable factor in physical development (as is recognized by horse, dog, and other trainers) is repose."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mrs. Huxley, apropos of the interest in the Klondike, gives a very vivid account of what she saw at the gold diggings at Bathurst, Australia, during the great gold rush in 1851.

Dr. H. S. Gabbett comes to the defense of germs, which are not all microbes of disease and death, but for the most part indispensable to life and health. A soil sterilized to bacteria would be sterile in every other sense.

To check the decay in British salmon fisheries, Dr. H. H. Almond advocates "the formation of all proprietors of salmon netting rights in each fishery board district into something like a joint stock company, each owner of course holding shares in proportion to the value of his fishery.

Mr. Sidney Lee bears witness, despite all change and mutilation of his plays, to the genuine appreciation of Shakespeare in France.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

ONE of the articles in the June *Contemporary* calls for separate notice—Mr. Nuttall's on the flavor of tobacco.

CHRISTIAN CONTINUITY IN THE SOUDAN.

Mr. L. M. Butcher tells the story of Christianity in the Soudan. Missionaries from Egypt came about the end of the fourth century, and the entire land was soon won for the Christian faith. Moslems first invaded the Soudan in 640. Their wars on the Christian kingdom of Nubia extorted an annual tribute of 800 slaves for the Kaliph, and so in 658 the Arab slave trade began. But the Nubian kingdom was powerful enough to defeat Moslem Egypt in 740 and win better terms for the Egyptian Christians. Frequent difficulties arose from the slave trade which followed the slave tribute. About 1000 A.D. Khartoum, the capital of the southern Christian kingdom, was described by a Moslem envoy as a town full of magnificent buildings, spacious mansions, and churches enriched with gold. The last Christian King of Nubia began to reign about the beginning of the fifteenth century. In 1501 a negro and Moslem dynasty established itself in the Soudan and lasted till the beginning of the present century.

"Yet it must not be supposed that Christianity ever died entirely out of the Soudan. At the beginning of the seventeenth century there were still 150 churches in the kingdom of Alouah, and they made a fruitless appeal to the King of Abyssinia to send them the priests whom they could not get from Egypt. In Nubia the number is not likely to have been less. In 1833 the Egyptian patriarch succeeded in getting a bishop through to Khartoum and maintaining the succession there once more. The final blow has been given, we are told, by ourselves. Before Khartoum fell in 1886 the bishop of Khartoum brought away his nuns in safety to Cairo. He told me that he had still 7 churches in his diocese, now probably all destroyed."

But after Omdurman "the rights of the Christian inhabitants were as absolutely ignored as if they did not exist." The English conquerors announced that the law of the Koran was to be administered: "No word was said of the bishop's court, which even in the worst times of the Moslem tyranny was legally empowered to decide all matters of marriage and inheritance for the native Christians." Mr. Butcher concludes:

"Shall it be said that a Christian Church which has endured through centuries of Moslem persecution fell before the Christian English to whom they looked for deliverance?"

OUR PAPER WEALTH.

Mr. A. J. Wilson raises a Cassandra voice on "The Art of Living on Capital." "What a tremendous fraud," he exclaims, "upon the human race, these national and public debts are!"

"Realized wealth—product of field and mine, of hand and machine—is dissipated, perhaps, and yet remains as credit, potent to evolve yet more wealth, until there almost seems, at times and in places, to be nothing left on earth but stamped paper representing some form of mortgage on human labor. . . . It is all paper—government, municipality, railroad, corporation, gas company, water company, industrial company, brewery, all borrow and borrow and pledge and pledge until it is verily becoming hard to find a business house which is not more or less in pawn; worse still, hard to find a nook where the major share of the products of man's industry is not at the mercy of many creditors. . . . Let but one great wing of our own credit fabric—and credit means debt always—go down, and the demand for a liquidation of obligations might become general."

THE SOCIOLOGICAL NOVEL.

A most fascinating paper on "The Social Novel in France" is supplied by Mary James Darmesteter. She recalls Comte's prophecy that the art of the future would produce as its triumph the sociological poem, and declares that his ideal novel exists, persists, and flourishes. M. Anatole France's "Contemporary History" reflects present-day society as something "not only bad, but ludicrous and ineffectual," but least attacks education. M. M. Barrès and Estienne in their novels inveigh against the school and declare that a false system of education is at the base of all that is wrong in France. It is, they complain, artificial, cast-iron, centralized; without regard to the specialities of places or persons. M. Louis Bertrand takes up the colonial question in his romance, the point of the story being: "In this French novel of a French colony there are hardly any Frenchmen!"

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

"Religion in India" is the title of the paper with which the Rev. Dr. Fairbairn opens the June *Contemporary*. It is a mingling of a traveler's record and a theologian's reflections. One thing he declares to be obvious even at Bombay, where he landed:

"The Christian mind from without has set all the native forces working on new lines, under new forms, and toward ends which are not as yet apparent. It has made education a factor of change, has forced it forward, increased its efficiency, and loaded it with new formative influences. It has made the Hindoo more public-spirited, the Mohammedan more beneficent, the Parsee more practical and philanthropic."

THE DESTINY OF THE PLANET.

"The Twentieth Century Peacemakers" is the title of a long and thoughtful survey of the international situation which Albion W. Tourgée contributes to the June *Contemporary*. It is an essay on the problem presented by two simultaneous but diametrically opposed unanimities: the unanimous support given by the English-speaking world to Anglo-American good fellowship and the unanimous opposition of the European continent.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

MR. JOSEPH ACLAND contributes to the June *Fortnightly* a very valuable review from the Liberal standpoint of England's twenty-five years' financial policy which was inaugurated by the return to power of Lord Beaconsfield in 1874. The paper is packed full of most instructive statistics and comparisons, of which the concluding summary may be given:

"Reviewing the twenty-five years, it appears that, exclusive of the post-office, the revenue has increased from £68,521,915 in 1874-85 to £105,747,353 in 1898-99, an increase of upward of 54 per cent., as the price to be paid for a spirited foreign and expansionist policy. And when we ask who has chiefly contributed to this increase, we find that while the contribution of customs and excise has fallen from 73.83 to 55.95 per cent. of the tax revenue, the contribution of income and property taxes has risen from 26.17 to 44.05 per cent.; and while income tax was at the rate of 2d in the pound sterling, it is now at 8d. When we inquire what steps have been taken by pruning and grafting to fertilize the revenue and develop new fruitage, we can only discover Mr. Gladstone's creation of the beer duty in place of the malt duty and Sir William Harcourt's rearrangement of the death duties; the prolific fruitage of both changes having sustained the enormous burden of expenditure of recent years."

WANTED—A FREE HAND IN EGYPT.

Mr. J. Lowry Whittle, writing on "Egypt After Omdurman," recites the restrictions imposed upon Great Britain by the international statutes. He suggests that the convention sketched by the late Lord Grey between the Khedive and the Queen of England should now be framed. It should be communicated to the powers in a note stating what measures England intended to adopt for the relief of Egypt. Mr. Whittle would impose a limit of time for such convention, and "the date would readily occur to any student of Egyptian affairs." "It will take at least four generations to ascertain how far the improved system has taken root." Such a policy would have a magical effect in developing the resources of Egypt. The writer thus suggests the time for its adoption:

"After a few months the labors of Lord Kitchener in the organization of his conquests will be sufficiently advanced to permit the lifting of the veil, and in September this vast southern empire will be restored to the world. Then, when under adequate restrictions Europe is invited to benefit by our achievements, then will be the natural time for the orderly, prosperous, Europeanized government of the Nile, schooled in hardship and in thrift, with established credit and a secure southern frontier, to claim the restoration of financial freedom."

A PRIZE FOR THE TRAMWAY COMPANY PROMOTER.

Mr. Archibald Little contrasts the two cities, London and Pekin. Over against the absence of sanitation in the Chinese capital he sets the prevalence of fog and dirt in the British. He suggests that Pekin's chief defects might readily be removed:

"Our sanitary engineers, if given full play, are capable of devising a scheme that should meet all the conditions peculiar to the place, scarcity of funds being not one of the least. Taking advantage of its dry air and wealth of open spaces, desiccation on a large scale would probably be suggested, and were such a desecration of the sacred city permissible, tramways would remove the produce to the outskirts cheaply and effectively. Apropos of carriage transport, it is worthy of remark that no city in Asia offers a more promising field for the cheap and popular tram—horse or electric—than Pekin with its wide, straight avenues, busy population, and present absence of all easy means of locomotion."

THE QUESTION OF "FREE SHIPS, FREE GOODS."

Mr. J. G. Butcher, M.P., contributes a valuable discussion of the declaration of Paris with its four articles:

- "1. Privateering is and remains abolished.
- "2. The neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, except contraband of war.
- "3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.
- "4. Blockades must be effective."

He finds that Articles 1, 3, and 4 are in favor of England. Article 2 may be regarded as doubtful. England, not being able to withdraw from one without withdrawing from all, would consult her profit as well as her honor by maintaining the declaration as a whole.

FRANCE SINCE 1814.

In the series of articles under the above title, Baron Pierre de Coubertin has now arrived at the famous year 1848, which he sub-heads "Four Months a Republic." He says:

"Authors of historical manuals whose chief desire is to print dates and periods indelibly on the memory inform us that the French republic, founded in 1848, lasted four years, on the ground that the empire was not officially reestablished till 1852. But these things are formulas; the truth being that the republic of 1848 lasted exactly four months, from February to June. It lived its life between the days of February and the days of June—that is to say, between the unlooked-for fall of the monarchy and the fratricidal battle which gave the power to the party of reaction."

THE BALTIC TO BLACK SEA WATERWAY.

The *Fortnightly* opens with a paper by "S." on "Russia's Great Naval Enterprise: The Establishment of Intercourse Between the Baltic and the Black Sea." This project was described in our March number (page 349).

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Andrew Lang criticises Mr. Frazer's theory of totemism as an effort to make magic the primary and religion the secondary factor in human speculation, and as involving a stupendous "social contract;" and Mr. H. C. Shelley writes on the first centenary of Thomas Hood, who was born on May 23, 1799.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

QUITE a bulky volume greets us this month within the covers of the *National Review*. The increase in size is due to a special supplement by Sir Godfrey Lushington, in review of the conspiracy against Captain Dreyfus.

FRENCH INVASION OF ENGLAND.

Mr. H. W. Wilson finds confirmation in the recent *Revue des Deux Mondes* article of the persistent hankering of the French mind after an invasion of Great Britain. It is the "cheap war" their army staff so much desire. It is the hereditary craving to which both the First and Third Napoleon were forced to yield at least a semblance of respect. But, he argues, if even the great Napoleon shrank from the task, lesser men may quail.

"It hardly seems to have dawned upon the writer that even 170,000 men would find their work cut out to subjugate England. . . . We should have available in England at least 250 guns, 100,000 regulars, 80,000 militia, 180,000 volunteers, and these when heavy deductions had been made. . . ."

The peril would be increased were Russia to join France. Continental strategists would think nothing of sacrificing 100,000 men on the experiment of a descent on England's coast. The writer's moral is to increase British naval ascendancy, to make the British army more mobile, and to substitute the watchful for the conciliatory spirit.

WHAT INDIA MAY BESTOW ON US.

Mr. Bernard Holland inquires after the secret of the amazing popularity of Omar Khayyam. He finds it in the decline in religious belief which makes the Anglo-Saxon race sympathize with the old Persian rebel against the Mohammedan puritanism of the East. His is a siren song of the pleasures of sense to mariners weather-worn with the storms of doubt. Yet the writer cannot regard this as more than a passing mood:

"Our race is too serious and sober, has been Christian for too many centuries, inherits too much that is good both from Catholic and Puritan sources, to do more than listen to the songs of the sirens, half regretting that it cannot make surrender. What is to follow? Perhaps the most permanent result of our occupation of India will be not the ever-precarious empire itself, but restoration under influences flowing from the East of the true and essential meaning of our own religion, so debased in the West by association with utilitarian ends, optimistic philosophy, and worldly prosperity. The translation in the nineteenth century of the sacred books of the East, when the gold in them is sifted from the dust, may prove to be even more important than the revival of Greek learning in the sixteenth."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. A. Maurice Low announces that "the United States is on the verge of the greatest financial crash it has known." This dismal prospect he derives from the frenzy of speculation which followed the wheat boom and the victorious war. He reports that the silver and anti-silver wings of the Democratic party are not seemingly able to "flap together."

Lord Montealegre raises an alarm against the railroad monopoly in Ireland, which he anticipates from the bills for the absorption of the Waterford & Limerick

and the Waterford & Central by the Great Southern & Western. "Practically the whole railroad system of the southern half of Ireland" would be in the hands of one company. He urges that these are much more than private bills.

Miss Catharine Dodd supplies a most interesting "Study in Twins," brought up by a skilled German kindergarten teacher

BLACKWOOD.

THERE is much good reading in *Blackwood* for June. There is a review of the Dreyfus case, with a striking antithesis in opening between the solitary confinement of the prisoner in a remote island and the enormous potency he has had on French an European life; he has been "the negative ruler of France."

A writer on Wei-hai-Wei and its value as a naval station pronounces the port as worse than useless unless a defensible harbor be constructed at a cost of between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000. He scouts the alternative of withdrawal as impossible.

Mr. T. F. Dale in a paper on polo and politics deplors the chasm that yawns between the Englishman and the native in India. Homes and universities have failed to bridge the distance, but where statesmen and professors have not succeeded the subaltern has hit the mark. "On the polo field the native forgets to be stiff and the Englishman to be haughty." There is much imperial shrewdness in the writer's question: "Do we not see here that the real solvent of race distinctions in India is to be found in sport, and that in giving our native fellow-subjects our love for our manly outdoor recreations we insensibly draw closer to them and they to

us?" Polo being of Eastern origin is suited to climate and people as neither cricket nor football can be.

There is an exciting narrative of his experiences as "a prisoner under Napoleon," written in the year 1822 by a lieutenant in the royal navy and now edited by Professor Dowden. It is a story of hair-breadth escapes and moving incident equal, as the editor suggests, to one of R. Louis Stevenson's romances.

CORNHILL.

THE chief feature in *Cornhill* for June is the triplet of papers on the battle of Waterloo. Next may be ranked an able appreciation of Mrs. Oliphant, by Meredith Townsend. The deceased writer is described as "a Scotch lady of genius" who "could dream in such a way as to deepen or evoke faith in readers whom nothing else could move." She was "a very noble character, who to a certain extent missed her path in life and sacrificed her obvious and most beneficial destiny to an exaggerated idea of duty to kinsfolk little worthy of such devotion." The writer would "place her exactly where she obviously placed herself—that is, next after George Eliot of the feminine writers of the second half of the century."

"T. E. M." gives a series of interesting glimpses of the life of Japanese ladies. She remarks on the fact that as soon as the troops left for the seat of war in the Chinese campaign, "for the next eighteen months no Japanese lady crossed our thresholds nor was to be seen at home or abroad." They reappeared when the troops returned. "The chief duty of a Japanese woman all her life is obedience."

THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere the anonymous article in the first May number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on freemasonry in France.

AN UNPUBLISHED NAPOLEON DOCUMENT.

The Comte Remacle publishes in the first May number a new document bearing upon the Napoleon period. It is well known that the Bourbons in exile kept up a constant correspondence with France, and Louis XVIII. was informed daily by his correspondents of all that went on in Paris. The reports of this correspondence during the years 1802 and 1803 are preserved in the archives of the French Foreign Office, and their authenticity is not doubted, but their authorship remains unknown, no doubt in order to avoid any ill consequences in the event of the correspondence being intercepted. It is from these documents that Comte Remacle gives some extremely interesting extracts, and he quotes the opinion of M. Thiers, who made an extensive use of them for his history of the Consulate, that they supply a remarkable testimony to the illusions and the passions of that absorbing period of French history.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Now that the London *Times* publishes as a matter of course messages from across the channel headed "By Wireless Telegraph," it is no longer astonishing to find this new scientific marvel dealt with in a magazine

article. M. Dastre is so competent an observer of all scientific matters that his opinion is entitled to exceptional weight. In his short paper he describes the experiments by Signor Marconi with which the British public are well acquainted, as well as the official investigations undertaken by the French Government on board the dispatch-boat *Ibis*. It is important to remember that not only has communication been established between one coast and another without any visible link in the shape of wire or cable, but it has also been established between a ship traveling on the sea and a land station. The possibilities of this invention in reducing the risk of shipwreck are obvious. M. Dastre at the same time frankly recognizes the defects of the new system; in the first place there is no secrecy—that is to say, it is impossible at present to direct the message so that it will be caught by one particular receiver and not by any others which may be set up in the same neighborhood. From the point of view of military and naval tacticians this is obviously a fatal defect, and until it shall be surmounted we shall not see the system adopted by the fleets and armies of Europe. Moreover, the message can be not only stolen, but also disturbed by another and possibly hostile receiver. Another defect of the system is its sensitiveness to the electric disturbances of the atmosphere; this sensitiveness also characterizes the existing telegraph system, but in a much less marked degree. On the whole, M. Dastre regards wireless telegraphy as not much more than a great hope.

EDUCATION IN HOLLAND.

M. de Coubertin contributes to the second May number an interesting paper on the educational system of the Dutch. He points out that public education in the modern world is based upon one of two formulas—that of constraint and that of liberty. They are both directed to the same end—the improvement of the race—but they proceed to it by different paths, the one by emancipating the energies of the individual and the other by subordinating them. In France the question has not been solved finally one way or the other, just as Frenchmen in their political aspirations are fascinated by the ideals of liberty, while in their administrative system they show an instinctive tolerance for constraint. For many reasons Holland furnishes an interesting field for educational experiments—from its geographical contact with Germany, its historical contact with England, and its persistent and finally successful struggles for political freedom. The proverbial phlegm of the Dutch has given to their educational system a solidity and a characteristic common sense which other countries have lacked; thus the Dutch, while other countries are plunged in bitter controversy on the question of whether living or dead languages should be taught, calmly go on teaching both, side by side, with the most excellent results. There is no need to follow M. de Coubertin in his detailed examinations of the different educational establishments of Holland, but it is interesting to note that he puts first in importance the influence of the family, which continues throughout all the first period of the public education of the young Dutchman. The family is in Holland more vigorous than in France and more united than in England, the authority of the father is stronger, and the ties of blood are more respected. In France family affection easily degenerates into indulgence, while in England the spirit of independence often brings about selfishness and egotism; these opposite dangers are avoided by the Dutch. It is too often forgotten that the Dutch have the advantage of a comparatively ancient language of their own, which is not, as many people imagine, a mere derivative of German. In this connection M. de Coubertin relates an amusing story. Prince Bismarck once said to a Dutch diplomat who had gained over him some slight diplomatic victory: "Your language is what we call a dialect." The Dutchman bowed respectfully and answered: "A dialect certainly, but one which possessed a literature before yours had a grammar." Broadly speaking, the characteristics of Dutch education are a considerable modicum of liberty allowed to the pupils, together with a strong sense of moral unity—the cement which holds together the whole edifice of the state.

REVUE DE PARIS.

IT is curiously significant of how little the French thinkers and writers of the day consider a general disarmament possible, that of the three chief French reviews for the month of May only one deals with the question, and that in a very indirect manner.

THE QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT.

M. Pingaud, in the second number of the *Revue de Paris*, attempts to prove that Napoleon III. was in a sense the precursor of Nicholas II. In 1840 Louis

Napoleon wrote his "*Idées Napoléonnes*," in which curious and characteristic work he set out to show that his famous uncle, though the greatest soldier of modern times, was essentially a peaceful man forced into wars in order to defend and to maintain himself, but desirous of bringing about the reign of universal peace. Twelve years later Napoleon III. invented the famous phrase "*L'Empire c'est la Paix*." In 1854 he declared publicly that the time when great wars would be waged was gone by forever; and on the occasion of his famous meeting with the Queen and Prince Albert at Cherbourg he began his chat with the Prince Consort by reciting to him a poem by Schiller on the advantages of peace. This striking fact is recorded and dealt with at some length in Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort." M. Pingaud, who has evidently studied the period with which he deals with extreme care—for, unlike most Frenchmen, he is quite familiar with England and English thought—quotes at some length the opinions of the more important British papers of the 50s, and apparently considers that Napoleon III. was quite serious in his desire to bring about a general disarmament. It is, however, quite clear that either the present Czar of Russia inspires more confidence than did Napoleon III., or that the world has become far more pacific, for the French Emperor received only snubs from England, Austria, Germany, and Russia. Of the five great powers only one—Italy—was really willing to send a delegate to the proposed peace congress.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

In both numbers of the *Revue* much space is given to an anonymous article dealing with what would be the position of the French navy on a war footing. The writer severely criticises the present state of things, and he advocates the urgent need of certain reforms which would be, he declares, easily carried out if only sense and good-will were shown by those who hold in their hand the destinies of France. The whole article is too technical to be here more than alluded to, but those interested in the navies of the world will find it valuable as showing what are the opinions of a French expert who advises his readers to study Admiral Hamilton's work on the "Organization of the Admiralty." Although he carefully abstains from blaming individuals, the writer evidently considers it a great misfortune that the French navy should be from time to time handed over to a civilian minister of marine who can know but very little of the work he has undertaken to do.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

Yet another article bearing directly on contemporary politics is entitled "Our Dilemma in Regard to Foreign Politics." The writer attaches immense importance to the late American-Spanish War. He considers that America can now count from a fighting point of view as a great power, and he evidently fears for France an Anglo-Saxon coalition. Although a great partisan of the Franco-Russian alliance, he has no illusions as to the part Russia will play were a maritime war between France and England to be declared. Indeed, he assures his readers that it would be absurd to expect Russia to take an active part in the matter, and he puts clearly what has perhaps been too little understood in England—that the great value to France of an alliance with Russia is that it completely protects her from a treach-

erous attack from Germany. From his point of view there are at the present moment only two courses open to French diplomacy: one is to form a new triple alliance in which the component parts shall be France, Russia, and England; the other to promote an equally close understanding between France, Russia, and Germany.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

MADAME ADAM'S magazine for May is rather more topical in the English fashion than usual. Thus we have a study of Balzac in view of his centenary from the practiced pen of M. Albalat, and the burning question of Samoa is dealt with in another paper.

THE AFRICAN QUESTION.

To the first May number an anonymous writer contributes an article on the African question which supports the theory that France regards a war with England as at any rate possible, if not probable. The writer considers that two courses are open to France, either to re-enforce her fleet until it is able to beat the English fleet or to find on dry land some field of battle on which the French troops may be able to prove their immense superiority to the English. The first course is dismissed as illusory, for the reason that France is not strong enough to maintain at the same moment an army as strong as that of Germany and a fleet as powerful as that of England. We are reduced, therefore, to the second method, and it is interesting to note that the writer dismisses any such plan for the invasion of England as recently attracted so much attention in the pages of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He takes for granted that the standing army of England is only a show army, incapable of serious resistance; he takes for granted the capture of London; but what then? Would England then give up the struggle? He has too much respect for British tenacity to believe it. Inspired by the example of France in 1870, she would organize armies in the mountains of Scotland as France organized them behind the Loire, and the issue of such a struggle would be too doubtful. To attack England in her own home, he concludes, truly enough, it is necessary to be master of the sea, not for some hours, nor even for some days, but during the whole course of the war. Brusquely he reveals his real plan: the base of operations is to be Algiers and the objective point Egypt. The Algerians, a warlike race, are better soldiers than the Egyptians, and England in the recently concluded convention has, like a true nation of shopkeepers, reserved the richest countries, while the most valiant peoples have fallen to the possession of France.

SAMOA.

M. Murry describes in the second May number the archipelago of Samoa, but more with an eye to the picturesque than to the disturbing political problems which are in process of solution there. He attributes the constant quarrels in the archipelago partly to the religious differences caused by missionary enterprise, partly to the ancestral and tribal quarrels. M. Murry's account of the recent disturbances does not err on the side of tenderness to the English and the Americans, whom he bluntly accuses of bad faith, and he is unmissably delighted with what he describes as the check administered to them by Herr von Bülow in the Reichstag last April.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM.

Baron Angot des Rotours describes the more recent developments of the temperance crusade. The blue color generally associated with teetotalism seems fairly general among opponents of the liquor traffic in various countries. Thus the French Anti-Alcohol Union, founded in 1895, has a blue star for its distinctive mark. The Baron goes on to explain that alcoholism is a different thing from drunkenness, and naturally is a much more subtle and difficult enemy to combat; indeed, it is curious that the very word alcohol, derived from the Arabic, means a subtle thing, and it was first employed as a medicine solely. The consumption of alcohol in France is increasing enormously, although one or two special forms of it may show a decrease. M. des Rotours enlarges on the physiological destruction which is wrought by alcohol on the circulation of the blood, the muscular forces, the nervous system, and the digestion. How, then, does he propose to deal with this social disease? In three ways: (1) a general improvement in the condition of the working classes; (2) state action against the abuse of spirituous liquors; (3) a vigorous and free propaganda against the indulgence in alcohol. Of the three he expects most from the third, and praises the efforts of the prohibitionists, notably those of Miss Frances Willard.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

THE peace conference continues to be the principal topic of discussion in the Italian reviews for May. By far the most noteworthy contribution to the subject is from the pen of the ex-prime minister, Francesco Crispi. He sends to the *Nuova Antologia* (May 16) a few brief notes giving his full adhesion to the programme laid before the conference at The Hague and relates an incident not without interest at the present moment. In August, 1877, Crispi called on Gambetta in Paris and pointed out to him that the Church and the army were the main obstacles to a democratic government in France. Gambetta agreed, declaring that the only remedy for the latter evil lay in universal disarmament, and begged Crispi to sound Bismarck on the subject in discreet fashion. A few weeks later Crispi met the Iron Chancellor at Gastein and introduced the subject. But Bismarck gave him no encouragement. "Disarmament," he affirmed, "is not possible in practice. Military institutions vary in each country, and even if all the armies could be put on a peace footing, the nations concerned would not be on an equality as regards offensive and defensive operations." In conclusion he declared that the problem might safely be left to the peace societies. Over the exclusion from the conference of the Pope Crispi naturally rejoices, and expresses his satisfaction that the "specious arguments" of the Vatican should have proved of no avail. On the other hand, the *Rassegna Nazionale*, which is in no sense whatever an organ of the Vatican, protests energetically in one or two articles dealing with the subject of the conference against the action of the Italian Government, and condemns it as a serious diplomatic blunder. The *Riforma Sociale* prints an exceedingly lengthy philosophical article on the peace ideal, tracing its development through history, and more especially through the present century. The ideal of a universal peace the writer unhesitatingly condemns as a Utopian dream.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

The Philippine Islands. By John Foreman. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 8vo, pp. 653. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$6.

All who tried to inform themselves on the Philippines last year, after Admiral Dewey's "discovery" of the islands, must recall the fact that about the only English authority on the subject who figured in the catalogues of the public libraries was John Foreman. Mr. Foreman had lived for many years in the islands and had traveled over the archipelago more than any other Anglo-Saxon resident. He came to know the Filipinos intimately and to understand the conditions under which they lived. So valuable was Mr. Foreman's knowledge of the country and its inhabitants thus acquired, that the American peace commissioners at Paris last year sought his expert testimony. A new edition of his book has now been published, revised and brought up to date. It includes an account of the Tagalog insurrection of 1899, and also a complete record of the negotiations and operations preceding the battle of Manila. An authentic map of the islands accompanies the volume.

Industrial Cuba. By Robert P. Porter. 8vo, pp. 428. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

Mr. Robert P. Porter, who recently served as special commissioner for the United States to Cuba and Porto Rico, has made a careful study of present commercial and industrial conditions in Cuba, with reference to the opportunities presented there for American capital, enterprise and labor. The results of his investigations are embodied in the volume just published. The information given by Mr. Porter is the freshest and most reliable that can be had. As a commissioner of the Government, Mr. Porter had special and unusual facilities for securing such information. His book, therefore, deserves to rank as one of the standard reference books on the subject.

Everything About Our New Possessions. By Thomas J. Vivian and Ruel P. Smith. 12mo, pp. 182. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. 60 cents.

The compilers of this little handbook have gathered from various sources much useful information about Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. This information, digested, classified, and systematically arranged, makes a convenient volume for reference.

A Thousand Days in the Arctic. By Frederick G. Jackson. With Preface by Admiral Sir F. Leopold McClintock. 8vo, pp. xxiii-940. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$6.

Mr. Frederick G. Jackson's account of his "Thousand Days in the Arctic" now takes its place by the side of Nansen's "Farthest North" as a record of the most recent contribution to our knowledge of the polar regions. The book tells the whole story of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition with its nearly three years of experiences in the frozen North. By this expedition Franz-Josef Land was for the first time scientifically explored. All the results of this exploration, however, do not appear in the present work, which is meant to be a popular publication, the scientific work of the expedition being reserved for another volume. The expedition proved beyond question that the North pole cannot be reached by way of Franz-Josef Land, and a discovery of such importance as this is enough of itself to justify the immense hazard and the expense of the expedition. Franz-Josef Land, instead of being a continent, as we once supposed, is found to consist of numerous islands of compara-

tively small area. The vast number of new facts that were brought to light in the exploration of these islands are made the subject matter of Mr. Jackson's book. The public seems never to grow weary of these journals of arctic travel, and this latest contribution bids fair to be not less successful than Nansen's book of two years ago. The photographs from which illustrations were made seem to have been more successful as a rule than those taken by Nansen and his party.

The Trail of the Goldseekers. A Record of Travel in Prose and Verse. By Hamlin Garland. 12mo, pp. 264. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

In this volume Mr. Hamlin Garland tells his experiences on his long journey to and from the Klondike in 1898. Many writers have described this journey, but no one heretofore from Mr. Garland's point of view. Mr. Garland says that he was not a gold-seeker, but a nature-hunter. He was eager to take part in the great movement across the wilderness, believing it to be the last great march of the kind which would ever come in America. He says: "I wished to return to the wilderness also, to forget the books and theories of art and social problems, and come again face to face with the great free spaces of woods and skies and streams." The literary gifts that have given distinction to Mr. Garland's earlier stories have combined to make this perhaps the most readable journal of Alaskan travel that has yet appeared. Interspersed through the book are many brief poems suggested by the journey, and these also add to the interest and attractiveness of the narrative.

Two Women in the Klondike. By Mary E. Hitchcock. 8vo, pp. 485. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.

This is a story of a journey made by Mrs. Mary E. A. Hitchcock and her friend Miss Edith Van Buren to the gold fields of Alaska. It is much more than a journal of travel, for it gives a circumstantial record of actual experiences in Dawson City covering a considerable period of time. It is not likely that a similar record has ever before been compiled, and the point of view is so different from that of the ordinary Klondike book that no one who is at all interested in the literature of the subject can afford to miss it. Mrs. Hitchcock's style is vivacious, and the reader cannot help being entertained by the mishaps, serious and amusing, which varied the monotony of existence for these two plucky and resolute American women in their Arctic pioneering. Over a hundred photographic illustrations accompany the text.

Alaska. Its History and Resources, Gold Fields, Routes, and Scenery. By Miner Bruce. 8vo, pp. 237. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

The second edition of Miner Bruce's "Alaska" is a helpful book of reference, containing chapters on the gold fields, with much interesting material on other portions of Alaska, and an account of the boundary dispute. On the subjects of climate, agriculture, fisheries, and minerals Mr. Bruce's work may be regarded as one of the few standard authorities.

Alaska and the Klondike. A Journey to the New Eldorado, with Hints to the Traveller. By Angelo Heilprin. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

Professor Heilprin's book records a geologist's impressions of the Klondike, and is perhaps the first presentation of the Alaskan gold problem by a scientist who has made a first-hand investigation. Professor Heilprin narrates the incidents of a journey covering a period from the end of

July to the middle of October. The narrative abounds in suggestions to the intending traveler and prospector. Special care has been taken with the illustrations, which are among the best photographic reproductions of Alaskan scenery that have come to our notice. The book is supplied with three excellent maps.

Letters from Japan. A Record of Modern Life in the Island Empire. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. 2 Vols., 8vo, pp. 416—400. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$7.50.

This work, which was written by the wife of the British minister to Japan, deals chiefly with persons and events as seen from the point of view of a resident of Tokyo, although the manners and customs of the country people, both rich and poor, are also described. Mrs. Fraser seems to have been peculiarly fortunate in securing interesting photographs. The two volumes are supplied with two hundred and fifty of these.

The Cathedral Church of Durham. A Description of Its Fabric, and a Brief History of the Episcopal See. By J. E. Bygate. 12mo, pp. 117. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

A series of monographs has been planned to supply visitors to the great English cathedrals with accurate and well-illustrated guide-books at a popular price. The aim of each writer has been to produce a work compiled with sufficient knowledge and scholarship to be of value to the student of archaeology and history, and yet not too technical in language for the use of the ordinary visitor and tourist. The little book on Durham Cathedral is based very largely on the writer's personal acquaintance with the building, and the illustrations are chiefly from sketches and drawings by the writer and from recent photographs.

Highways and Byways in Donegal and Antrim. By Stephen Gwynn. 8vo, pp. 319. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

Through the Turf Smoke. The Love, Lore, and Laughter, of Old Ireland. By Seumas MacManus. 16mo, pp. 294. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 75 cents.

It happens that two of the most entertaining books of the season have to do with the North of Ireland. Mr. Stephen Gwynn, in his volume entitled "Highways and Byways in Donegal and Antrim," has brought together an immense amount of interesting material about a region not often visited by American tourists, but well remembered in many an Irish-American home. The drawings contributed by Mr. Hugh Thomson add much to the interest and attractiveness of the book. "Through the Turf Smoke" is a collection of stories which have their origin in the same remote quarter of Ireland. Mr. MacManus has preserved for us in this little book some charming examples of Donegal folklore and humor.

Irish Life and Character. By Michael MacDonagh. Second Edition. 12mo, pp. 382. New York: Thomas Whittaker. \$1.75.

Mr. MacDonagh has also made an entertaining collection of Irish stories, some of which would be recognized as old friends, while all are fairly representative of the true Irish spirit.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A History of the American Nation. By Andrew C. McLaughlin. 12mo, pp. 587. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.40.

The first volume in Appleton's "Twentieth Century Series" of text books is a work by Professor McLaughlin of the University of Michigan, designed to trace the main outlines of national development, to show how the American

people came to be what they are. Professor McLaughlin has for some years enjoyed the very highest reputation as a student and teacher of American history. His book has been prepared with great care and with due regard for the proportion of events. The illustrative material included has also received careful attention, and merely imaginary pictures, having no real historical value, have been rigidly excluded. The book is provided with an excellent series of maps.

The Old Northwest. The Beginnings of Our Colonial System. By B. A. Hinsdale. Revised Edition. 8vo, pp. 430. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co. \$1.75.

A new edition of Professor Hinsdale's "The Old Northwest" has just appeared, containing new notes and references, and with the final chapter largely rewritten. This volume also contains a noteworthy list of maps.

The Rough Riders. By Theodore Roosevelt. 8vo, pp. 298. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Colonel Roosevelt might reasonably have asked forgiveness for a hasty and perfunctory "Story of the Rough Riders," written as it was in the leisure moments of stumping the State of New York and winning the governorship. How any one could find time to do even passable literary work in the midst of the turmoil which, last fall, surrounded the colonel of the Rough Riders, is almost inconceivable to people who have not, like this tremendous worker, an absolutely unlimited store of nervous energy. But the Colonel needs no apology for the work. Every line of the story of the meteoric regiment has its share of the Rooseveltian, infectious enthusiasm. The volume now appearing is more satisfactory than the periodical chapters in *Scribner's*, which appeared in the six months from January to June, for it was frequently hard to be shut off with a chapter. The colonel and author recites his friendship with Leonard Wood, the coming of their opportunity, the equipping and disciplining of the regiment at San Antonio, the journeys to Tampa and Cuba, Las Guasimas, San Juan, the trenches, the return, Camp Wyckoff, and the disbanding of the brave fellows in September. The Colonel has kept well within the lines of courtesy and discretion in describing the situation which led to his letter to the Secretary, and the famous Round Robin, but where it is necessary and right for him to lay blame for incompetence and negligence, whether it be on transportation lines or quartermasters, he does it with characteristic directness and blunt force. The story is told in good, strong, simple English, by the man who knew best of all men the things he told, and is fully equal to the anticipations that it would be the best of the many contemporary contributions to history on this subject.

Harper's Pictorial History of the War with Spain. With Introduction by Nelson A. Miles. 32 parts, folio, 16 pp. each part. New York: Harper & Brothers. Paper, 25 cents per part. Sold only by subscription for the entire work.

In the eight parts of "Harper's Pictorial History of the War with Spain" that have appeared since our first notice of this work, the narrative has been carried down to the location of the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor, Hobson's exploit, and the operations at Guantanamo. The high standard of excellence in illustration set by the earlier numbers has been well maintained. The text, too, is interesting, and has a permanent value. Many of the accounts of episodes and phases of the war are contributed by participants, and though brief and unpretentious, are clearly written and cover the essential facts. The things for which the war with Spain will be chiefly remembered are all brought out in the pages of this work.

Log of the U. S. Gunboat Gloucester. 8vo, pp. 188. Annapolis, Maryland: U. S. Naval Institute. \$1.50.

The log of the United States gunboat *Gloucester*, which achieved such unusual distinction under the command of

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Wainwright during the war with Spain, has been published by the United States Naval Institute by permission of the Navy Department, with a frontispiece portrait of Commander Wainwright, portraits of the other officers, the crew, and various other illustrations made from photographs.

History of the Spanish-American War. By Henry Watterson. 8vo, pp. 670. Akron, Ohio: The Werner Company. \$2.50.

Mr. Henry Watterson's pen illumines any subject that it touches, and it may always be taken for granted that there must be genuine value in anything to which he would sign his name. Mr. Watterson's story of the war with Spain does not take on importance from its special testimony as to disputed facts, for it is not as a first hand observer, but rather as a general student and critic of the history and policy of the country that the famous editor of the *Courier-Journal* takes up this subject. In the future, the contemporary writings of men like Mr. Watterson and Mr. Halstead on the Spanish-American War will be chiefly valuable for what they will reveal of the state of mind of the American people at one of the greatest turning-points in the history of the nation.

America in the East. A Glance at Our History, Prospects, Problems, and Duties in the Pacific Ocean. By William Elliot Griffis. 12mo, pp. 244. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.50.

The papers on "America in the East" recently contributed to the *Outlook* by Dr. Griffis have been reprinted, together with much fresh material, in book form. Dr. Griffis spent some time in Japan many years ago, and is, perhaps, as well-acquainted with our past relations in the far East as any American outside of the diplomatic or naval service. His views of American capacity to deal with pending and coming problems are decidedly optimistic.

The Making of Hawaii. A Study in Social Evolution. By William Fremont Blackman. 8vo, pp. 266. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

Professor Blackman has made a unique contribution to the study of Hawaiian development. As a field for the study of certain important social problems Hawaii is peculiar. There temperate and tropical climates are blended, widely different races are mingled, civilized and aboriginal peoples come in contact, and, finally, industries are controlled by corporations to an unusual degree. All these and many other striking phenomena are described in Professor Blackman's book, which, as the author says, is not so much a history as a study of social development.

The Real Hawaii. Its History and Present Condition. By Lucien Young. 12mo, pp. 371. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. \$1.50.

Lieutenant Young's volume is a history of Hawaiian politics, with a full account of present industrial and social conditions. During a period of seven months before and seven months after the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy in 1893-94, Lieutenant Young was stationed at Honolulu on the *Boston*. He knew the inner history of the revolution, and was on terms of intimacy with many of the leading men of all parties. He is thus in a position to write an accurate account of the events of that period. An appendix contains important statistical information relating to the islands and their products.

Justice to the Jew. The Story of What He has Done for the World. By Madison C. Peters. 8vo, pp. 359. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. \$1.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters of New York City undertakes in this volume to tell how much we owe to the Jew. He brings to light many facts commonly overlooked or ignored, as, for example, the part taken by Spanish Jews in

the discovery of America, and the pre-Revolutionary settlements of the Jews in the United States. Many of the facts here given are, doubtless, new to the majority of American Jews themselves.

The Dreyfus Story. By Richard W. Hale. 16mo, pp. 68. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 50 cents.

In this little book Mr. Richard W. Hale of the Boston Bar attempts to tell just what Dreyfus did and what was done to him, from a lawyer's point of view. The book is free from legal verbiage, however, and is addressed to the general reader, bringing out the main points in French institutions that are imperfectly understood in this country.

The Story of the British Race. By John Munro. 16mo, pp. 228. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 40 cents.

In Appleton's "Library of Useful Stories," Mr. John Munro has included "The Story of the British Race." This is an attempt to bring the results of recent investigations by anthropologists before the general public in familiar language. It is intended to destroy some errors regarding the origin and pedigree of the nation which have long existed in our literature. In successive chapters it discusses the European race, the pioneers of Britain, the English and Welsh, the Scotch and the Irish.

Selections from the Sources of English History. Being a Supplement to Text-Books of English History. Arranged and Edited by Charles W. Colby. 12mo, pp. xxxvi-325. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Professor Colby has made a painstaking selection from the chief original sources of English history from the time of Cæsar down to 1832. These documents have been gathered from many places, and probably no one library—in this country, at least—contains them all. The book will thus prove a great convenience in the teaching of English history.

The Life of Henry A. Wise. By Barton H. Wise. 8vo, pp. xiii-434. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.

The life of the famous governor of Virginia was written by his grandson, the late Barton H. Wise of the Richmond bar, and has only recently been published. It covers the period of Governor Wise's services in Congress from 1833 to '44, his career as minister to Brazil from 1844 to '47, his services in the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1851, and in the Virginia Secession Convention of 1861, his spirited campaign against the Know-nothing party in 1855, the John Brown raid, and his services in the Confederate army as a brigadier-general. The book throws much light on the social and political conditions of Virginia from 1830 to the time of the Civil War.

John Milton. A Short Study of His Life and Works. By William P. Trent. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

Professor Trent claims for his study of Milton no element of special novelty further than some unusual grouping and proportioning of the biographical and critical material. His purpose in writing the book is to revive an interest in a poet who is fast becoming "a name and nothing more" to the present generation.

Life and Remains of the Rev. R. H. Quick. Edited by F. Storr. 12mo, pp. 544. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

The subject of this memoir had a reputation of the first rank among educators both in England and America. He was not only a noted schoolmaster and educational expert, but he was at the same time a skilled and popular writer. American educationists will be glad to have this biography of a man to whom they are indebted for so much stimulating instruction.

SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS, AND POLITICS.

Outline of Practical Sociology. With Special Reference to American Conditions. By Carroll D. Wright. 12mo, pp. xxv—431. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

Colonel Wright's "Outline of Practical Sociology" ought to be a helpful book. The author has been able to utilize the results of several official investigations carried on at Washington under his direction. The book is popular, and even elementary, in its method of presentation. It deals with a great number of topics which occur continually in one's daily reading, and analyzes these topics in a clear and scientific manner. Such subjects, for example, as labor organizations, immigration, statistics of urban and rural population, lighting of cities, rapid transit, municipal ownership, the housing of the poor, marriage and divorce, education, employment of women and children, strikes, lockouts and boycotts, distribution of wealth, punishment of crime, the temperance question, and scores of related and subordinate problems are fully and candidly treated. Many references for extended reading on these various themes are printed at the head of each chapter.

Municipalization of Street Railways. Twenty-ninth Annual Joint Debate of the University of Wisconsin. Edited and Arranged by W. S. Kies. 8vo, pp. 97. Madison, Wisconsin: The College Book Store. Paper, 35 cents.

From the University of Wisconsin comes in pamphlet form the report of the twenty-ninth annual joint debate between the two leading literary societies of the university, held on December 16, 1898. The subject of the debate was the municipalization of street railways, the specific question in dispute being: "Is the present system of private ownership and operation of the street railway lines of the city of Chicago preferable to a system of municipal ownership and operation?" It was conceded by both sides that the transfer could legally and constitutionally be made, and at a fair compensation; that such municipal system should be free from State legislative interference, and that all appointments and removals should be made on the basis of efficiency only. This was a fruitful subject for investigation and discussion. The disputants spent many months in securing data, and in classifying and formulating arguments. They have included in the report of the debate a valuable bibliography on municipal government.

Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction at the Twenty-first Annual Session held in the City of New York, May 18-25, 1898. 8vo, pp. 544. Edited by Isabel C. Barrows. Boston: Geo. H. Ellis, 272 Congress St.

In the proceedings of the twenty-fifth meeting of the Conference of Charities and Correction in New York City in May, 1898, is included an unusual amount of statistical matter. More than 100 pages are given to the consideration of municipal and county charities, including detailed reports from seventy-three cities of the United States having a population of more than 40,000. There are also chapters bearing on the care of the insane, feeble-minded, and dependent and delinquent children. The volume is indexed and illustrated.

Proceedings of the Annual Congress of the National Prison Association of the United States, October 15-19, 1898. 8vo, pp. 517. Allegheny, Pennsylvania: National Prison Association of the United States.

The volume of proceedings of the National Prison Association at Indianapolis, October 15-19, 1898, has recently appeared, and, as usual, contains many suggestive papers and discussions on topics related to prison management.

Better-World Philosophy. A Sociological Synthesis. By J. Howard Moore. 12mo, pp. 275. Chicago: The Ward Waugh Company. \$1.

With many oddities and occasional crudities of expression Mr. Moore utters his protest against present-day social conditions. The reform that he advocates lies along the line of altruistic education. Mr. Moore makes a bold and forcible plea.

Facing the Twentieth Century. Our Country: Its Power and Peril. By James M. King. 8vo, pp. 640. New York: American Union League Society. \$2.75.

Dr. King's book is chiefly an exposition of what he regards as a menace to American institutions from "politico-ecclesiastical Romanism."

History of American Coinage. By David K. Watson. 12mo, pp. xix—278. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Mr. Watson has incorporated in this volume a large amount of important documentary material, which will be found very convenient for reference by all students of the money question.

Imperial Democracy. By David Starr Jordan. 12mo, pp. 293. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

This volume by President Jordan contains eight addresses bearing on the policy of the United States, especially concerning the war with Spain and its results. The author considers the principles of government by the people, and equality before the law, as related to the present demands of national expansion. Most of these papers have appeared in leading periodicals during the last few months. President Jordan's point of view, as is well known, is that of the anti-expansionist.

The Foreign Policy of the United States: Political and Commercial. Addresses and Discussion at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, April 7-8, 1899. 8vo, pp. 216. Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science. Paper, \$1.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science has published the addresses by Theodore S. Woolsey, E. W. Hufcutt, A. Lawrence Lowell, W. Alleyne Ireland, Carl Schurz, W. C. Ford, Robert T. Hill, John Bassett Moore, His Excellency Wu Ting-fang, and others, at the annual meeting of the Academy on April 7-8, 1899, together with a report of the discussion following each address. This forms an important presentation of the arguments for and against the policy of national expansion.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Pour devenir Médecin. By Dr. Michaut. ("Les Livres D'Or de la Science." No. 9.) 16mo, pp. 186. Paris: Schleicher Frères. Paper, 1 franc.

Les Microbes et la Mort. By J. de Fontenelle. ("Les Livres D'Or de la Science." No. 10.) 16mo, pp. 179. Paris: Schleicher Frères. Paper, 1 franc.

Les Feux et les Eaux. By Maurice Griveau. ("Les Livres D'Or de la Science." No. 11.) 16mo, pp. 176. Paris: Schleicher Frères. Paper, 1 franc.

Les Guerres et la Paix. By Charles Richet. ("Les Livres D'Or de la Science." No. 12.) 16mo, pp. 192. Paris: Schleicher Frères. Paper, 1 franc.

Students of the French language will find these popular scientific pamphlets profitable and entertaining reading. Nearly every branch of science is represented in the series, and each volume has been prepared by a competent writer. The books can be obtained, we presume, through any of the leading importers of French publications; the price per volume in Paris is 1 franc.

Defective Eyesight. The Principles of Its Relief by Glasses. By D. B. St. John Roosa. 12mo, pp. 198. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.

Dr. St. John Roosa has entirely rewritten his little book, published some years ago, "The Determination of the Necessity for Wearing Glasses," making it a complete manual for the student and the practitioner, and changing its title to "Defective Eyesight: The Principles of its Improvement by Glasses." The treatise now takes up all the conditions requiring the use of glasses, and indicates rules for prescribing them. It is suitably illustrated.

Diet in Illness and Convalescence. By Alice Worthington Winthrop. 12mo, pp. 287. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

Mrs. Winthrop has incorporated in this volume the essential portions of the work known as "Diet for the Sick," published in 1886, and now out of print. She has also included some later ideas on the science and practice of dietetics. The author's experience at Montauk Point in August and September of last year has been supplemented by valuable information obtained from surgeons and nurses at that camp.

A Century of Vaccination, and What It Teaches. By W. Scott Tebb. Second Edition. 12mo, pp. 452. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 6s.

This volume contains an able statement of the case against the practice of vaccination. Dr. Tebb has had a respectful hearing in England, even from those who most differ from his conclusions. His positions are stated with an unusual degree of moderation and fairness.

Vital Science. Based upon Life's Great Law, the Analogue of Gravitation. By Robert Walter. 12mo, pp. 319. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.50.

Dr. Walter's contention in this volume is that the knowledge of vital processes in both health and disease is as certain as the knowledge of chemical and astronomical processes; and that all are governed by a fundamental law analogous to chemical affinity and gravitation. The book is devoted to the unfolding of this law and its demonstration.

From Comte to Benjamin Kidd. The Appeal to Biology or Evolution for Human Guidance. By Robert Mackintosh. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

Professor Mackintosh's work is both an historical sketch and a criticism. The author recognizes Mr. Kidd's "Social Evolution" as the most extreme form of the appeal to biology logically possible. The author's own "appeal" is rather to principles of morality.

Stars and Telescopes. A Hand-book of Popular Astronomy. By David P. Todd. 12mo, pp. 419. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

Professor Todd's new book is a compendium of astronomy in all its branches. It gives full information on all the latest discoveries relating to the phenomena of the heavens. A chapter on "The Cosmogony" gives Professor See's new theory of cosmic evolution. An important feature of the work is the description of the great telescopes and the progress in their manufacture and use. The illustrations are numerous and interesting. There are also full bibliographical notes.

Our Gardens. By S. Reynolds Hole. 12mo, pp. 304. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.

The characteristic delights of the English flower garden are charmingly set forth in this volume. Making due allowance for climatic and other differences, American readers may be able to profit by many of the suggestions of these pages.

Every-Day Butterflies. A Group of Biographies. By Samuel Hubbard Scudder. 12mo, pp. 391. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

Professor Scudder relates in this volume the story of the lives of our commonest butterflies, such as we see about us at one time or another, and the stories, as Professor Scudder tells them, mainly follow the order of the appearance of the different subjects treated. Descriptions are given only in the briefest and most general terms, reliance being placed on the illustrations of each butterfly discussed. Closer identification may be sought in the author's previous works. Several of the illustrations are colored plates.

The Bee People. By Margaret Warner Morley. 12mo, pp. 177. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

This is an attractive description of bees and their ways, addressed to very young readers. The book has been profusely and very satisfactorily illustrated by the author.

The Wilderness of Worlds: A Popular Sketch of the Evolution of Matter from Nebula to Man and Return. The Life-Orbit of a Star. By George W. Morehouse. 12mo, pp. 246. New York: Peter Eckler. \$1.

RELIGION.

Through Nature to God. By John Fiske. 16mo, pp. xv+194. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

In this little volume, dedicated by its author to Professor Huxley, the introductory essay, entitled "The Mystery of Evil," was designed to supply some considerations which had been omitted from the author's work on "The Idea of God." The second essay, entitled "The Cosmic Roots of Love and Self-sacrifice," is, with a few slight changes, the Phi Beta Kappa oration delivered at Harvard in 1895, while the third essay, on "The Everlasting Reality of Religion," is an argument based upon "the craving for a final cause, itself one of the master facts of the universe, and as much entitled to respect as any fact in physical nature can possibly be."

Ethics and Revelation. By Henry S. Nash. 12mo, pp. 277. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

This volume contains lectures delivered by Professor Nash in the John Bohlen lectureship of the Church of Holy Trinity in Philadelphia. The subjects of the lectures are: "Ethics and Religion," "The Spiritual Significance of the Free State," "Comparative Religion and the Principle of Individuality," "The Church's Conception of Revelation," "Prophecy and History" and "The Christ and the Creative God." The point of view is that of a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Word Protestant in Literature, History, and Legislation. By William Henry Cavanagh. 12mo, pp. 188. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. \$1.

This work is an argument from history to show the inappropriateness of the word protestant as applied to the Episcopal Church in the United States. The writer shows that the name was introduced in 1780 without discussion or legislation, and that the term protestant is inapplicable to the Church as a body.

A Dictionary of the Bible, Dealing with Its Language, Literature, and Contents, Including the Biblical Theology. Edited by James Hastings. Vol. II., 8vo, pp. xv+870. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$6.

The first volume of this work was noticed soon after its appearance, more than a year ago. Reviewers have noted that the anticipated conservatism of this dictionary is not fully borne out in the articles that have been published thus far. As regards the Pentateuch and most of the other books of the Old Testament, the writers for this second volume

seem to have conceded nearly all the claims of the higher criticism. On the question of the authorship of disputed portions of the New Testament there is less departure from the established views. The scholarship and ability of the editorial staff is beyond question, and the names of the authors are appended to their articles, except where the article is very brief or of minor importance, so that the authority of any important statement in the dictionary may be clearly known.

The Student's Life of Paul. By George Holley Gilbert. 12mo, pp. 279. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

In this volume Professor Gilbert aims to present the life of Paul entirely apart from the study of his theological teaching, and to present all the facts connected with the subject in as simple and accessible a form as possible. Full references are made to biblical sources, and many references to the modern literature of the subject.

The Biblical Museum: A Collection of Notes, Explanation, Homiletic, and Illustrative. By James Cowper Gray. Revised, with Additions from the Later Biblical Literature, by George M. Adams. Vol. I., Genesis to Second Kings, 8vo, pp. 1006. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. \$2.

This work is a compilation of material from many sources, and forms a complete commentary on the scripture record.

Christian Missions and Social Progress. A Sociological Study of Foreign Missions. By James S. Dennis. Vol. II., 8vo, pp. xxvi+486. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$2.50.

The general plan of the encyclopedic work on missions by Dr. Dennis has already been described in this REVIEW. The second volume of this work has only recently appeared. It was found impossible to publish the material in two volumes, and a third volume is now announced to appear early in 1900. The present volume describes the contribution of Christian missions to social progress throughout the world. Much attention is given to educational effort and sanitary and other reforms resulting directly from the labors of missionaries in various countries. The volume is copiously illustrated from photographs.

The Victory of the Will. By Victor Charbonnel. Translated by Emily Whitney. With an Introduction by Lillian Whiting. 12mo, pp. xi+381. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

M. Charbonnel, the author of this work, was educated in the Roman Catholic Church, but withdrew from that communion because, as he said, he could not enjoy liberty of conscience within it. His work is a vigorous protest against traditionalism and a plea for a true and vital spirituality.

The Nineteen Letters of Ben Uziel. By Samson Raphael Hirsch. Translated by Bernard Drachman. 12mo, pp. xxxvii+222. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.

These letters of Ben Uziel form a series of philosophic and devotional essays on the principles of Judaism. Probably in no single volume published in the English language could a more satisfactory exposition of the subject be found. The author, Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch, was for many years the most prominent Jewish clergyman in Frankfort-on-the-Main. He was renowned for his profound learning as well as for his brilliant literary qualities.

Buddhism and Its Christian Critics. By Paul Carus. 12mo, pp. 316. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. Paper, 50 cents.

Dr. Carus embodies in this volume much important ma-

terial for a comparative study of Buddhism and Christianity. It is addressed chiefly to those Christians who are anxious to acquire an insight into Buddhist thought as it is at its best.

The Canon of the Bible: Its Formation, History, and Fluctuations. By Samuel Davidson. 12mo, pp. 139. New York: Peter Eckler. Paper, 50 cents.

This is a revision and expansion of the writer's article in the "Encyclopedia Britannica." It is a convenient summary of all that concerns the formation and history of both the Old and New Testament canon.

The Epistle to the Hebrews: The First Apology for Christianity. By Alexander Balmain Bruce. 8vo, pp. 451. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

This volume is a companion to Professor Bruce's "The Kingdom of God" and "St. Paul's Conception of Christianity," published several years ago. The greater part of the contents appeared in the pages of the *Expositor* in 1888-90. This work is the fruit of studies carried on for a period of thirty years.

A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Books of Samuel. By Henry Preserved Smith. 8vo, pp. xxxix+421. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.

In the series published by the Scribners as "The International Critical Commentary," Professor Henry Preserved Smith contributes a volume on the books of Samuel. Professor Smith now holds the chair of biblical history and interpretation at Amherst. He is recognized as one of the leading American authorities in the department of higher criticism.

The Federation of Churches and Christian Workers in New York City. Third Sociological Canvass. The Twenty-first Assembly District. Supervised and Tabulated by Walter Laidlaw. Paper, 8vo, pp. 112. New York: The Federation of Churches and Christian Workers.

The forward movement for Christian unity known as "The Federation of Churches and Christian Workers in New York City" is represented by the publication of a report on the Third Sociological Canvass, covering the Twenty-first Assembly District. This canvass reached 14,679 families, all of which were reported to the denominations interested. Many interesting facts were brought out in this investigation—for example, that the church and Sunday-school in that portion of New York City are not educating the same proportion of the population as the public school; that the families of foreign-born mothers are as much interested in church, school and other formative agencies as are native Americans; that a coöperative parish system covering such a district in the city is entirely practicable; that the inefficiency of church work in the district is due to denominational individualism. The mass of information acquired in this canvass is now available, not only for use in various forms of religious activity, but for all economic and statistical inquiries likely to be attempted in the near future, such as the investigation into the extent and effect of the liquor traffic, conducted by the Committee of Fifty, the housing inquiry, and the problem of insurance. Too much cannot be said in praise of the manner in which the work has been done and its results tabulated.

The Miracle at Markham. How Twelve Churches Became One. By Charles M. Sheldon. 16mo, pp. 314. Chicago: The Church Press. 75 cents.

This story, by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," is intended to point the moral of church federation in small cities. The hero of the story, a pastor in a town containing a dozen or more churches, finally accomplishes his hope of uniting all these different bodies in one.

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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Boston.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	NIM.	New Illustrated Magazine, London.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	NW.	New World, Boston.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	Ed.	Education, Boston.	NAR.	North American Review, N. Y.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
APB.	Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, N. Y.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
Arena.	Arena, Boston.	Gunt.	Gunt's Magazine, N. Y.	PhoT.	Photographic Times, N. Y.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	PL.	Port-Lore, Boston.
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	Home.	Home Magazine, N. Y.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	Hom.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
Art.	Artist, London.	HumN.	Humanité Nouvelle, Paris.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	QJecon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	IntS.	International Studio, London.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	IA.	Irrigation Age, Chicago.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies, Phila.	Réfs.	Réforme Sociale, Paris.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	JF.	Journal of Finance, London.	RRL.	Review of Reviews, London.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	RDP.	Revue du Droit Public, Paris.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal, London.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	LeisH.	Leisure Hour, London.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parliaméntaire, Paris.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RRP.	Revue des Revues, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	RSoc.	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
CassM.	Cassier's Magazine, N. Y.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Cham.	Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	SelfC.	Self Culture, Akron, Ohio.
Char.	Charities Review, N. Y.	Met.	Metaphysical Magazine, N. Y.	SR.	Sewanee Review, Sewanee, Tenn.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Meadville, Pa.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
CAge.	Coming Age, Boston.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	Sun.	Sunday Magazine, London.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, London.	Mid.	Midland Monthly, Des Moines, Iowa.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	Wern.	Werner's Magazine, N. Y.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine, N. Y.	Month.	Month, London.	WWM.	Wide World Magazine, London.
DH.	Deutscher Hausschatz, Regensburg.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
		Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
		Mus.	Music, Chicago.	YM.	Young Man, London.
		NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	YW.	Young Woman, London.
		NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.		
		NatR.	National Review, London.		

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Season of Conferences.

The season has witnessed its full quota of conferences and public gatherings in the interest of education and the things that belong to the making of a better world. It is not the least among the factors of progress that there are a great many earnest, experienced, and practical people who care so deeply for the common good that they are willing, at considerable trouble, to get together now and then to exchange opinions and promote plans. Among the most stimulating of the recent gatherings are to be mentioned the regular yearly Mohonk conference on arbitration and the peace of nations, and the conference at Capon Springs, W. Va., on Southern education. Of the great public meetings which attract numbers, the meeting in California of the National Educational Association has been the most conspicuous. The most novel and unprecedented of the season's conferences has been that at Buffalo to consider political, social, and economic conditions.

Peace Promoters at Mohonk.

The Mohonk conference well represented the high level of American opinion as respects the advanced steps that ought now to be taken in international law. The conference was especially timely, in that it exhibited not only to our own people, but also to Europe, the fact that there exists in America a well-established body of sentiment behind the positions taken by the American delegates at The Hague. Our delegates there indeed might have been regarded as a committee from the Mohonk conference, so satisfactorily have they represented in a general way the most enlightened opinions prevailing among our thinkers and reformers. The papers and discussions at the Mohonk conference brought out in a clear way the various plans of arbitration under discussion at The Hague.

The Conference at Capon Springs.

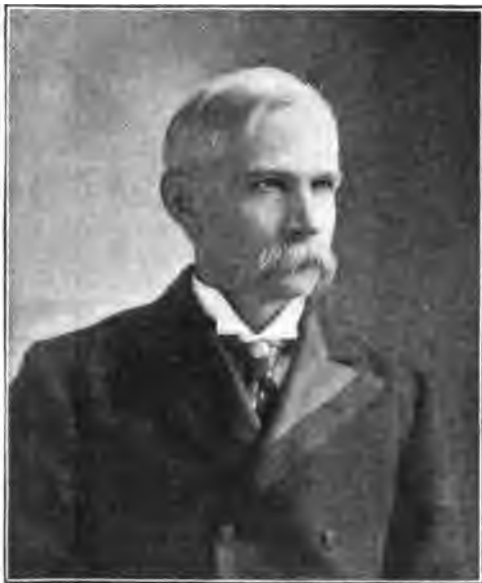
The conference on Southern education at Capon Springs, in the Blue Ridge, almost on the boundary line between Virginia and West Virginia and just

over the crest from the Shenandoah Valley, was not intended to be a mass-meeting or a great convention, but rather a quiet week's discussion on the part of some of those especially concerned with the great work of instructing the rising generation of both races south of Mason and Dixon's line. It was not—as some newspapers have mistakenly assumed—a conference devoted primarily to the question of negro education. The discussions, in fact, dealt more particularly with the conditions of white education. It is true that men engaged in the work of educating the negro race in the South were very active in promoting this conference and in making it a success; but these very men themselves did not hesitate to say that the welfare of the negro in the South was so dependent upon that of the white race that even those who had made it their special mission in life to minister to the negroes must learn that the negro could rise in knowledge and prosperity only as the white race rose still higher. The difficulties under which the Southern States labor in carrying on common schools for both races were well shown by those most familiar with the facts; and it was the unanimous opinion of the conference that the Southern States had made noble efforts which deserved the sympathy and appreciation of the whole country.

Educational Conditions in the South.

There were no common schools in the South before the war, and the subsequent establishment of free-school systems in every Southern State came at a time when the whole South was rendered almost incredibly poor in consequence of the exhaustion and devastation of the struggle. It was made clear by Dr. Curry, the president of the conference, President William L. Wilson, of the Washington and Lee University, and other speakers thoroughly acquainted with the conditions of Southern education before and since that date, that up to 1860 the South was better supplied, relatively, with institutions of higher learning than the

North. In the old days in the South there were three distinct classes of people—(1) the negro slaves, (2) the poor whites, and (3) the ruling class of whites, comprising the land-holding element, members of the professions, and the more important business people. There was, of course, no attempt at all to educate the slaves, and very little effort was made to instruct the poor whites; but there was abundant provision everywhere throughout the South for the training of the sons



HON. WILLIAM LYNE WILSON, LL.D.

(President of Washington and Lee University.)

and daughters of the better classes in the universities, colleges, seminaries, academies, and private day schools. The war fundamentally altered social and economic conditions in the South, and it swept away the resources which had maintained the colleges, seminaries, and private schools. The North has made enormous strides in wealth since the Civil War, and the condition of colleges and universities north of Mason and Dixon's line to-day, when compared with their condition in 1860, is as a giant to a small child. But the South—if one makes an exception of a very few institutions—has been able to show comparatively little progress in higher education since the war, through sheer poverty.

It is true that great sums of money have been sent from the North to the South for the establishment and maintenance of institutions of learning within the past thirty or thirty-five years. But except for what one family has given to Vanderbilt

University, at Nashville, Tenn., the great bulk of this money has gone South to establish and maintain colleges and universities for the colored race. Most of these have been under the auspices of distinct religious denominations. The great majority of them at first seemed to have as their ideal and model the regular type of old-fashioned American college, which was originally designed to train men for the so-called learned professions, and which made the classical languages, the advanced mathematics, and the study of philosophy and psychology the basis of a liberal education. Such institutions were multiplied by the score. In some cases from two to six or eight of them were located at about the same point, as, for example, at Atlanta, where there are half a dozen—more or less—universities for the negro race, all of them established and maintained by Northern philanthropy. It would be a great wrong and a great mistake to attribute anything but the highest and the best motives to the people in the little New England towns who gave their money, often at a real sacrifice, to carry on this work. But the susceptibilities of these good people ought not now to be so tender that one may not venture to say with all frankness that there has been a dreadful waste of money involved in the multiplication of establishments for teaching young negroes Latin and Greek and all the 'ologies. The exceptional young negro who in our generation wants Latin and Greek can readily make his way through any one of two or three hundred colleges north of Mason and Dixon's line, all the way from Harvard to Oberlin and from Oberlin to the Leland Stanford. Indeed, one always finds in the large Northern colleges negro students. At Washington, D. C., in Howard University, and at Wilberforce, in Ohio, the higher education of negroes is provided for in a very satisfactory manner.

*Need of
Workers in
the South.*

What the South has needed since the war has been a reestablishment of the material basis for civilization. The greater part of the soil had become either very badly cultivated or wholly neglected; and there was needed the application of industry and brains to the agricultural reclamation of what is by nature about the fairest and richest portion of the country—or the planet. Furthermore, the close of the war found the majority of the mansion houses and better class of homes outside of the large towns completely ruined, while it also found the great mass of the population, including the negroes and the poor whites, living in rude cabins and shanties. There was needed a young population that had both the will and the skill to construct houses and make homes. Slavery had

of necessity made every good plantation a training-school in agriculture and in handicrafts. The negroes of slavery times knew how to raise cotton and tobacco, how to care for live-stock, how to make and mend harness, to do plain blacksmithing, to mold, burn, and lay brick, to do the plainer work of joiners, carpenters, and wheelwrights, and, indeed, to work at many other useful trades and crafts. The war destroyed the plantation system, which had provided training in such trades and crafts; and the rapid dying off of the old generation of blacks accordingly left the South with a new generation on its hands devoid of discipline, industry, and practical skill.

What the Young Negroes Needed. What the young negroes of the South needed was not Latin and Greek, but

the practical training that would teach them how to mend a mule harness and the moral training that would keep them from drinking whisky. It was the theory at the North that the colored race needed the inspiration of book-learning and of a purer system of religious and ethical instruction. In other words, it was the Northern view that the negroes needed an educated ministry of their own race and the most rapid possible multiplication of negro school-teachers. There was, of course, a certain amount of truth in all this; but it was, after all, not more than a half truth, and probably considerably less than a half. Some of the institutions which were founded to teach young negroes Latin, Greek, and theology were in the hands of men who in time came to see the situation as it actually was, and who gradually enlarged the practical and industrial departments of their schools until these features became predominant. Those are the institutions which are now best entitled to Northern support and which have won the approval and good-will of the best and wisest Southern sentiment.

The Hampton Idea.

The man who understood best how the Southern negro should be taught for his own welfare and progress and for the good of both races in the region where it is ordained that he is to live and work, was the late General Armstrong, founder of the wonderful institution at Hampton. That institution turns out a great number of negro teachers of their race who are teachers in the true sense. They go out to small communities throughout the South and teach their race not simply reading and writing, but thrift, economy, and the gospel of plain, hard work, decent living, and no politics. One of General Armstrong's pupils was Booker Washington, who went to Tuskegee,



PRINCIPAL FRISSELL, OF THE HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

Ala., with General Armstrong's blessing, and founded an institution which has grown to astonishing dimensions. This school at Tuskegee rests upon a basis of agricultural and industrial training. It is building up the negro race upon an enduring foundation of work and character. There are now several other institutions besides these two that have arrived at the true basis of negro education; and so long as they work on these right lines they are in a position to make wise use of every dollar that is given them. As for a half hundred or more of ambitious negro universities which indulge in the luxury of maintaining sharp denominational distinctions, the Northern giver who is willing to make sacrifices, but wants to have his money really help the cause of true education and progress, may well look carefully into the facts before he subscribes. One of the best ideas that was agreed upon at the Capon Springs conference was the necessity of a sort of central bureau of information at New York, Boston, Washington, or elsewhere, which would help Northern philanthropy to aid Southern education with a full knowledge of the facts. Everybody who really knows anything about the subject must admit that there has been, in some instances at least, a most wasteful duplication of institutions for negro education established under Northern auspices in the South, and that far better results could have been accomplished if there had been some way to pool the gifts of competing denominations.

Needs of White Colleges in the South. Furthermore, it would probably have been better for the negro in the end if at least half of this Northern bounty had gone to the maintenance of white education in the South. Millions of dollars have been given by the older parts of the country to found and endow colleges in the West. It happens that the men who have skimmed the cream off the great aggregate of wealth produced by the workers of the nation have lived for the most part in the North. It does not follow, however, that there is any reason why their benefactions for the higher education should go exclusively to Northern institutions. The University of Chicago enjoys its millions derived from the profits of the petroleum monopoly; but all parts of the country contribute alike to swell those profits, and it is the South that is in the most need of university endowments. There is plenty of wealth in the North that has been derived from the exploitation of Southern products like tobacco, cotton, cotton-seed oil, lumber, iron, coal, and phosphates, and from Southern transportation systems. The Western colleges have been systematic beggars and have managed to get at a good deal of this new wealth that is national rather than sectional in its origin. But the Southern colleges have been too modest or too proud to exhibit their needs and confess their poverty. Mr. Carnegie, who declares that he does not intend to give anything for classical education, but rather for instruction in science, could hardly find any field so well worth his attention as the scientific departments of Southern colleges and universities. There are

many of these institutions which had made an honorable record before the war, and which remain to-day excellent in their locations and their influence, with fine traditions and a well-demonstrated right to continued existence. What they need especially is money for laboratories and modern paraphernalia, together with modest sums for endowments. The higher education in the South to-day is in a position where, generally speaking, one dollar would accomplish more for the advancement of the country in prosperity and culture than ten dollars added to the resources of the larger institutions of the North.

We have pleasure in presenting in this number of the REVIEW Dr. Curry's Address.

Curry's eloquent and convincing address before the Capon Springs conference. Dr. Curry has for some years been the active representative of the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, and he is also the secretary and executive officer of the John F. Slater Fund. His knowledge of educational affairs and conditions in the South is at once comprehensive and encyclopedic. His broad sympathies do not get the better of his sound judgment, and he deals fairly and wisely with all interests. Dr. Curry must stand as one of the foremost educational leaders of this century, as he is also one of the great Americans of our generation. He enjoys the confidence of those interested in every phase of Southern education. Perhaps no one understands the negro question in all its bearings as well as Dr. Curry. As a Southern man he was



THE ROUSS PHYSICAL LABORATORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

a distinguished statesman of the Confederacy and one of the framers of that very interesting document, the constitution of the Confederate States. No Southern man accepted the results of the war more frankly and philosophically than Dr. Curry, and it would be hard to name any citizen who has served the whole country with greater usefulness and fidelity than he during the long period since the war ended.

*Work of the
Peabody
Fund.*

The Peabody Educational Fund has now been in existence about thirty-eight years. Its income for the first half of that period was devoted by the trustees mainly to a direct attempt to supply schools in the South. Since 1880, however, it has been the wiser policy of the Peabody Fund to promote normal education and to help Southern States prepare the teachers upon whom, after all, the success of the schools must depend. The income of the Peabody Fund permits the distribution of about \$85,000 a year, which is used to subsidize normal instruction in a great number of institutions in all the different Southern States, and also to promote the holding of teachers' institutes. The object of the fund is to promote the education of the children of the South; and the method adopted is the short-cut one of attempting to create a competent body of teachers.

*The
Slater Fund.*

The John F. Slater Fund has for its specific object the education of freedmen, and its beneficent work has now proceeded for about twenty-five years. The policy of the trustees of the Slater Fund is also to encourage to the utmost the education of teachers. But the sort of education preferred is that which enables the teacher to deal in the most practical way with the actual problems of life among the colored people in the rural districts of the South. Thus those colored institutions which give the most attention, under the best methods, to industrial training are the ones that are most assisted by the income of the Slater Fund. During the past year, for example, the Hampton Institute, of which Dr. Frissell is principal, received \$12,000 from the Slater Fund. The institute of which Booker Washington is principal, at Tuskegee, Ala., received \$8,000. Spelman Seminary, at Atlanta, Ga., which gives attention in a remarkably successful way to the practical education of colored women, under the principalship of Harriet E. Giles, with more than 500 pupils, received \$5,000. The State Normal School at Montgomery, Ala., received \$3,500. In all cases the appropriations are made for the work of teachers of specified subjects, so that the Slater Fund controls the use of every penny.



DR. J. L. M. CURRY.

*Training
at
Tougaloo.*

The sum of \$3,000 was appropriated from the Slater Fund last year for Tougaloo University, at Tougaloo, Miss., an institution of which Dr. Frank G. Woodworth has been president for many years, and which is combining in a most attractive and successful way the intellectual and practical training of young colored people. Although Tougaloo is so unfortunate as to be handicapped with the misleading title of "university"—whereas, like Tuskegee, it ought to be called a normal and industrial institute, or something of that kind—it should be said to its credit that it is not in the least trying to live up to its pretentious name, but is rather adapting itself bravely to the actual work that it finds to do. Thus the last Tougaloo catalogue shows only six students in the college department, of whom three are freshmen and three sophomores, half of the number being young women. But there are 332 pupils in all, the greater part of whom are not only obtaining the rudiments of a plain English education, but are also studying in the manual-training school, or working on the fine farm of the institution, raising all sorts of crops, learning to care for animals, and mastering the building trades; or, in the case of the young women, learning cooking, sewing, nursing, and the domestic arts and sciences. We mention Tougaloo especially, because in the just fame of such larger insti-

tutions as Hampton and Tuskegee it is to be feared that the names of other highly meritorious schools that are employing the best modern methods may be overlooked.

*Two Schools
in the
Carolinas.*

The Claflin University, at Orangeburg, S. C., received from the Slater Fund last year \$4,000, and the Shaw University, at Raleigh, N. C., received \$2,500, while the Straight University, at New Orleans, received \$2,000. These three institutions, it should be explained, are not allowing themselves to be seriously embarrassed by their misleading names. The Claflin University, for example, with a total attendance of about 500 students, has 66 who are studying brick-laying and plastering in the manual-training department and 59 who are set down as belonging to classes in wood-working. All the girls who attend the school are required to study sewing, cooking, and other every-day subjects to a certain extent. Most of these institutions of the practical sort like Claflin report the construction of new buildings last year, and it is gratifying to know that in almost every case the students themselves have done the masonry and carpentry, while in several instances the students have also prepared the plans and specifications. The Rev. Dr. S. M. Dunton is the president of Claflin, and his management shows great pluck and skill. The Shaw University, at Raleigh, N. C., is under the presidency of Dr. Charles F. Meserve, who went to that institution several years ago from one of the United States Government's industrial training schools for Indians in the West, where Dr. Meserve's success was conspicuous. This institution has exercised a very remarkable influence upon the training of the colored race in North Carolina. It has a large school of medicine and also schools of law, theology, and pharmacy. The institution is under Baptist auspices. Apart from the professional schools there is a college course with 31 students and a three years' normal course with 173. All students, excepting those in the professional departments, are obliged to devote at least one hour each day to industrial training. In the serious race disturbances which have afflicted North Carolina during the past year, it is a noteworthy fact that of the great number of former students at Shaw University, now scattered throughout the State, all, without a single exception, have refused to join in the race agitations and riots.

*A School
at
New Orleans.*

Straight University, at New Orleans, is under the presidency of Mr. Oscar Atwood. Since it is one of the institutions especially commended by the distin-

guished gentlemen who serve as trustees of the Slater Fund, it is interesting to study its new catalogue for the year 1898-99. This institution, like others of its class, has clearly shifted its point of view and changed the character of its work, the better to meet the real wants of the colored race. For example, in its earlier years it included a law school and graduated from six to ten young colored lawyers every year. But this department was given up more than ten years ago. It continues to maintain its theological department; but in a period of twenty years past that department has turned out only four graduates. There is a regular college department which graduated its first class of four in 1879, and in the twenty years that have since elapsed it has graduated only seven young men. In the past sixteen years it has been graduating on the average only one young man every four years; yet this institution entered on its career with the intention of becoming a university. Its normal department, on the other hand, has maintained itself very well. The great bulk of the students, who number more than 500 altogether, are taking ordinary grammar-school studies, and 185 are in the industrial department, as against 8 students all told who are in the college department proper. This is quite as it ought to be. But why bother at all with the college studies?

*Other
Instances.*

Bishop College, at Marshall, Texas, of which Mr. Albert Loughbridge is president, receives \$1,000 from the Slater Fund, and it is an institution that is accomplishing much useful work on a small income. It has 360 pupils, and its well-equipped workshop seems to be the most essential part of what is a very good outfit of buildings. All students are required to spend about an hour and a half every day either in the manual-training shop or else (in case of the young women) at such domestic work as sewing, cooking, and so forth. The institutions that we have named are by no means the only ones in the South devoted to the education of the colored race that enjoy the favor of the Slater trustees. Talladega College, in Alabama, for example, has by degrees abandoned the methods and ideals of the traditional New England college, and made itself an institute for the practical training of young colored people. The existence of two distinct races side by side in our Southern States will continue for a long time to come to present a great many difficult social, political, and industrial problems. These must be met as they arise; but meanwhile the best preparation for meeting them will lie in the wisest possible training of the rising generation of both races. For the colored race at the present stage the best

opportunity is in the direction of the thorough training of teachers by the industrial method pursued at Hampton and Tuskegee. It is the expectation that these teachers will go as missionaries to their race, helping not only the children, but also their parents, and setting a higher importance upon work and conduct than upon reading and writing.

*Death of the
President
of Tulane.*

These running comments are in no sense intended to touch in any exhaustive way upon the great theme of Southern education as reflected in the sessions at Capon Springs. Since the close of that conference the South has lost one of its greatest educational leaders and one of its noblest citizens in the person of President William Preston Johnston, of Tulane University, New Orleans. President Johnston was the son of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, and himself served with great distinction in the Confederate army. After the war he was associated with Gen. Robert E. Lee at Washington and Lee University. He was a versatile and accomplished man of letters, as well as man of affairs. He was one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, and was greatly esteemed.

*The
Mission of
Berea.*

In the whole field of Southern education, no distinctive enterprise is more worthy of note for the great progress it is making in the important field upon which it has entered than that which is growing under the eye and hand of President William Goodell Frost at Berea, Kentucky. Berea's students are chiefly recruited from the "mountain whites," of whom there are several millions in the Appalachian belt. Dr. Frost wittily calls them "our contemporary ancestors" because they are of pure old colonial stock and in many ways of life, speech, and thought are much like the pioneer Americans of a hundred years ago. To build up Berea is to recognize the fine opportunity to serve the country. President Frost reminds us that Abraham Lincoln himself came of exactly the sort of people that Berea College is successfully reaching. Berea is open to students of all races; but out of 715 students during the past year, only 164 were colored. As recently as 1893 there were only 89 white students and 265 colored. The proportions have completely shifted about. This means a wonderful development under the policy of President Frost. Berea will end the century with 1,000 students. Dr. A. D. Mayo, than whom no man is more competent to judge, declares that no other college in the country has just now such an opportunity for the highest usefulness as Berea College.

*The
Censorship
at Manila.*

The strictness with which General Otis has exercised censorship over the news dispatches from Manila has been a sore trial to the staff correspondents, and on July 17 they joined in sending from Hong Kong a strong protest to Washington. The statement of the correspondents was as follows:

The undersigned, being all staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed in Manila, unite in the following statement:

We believe that, owing to official dispatches from Manila made public in Washington, the people of the United States have not received a correct impression of the situation in the Philippines, but that these dispatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field.

We believe the dispatches incorrectly represent the existing conditions among the Filipinos in respect to internal dissension and demoralization resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army.

We believe the dispatches err in the declaration that "the situation is well in hand" and in the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force.

We think the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been underestimated and that the statements are unfounded that volunteers are willing to engage in further service.

The censorship has compelled us to participate in this misrepresentation by excising or altering uncontroverted statements of facts on the plea, as General Otis stated, that "they would alarm the people at home" or "have the people of the United States by the ears."

Specifications: Prohibition of hospital reports; suppression of full reports of field operations in the event



THE CAT IS OUT OF THE BAG.

From the Journal (Minneapolis), July 18.



LIGHTS OUT—WHY?

A Washington dispatch to the *World* says: "Authentic information from Manila cannot be obtained from the dispatches posted at the War Department. The truth is suppressed. War Department officials go so far as to insert phrases in the official reports as given out. Among the favorite expressions inserted are: 'Situation improving; rebels disintegrating.' 'Enemy routed with great loss.' 'Rebels routed; do not think will make another stand.' 'Better class of natives friendly to Americans.'"—From the *World* (New York).

of failure; numbers of heat prostrations in the field; systematic minimization of naval operations; and suppression of complete reports of the situation.

JOHN T. McCUTCHEON, HARRY ARMSTRONG, *Chicago Record*; OSCAR K. DAVIS, P. G. McDONNELL, *New York Sun*; ROBERT M. COLLINS, JOHN P. DUNNING, L. JONES, the *Associated Press*; JOHN F. BASS, WILL DUNWIDDIE, *New York Herald*; E. D. SKEENE, *Scripps-McRae Association*; RICHARD LITTLE, *Chicago Tribune*.

This protest had a profound effect upon public opinion throughout the country and greatly stirred up officialdom in Washington. There had, undoubtedly, for a number of weeks previous to the "round-robin" of the correspondents been a growing suspicion throughout the country that perhaps General Otis was not the very best man under all the difficult circumstances to act as chief military and civil authority in the Philippines. It is never well to go from one extreme to the other; and those of us who have heretofore supposed General Otis to be exceptionally well qualified will not now wish to pass any harsh judgment upon him. But it was necessary to change commanders several times in the Civil War before exactly the right man was found, and it is quite possible that a change may be needed at Manila. Ten regiments of recruits have been enlisted for the

Philippines, and it will be easy to obtain as many more as the President may think necessary. But it would seem clear that every means should be employed to convince the Filipino people that they have nothing to fear, but rather much to hope for, from the future protection of the United States. The more completely they exercise autonomy, the better the people of the United States will be pleased. It is quite possible that General Otis may be deficient in the sort of diplomatic tact and address that is quite as desirable as gunpowder. As for the newspaper men, it is to be hoped that the Government at Washington will remove the censorship altogether and allow the correspondents at Manila to communicate freely with their papers in the United States.

The True Situation.

In the height of the rainy season, with precipitations so heavy that the whole country is under water, military operations in Luzon are, of course, at a standstill. And these periods of enforced waiting are always those in which criticism is most likely to burst the bounds of restraint. On the other hand, it is to be borne in mind that in such periods it is feasible to investigate before condemning and wise to examine and deal calmly with a difficult situation. In the first place, it would be very foolish to suspect for an instant that President McKinley has had any plans or policies touching the Philippines except those that he believed to represent the duty and the dignity of the United States. After the return of General Merritt, who came back to this country at his own earnestly expressed wish, General Otis was put in full command because it was considered that he was the best man for the place. His previous record was excellent, and his selection seemed to be approved by everybody, the newspapers of all parties joining in a chorus of high praise. Although the war that began in the early days of February has been protracted so disappointingly, it is a very remarkable thing that little criticism of Otis was heard in any quarter until July. It is not true that the censorship at Manila or any official discipline is sufficient to explain this absence of criticism, for there have been abundant opportunities by which both the Government at Washington and the people through the newspapers could have learned everything that might reasonably be said against the general in command. Officers of independent judgment who have come back to this country, like Gen. Francis V. Greene and, more recently, Gen. Harrison Gray Otis and numerous others, would have found it perfectly easy in confidential ways to inform Presi-

dent McKinley if indeed it had been true that the field officers in Luzon have been thoroughly dissatisfied with the policy and methods of General Otis. All this is said to show that President McKinley was justified in continuing to repose confidence in General Otis, and to believe that he was capable, in due time, of mastering the situation. If now it should seem best to make a change, the matter ought not to be involved in dispute or acrimony. The country was evidently not well enough informed in the earlier months of the year of the strength of Aguinaldo's army. The best presentation of the facts was made in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS last month by Mr. John Barrett. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, now in this country, has recently declared, as against criticisms passed upon the management of affairs by Gen. Elwell S. Otis, that the Filipinos had in the early part of the year a well-organized army of some 40,000 men, of which there now remain under arms not more than 10,000, these being in a scattered and demoralized condition. It is not well to be over-sanguine; but, on the other hand, there is still some reason to think that the war may now be very near its end. With men like Lawton, MacArthur, Funston, and others in the field we have certainly not lacked for daring and able fighters. It is possible that an officer of the type of Gen. Francis V. Greene might, in view of the work of civil gov-

ernment and administration that must devolve for a time on the military commander at Manila, be just the man for the present situation.

Mr. Alger's Resignation. Circumstances arose early last month which made it evident that Mr. Alger could no longer remain in the Cabinet.

It is true that he had declared constantly that he had no intention of resigning. But at length the demand for his resignation could not be longer disregarded. Secretary Alger had entered upon an open candidacy for the United States Senate to succeed Senator McMillan. As a practical political step he had formed, for the purposes of Michigan State politics, an alliance with Governor Pingree. This arrangement placed Alger and Pingree in deadly rivalry with Senators McMillan and Burrows. Both of these Senators have been staunch supporters of Mr. McKinley and his policies, while Governor Pingree has been unsparing in his attacks upon the administration. Senator McMillan's term will not expire until March 4, 1901; but nowadays senatorial candidates begin early and make a comprehensive effort to influence the election of the State Legislature. Senator McMillan's friends, both in Michigan and elsewhere, naturally took the ground with Mr. McKinley that for a member of the Cabinet to conspire with the anti-administration elements in his own State in order to defeat the President's personal and political friends was an offense not to be condoned. This from the standpoint of party ethics would seem to be sound reasoning. When there was an almost overwhelming demand for the retirement of Secretary Alger on the score of dissatisfaction with his actual management of the War Department, Mr. McKinley always stood loyally by the Secretary. This, indeed, was to a great extent necessary, because Mr. Alger could probably have shown that some of the things for which he had been most sharply criticised had been of the President's own doing. But Mr. Alger's candidacy for the Senate gave plenty of excuse for making it clear that his resignation was desired, and it was accordingly brought about on July 19.

Concerning Mr. Alger's administration of the War Department, it is to be borne in mind that at the time when the Spanish war broke out the Secretary had for many weeks been ill. He was not in physical condition for the work that immediately devolved upon the War Department, and advantage was taken of this fact by the staff officers at Washington—not only General Eagan, but several others—to take matters into their own



"YOUR MOVE, GENERAL OTIS."
From the Evening Post (San Francisco).



HON. RUSSELL A. ALGER.

hands in a way which would not have been possible if a man of such extraordinary health, vigor, executive ability, and talent for hard work as Theodore Roosevelt had been Secretary of War. Mr. Alger has been deluged with every kind of criticism and abuse, to an extent almost unprecedented in the history of public life in the United States. Yet for nearly everything of which he was accused the responsibility could have been traced to some other door. Mr. Alger is a man of amiable temperament and many winning and popular qualities; but he was not strong enough or masterful enough to keep the bureaucrats of the military ring at Washington in their places and to dominate the situation himself. At the very outbreak of the war with Spain Mr. Alger ought to have retired on the ground of delicate health. He had an ambition, not dishonorable, to remain in office at a time of public emergency. Very few men would have had the

grace to retire at such a moment. It is well to bear this in mind before finding too much fault. That condition of things so widely condemned as "Algerism" was due not chiefly to anything that Mr. Alger did, but rather to what he did not prevent other people from doing. As nominal head of the Department, he was blamed for everything that went amiss. His fault lay in not exercising a far greater and more direct authority in all that affected his Department.

The Democratic programme has been steadily unfolding. The anti-Bryan element of the party is still working to compass the defeat of the Western leader in the Democratic convention; but the special meeting of the National Democratic Committee at Chicago on July 20, which on many accounts was a critical party occasion, resulted even more favorably for Mr. Bryan than his friends had dared to hope. They are now confident, but none the less alert. The Tammany Fourth of July celebration, which had been carefully planned for the launching of an experimental Van Wyck boom, was wholly spoiled by the accident that ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, was in town and innocently stampeded the crowd like a genuine "Texas steer" with a Bryan speech. The discussion of Admiral Dewey as a Presidential candidate is, of course, futile.



A TEXAS STEER.

How he carried Bryan into the heart of Tammany.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

Governor
Roosevelt.

It is undoubtedly true that the country quite generally would have been glad to see Governor Roosevelt take up the work of the War Department. It was also rumored that the position might have been at his disposal if he had been inclined to consider it. But although Colonel Roosevelt is more ideally fitted for the position in the existing emergency than any other man, it is not strange that he was disinclined to lay down the governorship of the greatest State in the Union to enter the Cabinet at a time when his hands were full of the duties of his present office, and when, on the other hand, he could hardly hope to be able to handle the military situation with a free rein. Governor Roosevelt in his work at Albany has not disappointed reasonable men who have had faith in him, and he has steadily added to his reputation. He has been true as steel to his principles, and the State is the gainer in many ways. There are those who affect to think that Roosevelt is an impulsive man of untrustworthy judgment; but the two things do not necessarily go together. It is true that the present governor of New York is a man naturally impulsive, even at times impetuous; while it is equally true that he is a man of marvelously good judgment. He has given a fine instance of practical good sense in the method by which he has proceeded in the investigation of the alleged criminal mismanagement of the State canals under high Republican officials during the preceding administration. The principal issue raised by the Democrats in their campaign

against the Republican ticket was what they called the wholesale theft by these Republicans of the \$9,000,000 appropriated by the people for the enlargement of the Erie and other State canals. Governor Roosevelt promised on the stump that if elected he would go to the bottom of the whole canal business and push the punishment of any punishable culprits that could be found regardless of party influence.

The New York
Canal
Inquiry.

He was careful, however, not to jump at the conclusion that the accused officials were necessarily guilty. Among his first acts after inauguration was the endeavor to secure as special counsel to examine the canal question several lawyers, not of his party, but of high standing and undoubted zeal for the exposure and punishment of official rascality. The lawyers selected to aid the attorney-general in doing this work have now reported. They did not find that the accused officials had stolen any public money, nor yet that they had been guilty of maladministration of a kind for which they could be indicted. What they discovered as they investigated the canal question was an exceedingly wasteful and objectionable intrusion of party politics in a branch of the State's affairs that ought to be conducted on strictly business principles. The fact is that the State canal system of New York has for a long time been in politics. For this state of things one party is apparently as guilty as the other. Business men must compel a reform. Governor Roosevelt has spared no pains to find the truth, and he has been instructed by the lawyers that there is nobody that can be punished. He sees clearly the necessity of putting the management of the canals of New York upon a non-political basis, with a view to securing an administration of them that shall not merely be honest enough to save officials from the penitentiary, but really efficient and business-like, such as one finds in the management of the Welland and other Canadian canals.

Remember
Our New
Islands!

We publish elsewhere an article from the pen of Mrs.

Guy V. Henry on the Porto Ricans from a woman's point of view. Since their return to this country, General Henry and Mrs. Henry have already



UNCLE SAM: "Say, Mr. McKinley, why don't you get a professional to ride that broncho?"—From the *Herald* (New York).

been of great value in impressing right and sensible views of the situation in that island upon the American people. The fact is that in annexing it we have subjected the island to great temporary embarrassments. We have destroyed its old channels of trade and have not given it new ones. Congress must provide for the complete commercial union of Porto Rico with this country by the inclusion of the island within our tariff zone. That will reestablish prosperity, and then education and other good things will follow in their turn. General Henry well said the other day that "the only way we can govern this people is the way of affection, not force of arms." He continued as follows:

They are different from us in tastes; they wish to become Americans, but they do not wish to become Americanized. Let them work out their own salvation. Let us have no carpet-bagging in the administration of this island. Let us give them our best, and thus bring about peace and harmony in the island.

Congress must also give its early attention to Hawaii, which is in a most difficult position by reason of the absence of legislation extending American laws to that island.

*The Drift
in Cuba.*

In Cuba the joint American and Cuban officials have been making a brave fight against the extension of the yellow-fever outbreak, which almost certainly would this year have swept the island and our own Southern States in a great epidemic but for our victory over the Spaniards last year. Underlying all other questions in Cuba of late has been the one great question of annexation to the United States. Among American army administrators in Cuba there seems to be a divergence of opinion. On the one hand there is the view that the United States Government should do everything possible in the direction of good administration and Cuban improvement, utilizing the Cubans themselves for almost every kind of office and position, and by an inevitable drifting process come around to a virtual or complete annexation. The other view is that it would be better almost immediately to set the Cubans up in an independent republic, in order to let them discover—as it is claimed that they soon would—the eminent desirability of seeking admission to our union of States.

*Mr. Gage
and the
Civil Service
League.*

The National Civil Service Reform League, through its secretary, Mr. George McAneny, has issued a very carefully prepared reply to Secretary Gage's defense of the recent order of President McKinley modifying the civil service rules. Several thousand positions, as our readers know, have by

that order been exempted from the requirements of the competitive examination system. The original criticisms launched by the civil-service reformers against the change seemed to bear most heavily upon what they regarded as an extensive abuse of patronage in the War Depart-



Photo by Hollinger.

MR. GEORGE M'ANENY.

(Secretary of the Civil Service Reform League.)

ment. The Secretary of the Treasury—whose appointment by President McKinley had been hailed with especial delight by the civil-service reformers on the ground that he was one of their own most eminent and unflinching fellow-believers—was not apologetic in the least. Rather, he took the position with great emphasis that the President's recent order, neither in principle nor in practice, was an attack upon the merit system or a return to the spoils system, and that no unworthy motive whatsoever actuated the administration in making an order which Secretary Gage himself had recommended as desirable for the good of the service. The position taken by this REVIEW last month was that the administration would have done well to avoid the appearance of evil, and that the spoils system in this country has, in point of fact, been so detrimental to the public interest that for the present the examination system—even at the cost of considerable practical inconvenience—ought to be maintained, extended, and encouraged in every way. We pointed out, furthermore, the fact that the order had been made without the excuse of any demand

from a disinterested public, and that it had not given satisfaction, apparently, to anybody except those who are altogether opposed to the merit system and who believe that all appointments to civil office should go as party rewards. Secretary Gage has defended the order from the point of view of a man who does not for a moment admit that he has shifted his ground, or is any less a civil-service reformer than in years gone by.

The Secretary as a Culprit.

Mr. McAneny's reply, however, is very largely the *argumentum ad hominem*, and is devoted to an *exposé* of Mr. Gage's own shortcomings in the matter of the enforcement of the civil-service law in the bureaus of the Treasury Department. Inasmuch as Mr. Gage's personal failure to practice what he has always preached formed no part of the original indictment brought by the Civil Service Reform League against the recent order of President McKinley, it might have been wiser to reserve this more personal topic for a separate discussion. It is, of course, an entirely legitimate subject of discussion; for no public officer should expect his official acts to escape scrutiny, and Mr. Gage himself always, while a private citizen, heartily encouraged precisely such searching scrutiny as the Civil Service Reform League is constantly giving to those matters which fall within the scope of its self-assumed duties. While it is entirely appropriate, therefore, for the league to criticise everything that it can find amiss, it remains true that it might accomplish better results and gain a firmer hold upon the convictions and opinions of the community at large if its methods were at times a little more tactful, not to say forbearing. In this world of compromises and the all-too-frequent sacrifice of the ideal to the practicable, the follower of clear logic and pure truth is sorely put to it to find anybody concerned with the actual running of things in whom he can trust.

Whom Can We Trust in Office?

Here, for example, we have Mr. Gage and Mr. Roosevelt, both holding great public offices and having an immense variety of important tasks to perform, under conditions which they may be able to modify considerably, but which they cannot hope immediately to transform. Two years ago the civil-service reformers—that is to say, the conspicuous leaders of the movement represented by the Na-

tional Civil Service Reform League—would have agreed unanimously that there were no two men of affairs in the United States in whose undying fidelity to the principles of sound administration on the merit system they could rely more completely than Mr. Gage, of Chicago, and Mr. Roosevelt, of New York. A simple-minded and inexperienced person—a young schoolgirl, let us say—would readily have reasoned to the conclusion that to have Gage as Secretary of the Treasury and Roosevelt as governor of the great State of New York would seem to civil-service reformers such a splendid thing to gain that they could almost have afforded to take a vacation. The young schoolgirl would probably have reasoned that in the conduct of practical affairs somebody has to be trusted; and since archangels are not available and responsibilities have to be assumed by mere fallible human beings like ourselves, there is nothing to do but to seek to get the best men we can find to shoulder public burdens, and then give them our support and believe that they are really doing the best they can. This is all very elementary, doubtless, and quite unsophisticated; but is it not the principle upon which people find it best to proceed in most matters of a practical nature? The essential character of a man of mature years does not as a rule undergo any violent change upon his assumption of public office. Mr. Gage, as a private citizen, always believed that public business should be done on business principles and for the benefit of the country at large, and that the civil service should be improved just as rapidly as possible. When Mr. Gage went into public life the reformers particularly felicitated themselves and the country upon his being a man of just those convictions. Many of them have now changed their opinion of



"NO STEP BACKWARD."—From *Life* (New York).

him. But are not their attacks calculated to shatter faith in human nature and to promote the very cynicism that lies at the root of so much that is bad in our public and social life?

*When
Forbearance
may be a
Virtue.*

What is the use, say the practical politicians, to try to please these civil-service reformers if their own man, Lyman J. Gage, who is certainly anything but a spoilsman, is not only far from being in favor with them, but is now marked out for their most telling assaults? The plain fact is that even reformers, if they would make headway in a practical cause, must be patient and must avoid quarreling with their own friends when those friends are bearing great burdens of public responsibility. The political and personal pressure that is brought to bear upon the President and the heads of departments at Washington for the offices is a thing that few people can possibly realize. Even civil-service reformers have been known to want things for themselves or some of their friends; and their own direct or indirect importunities have added to the difficulties under which presidents and secretaries and governors have staggered in the performance of their duties. When, therefore, the country elects a President like Mr. McKinley, who has always in a long public life been counted as a convinced opponent of the spoils system, and when the President proceeds to make up his Cabinet of men almost all of whom have been pronounced adherents of civil-service reform, it would seem, as a matter of sound tactics, that civil-service reformers could afford to give the administration the benefit of the doubt wherever possible. Various persons were suggested for the secretaryship of the Treasury. Of all the men talked about, the civil-service reformers undoubtedly preferred Mr. Gage. From their point of view he was the best selection that the President could make. It does not follow by any means that they are on that account debarred from criticising his acts. But they should not tempt Providence, so to speak, by making it impossible for the best available men to hold public office.

*Reform
Versus
Roosevelt.*

An instance of the manner in which a cause like civil-service reform may suffer its worst wounds in the house of its friends is to be found in the efforts of many of the most conspicuous of these reformers, under the lead of Mr. Schurz, himself president of the National Civil Service Reform League, to defeat Theodore Roosevelt for the governorship of New York last fall. Without a doubt Mr. Roosevelt stands before the country as the most eminent and influential civil-service reformer

the country has produced, with the exception of the Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, whose pioneer position with regard to this reform is historic. There was certainly as strong reason why civil-service reformers should have supported Mr. Roosevelt as why they should have supported Mr. Schurz himself if he had been running for the governorship. Moreover, it is to be remembered that the only possible alternative was the turning over of the State of New York to the absolute control of Tammany Hall. The election came at a time when the interests of the State imperatively demanded that the governor should be courageous, disinterested, and a believer in the principle of appointing men to office on the ground of their honesty and fitness. Fortunately, the attitude of reformers like Mr. Schurz did not succeed in bringing upon the State of New York the calamity of Mr. Roosevelt's defeat. The voters were true to the real issues. But although the foremost American civil-service reformer was put into a position to effect a vast improvement in the public service of the State of New York, the conduct of officers and leaders of the Civil Service Reform League in opposing him was undoubtedly a serious blow to the cause, in so far, at least, as the ability of the league henceforth to promote that cause was concerned.

*Persecution
in Reform's
Sweet Name.*

Mr. Schurz worked against Colonel Roosevelt because he did not like the colonel's opinions as to the duty of the United States with respect to the results of the Spanish war. This might have furnished a reason for objecting to Mr. Roosevelt's election if he had been running for Congress. But his opinions on national policy had nothing to do with the practical duties that were to devolve upon him as the governor of the State of New York. This attitude toward Roosevelt on the part of Schurz and others involved a denial of the fundamental principle of the reform with which they are identified; for it is the basic doctrine of civil-service reform that a man's conscientious opinions about matters of politics or religion (not related to the office to which he aspires) should not be urged as a proper reason for keeping him out of public work for which he is in all respects fit. Mr. Roosevelt himself, as governor, when making selections for important State offices has never asked what were a candidate's opinions on the Philippine Islands, but has always asked about the candidate's fitness for the position he desired to fill in the employ of the State of New York. One is compelled to infer from the attitude of Mr. Schurz and others in their opposition to Mr. Roosevelt last fall that they are keeping quite too many hobbies in their

stable at the same time, and that they have been airing and exercising their anti-imperialism hobby at times very much to the neglect and detriment of their civil-service-reform hobby.

*No
Imperialist
Need Apply.*

Thus it is greatly to be feared that if Mr. Schurz, instead of Mr. Roosevelt, had been in the governor's chair, he would have made his anti-imperialism shibboleth a test for all the State offices, as, for example, the administration of the canal system or the management of the State prisons. This leads us up to the suggestion of a rather curious and instructive bit of parallel and contrast. We have



HON. CARL SCHURZ.

(President of the Civil Service Reform League.)

(From a newspaper caricature.)

to go back just two years to find Mr. Schurz and Mr. Gage both shining lights of civil-service reform, both beacons of the great cause of sound money, and both alike opposed to any interference on the part of the United States with the family trouble between Spain and Cuba. These two distinguished gentlemen were then as harmonious as possible. The logic of events forced us into a war with Spain. The administration was reluctant, but it faced the emergency, and it could not by any possible means avoid the responsibilities that accrued in consequence of a successful war. Mr. Gage, being in office, could do nothing else than deal with the situation as it actually was. Mr. Schurz, if he had been a member of the Cabinet, would undoubtedly have followed the same course of action and reasoning

that Mr. Gage followed. But being out of office, Mr. Schurz rode his anti-imperial hobby so furiously that he seemed to forget his civil-service-reform hobby and his sound-money hobby for the time being. And this, of course, explains the fruitless attacks upon Mr. Roosevelt last year, when the real question involved was purely that of good administration, and when Mr. Schurz ought by all means to have stabled the other hobbies, mounted the civil-service-reform nag, and gone bravely and gladly forth to the support of so staunch and knightly a reformer as Theodore Roosevelt. It is true that the injection of the odious Rough Rider element into the canvass last fall was a hard thing for the pro-Spanish sympathizers in the United States; but all this had no real bearing upon the essential issues, and did not excuse Mr. Schurz for mounting his war-horse (or rather, we should say, his "war-against-war" horse) instead of the civil-service-reform steed. That is his best mount.

*Merely a
Matter of Too
Many Hobbles
to Ride.*

But now to turn for a moment to the case of our friend Mr. Gage at Washington. The emergencies of war had entailed huge financial operations upon the Treasury Department. New taxes had to be collected and the business of disbursement became suddenly enlarged and complicated, with the result of making needful the appointment of a large number of additional officials of various grades. The situation could not be dealt with in an academic or a leisurely spirit. It was an exceptional time and one of emergency in the fullest sense of the word. The new internal revenue taxes had to be collected in a great number of districts from one ocean to the other, and it was manifestly impossible in many cases for the Secretary personally to see that the additional clerks were all taken on in conformity with those niceties of the civil-service-reform rules that are certainly desirable in ordinary times, and that ought also to be observed in times of emergency unless they stand in the way of getting the business done. It is possible that Mr. Gage found the civil-service-reform hobby a little too leisurely a steed for war-times and stabled him, therefore, to be brought out in the piping times of peace. Under these circumstances Mr. Schurz, who, irrespective of anti-imperialism, must perforce mount the civil-service-reform hobby for the purposes of the great annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform League, of which he is the head, finds it incumbent upon him to inquire into the manner of recent federal appointments. He catches his old friend Secretary Gage at the unlucky moment when Gage is too busy on his imperial war-horse to ride in the annual civil-serv-

ice-reform procession. It is all a question of times and seasons and of the relativity of things. Mr. Gage and Mr. Schurz are both of them sincere civil-service reformers, who have given plenty of evidence that they are to be trusted both in office and out of it. They are both of them, on the other hand, men of too much force and of too large caliber not to have strong convictions on more than one subject. Of the three men, Governor Roosevelt must be awarded the palm as the best civil-service reformer up to date. In war and in peace he is the living exponent of the principle of fair play and equality of opportunity that is the essence of the merit system.

A Conference on Political and Social Reform. The national conference for the discussion of social and political reforms, which assembled at Buffalo on June 28 and continued in session for about a week, was organized chiefly through the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Eltwed Pomeroy, who has for some years been identified, above all things, with the advocacy of the extension of the functions of government, or what is now more commonly called "public ownership." The people of Mr. Pomeroy's way of thinking believe that political reform lies in the direction of making democracy more effective through the employment of such methods as the initiative and the referendum. Many of them also believe in proportional representation. They perceive and accept the inevitability of the consolidation of productive capital, but they would substitute the organized community for the private corporation or "trust." This point of view was taken by Mr. N. O. Nelson, of St. Louis, who presided at the opening session; and a large number of speakers at that first session and throughout the conference gave adherence to the doctrine that the trust or industrial monopoly is the inevitable outcome of the competitive system, and that it would be fruitless to attempt to break up trusts with a view to going back to earlier conditions. There was a remarkably general concurrence, on the other hand, in the opinion that the trusts are but transitional phenomena, marking a stage in the evolution from private to public ownership of productive capital. Several prominent single-taxers who were in the conference stuck firmly, however, to their tenet that with municipal or public ownership of natural monopolies, and the full acceptance of the single tax on land, trusts would disappear, and the principal demands of economic reform would have been fulfilled. Many economic and social topics were discussed in detail, but it may be said in general that the trend of these discussions was wholly in the direction we have just indicated—in favor of more direct

democratic methods in government and of the coöperative commonwealth of the socialists as the ideal to be kept in view. The conference severely arraigned the Government's Philippine policy.

A New School of Economics and Politics. The most important result of the conference was the adoption of a plan to raise funds for the establishment of an independent school of politics and economics, to further the prevailing views of the gathering on such subjects as the municipal and governmental ownership of monopolies, the principles of the initiative and referendum, and so forth. It was proposed to provide \$20,000 a year for the expenses of such a school, and almost the requisite amount for the first year was subscribed by gentlemen attending the conference. This plan grew indirectly out of the action of the regents of the Agricultural College of Kansas in dismissing from the faculty the president, Mr. Will, and several professors, among them Dr. Bemis and Mr. Frank Parsons. These are all gentlemen of the highest character and of very exceptional attainments in political and economic science. They were installed a year or two ago under a board of regents controlled by the Populists. The Republicans now hold the balance of power in the board of regents, and they have seen fit to overhaul the faculty. It was, of course, their right to discharge and employ professors at their own sweet will; but one feels tempted to remark that this sort of performance is rather hard upon the students of the college in question. It is they who are the real victims of these intrusions of politics into educational administration. The ex-professors from Manhattan, Kan., were present at the Buffalo conference, and it is understood that they are to have a large part in the work of the new school of economics and politics. As we have already intimated, the Buffalo conference discussed the economic tendencies of the day with great force and interest, and it is to be regretted that if the war in the Philippines had to be discussed, the subject could not have been taken up in a distinct convention called for that purpose.

The Great Achievement of the Peace Conference. The conference at The Hague, which was assembled primarily to discuss disarmament, found itself gradually transformed into a congress for the establishment of an international tribunal for the settlement of disputes between nations by the orderly processes of law. In the present condition of international politics the disarmament project alone could have had scant results. But the creation of a world's high court of judicature is a magnificent affair, and it marks one of the great epochs in the



M. Jousse de Sillac, clerk of commission. Prof. Th. de Martens, Russia.
 Professor Lammasch, Austria. Baron de Staal, Russia.
 Professor Zorn, Germany. Count Nigra, Italy.
 M. Asser, Holland. Leon Bourgeois, France, chairman.
 Chevalier Descamps, Belgium. Sir Julian Pauncefote, England.
 Baron D'Estournelles, France, secretary. Frederick W. Hollis, United States.
 M. Odier, Switzerland.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE—THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION.

(In its meeting-room in the Salle des Freres, Bümenhof, Hague, where the treaty of Utrecht was negotiated in 1713).

progress of civilization. It was a happy thing, as matters have turned out, that President McKinley was persuaded to appoint a strong and influential delegation, and that it was decided in advance that American influence should be exerted chiefly in behalf of arbitration. The views of the two great English-speaking nations eventually came to be paramount in the conference. The results will not merely be embodied in resolutions and recommendations, but they will have been put into the shape of formal treaties, instructions to sign which were duly cabled from Washington to the chairman of the American delegation, the Hon. Andrew D. White, on July 18. We shall in due time present to our readers in a concise way the exact outcome of the work of the conference. America's participation will have been abundantly justified. We give herewith some very interesting comments which we have received from Mr. Stead, who has spent a season of intense journalistic activity at The Hague, where in a variety of ways

he has labored for the promotion of tangible results and with signal usefulness :

July 4
 as a
 World Date.

The day on which these lines are written is the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the declaration of American independence. It is being celebrated everywhere in the United States as the birthday of the republic. It is coming to be regarded outside the United States as one of the red-letter days of humanity. The international peace conference at The Hague, representing all the monarchies and all the empires of the Old World of Europe and the older world of Asia, to-day suspends its deliberations in order to celebrate the Fourth of July by going on pilgrimage to Delft to hear the American ambassador and first delegate, Mr. A. D. White, deliver an oration in praise of Grotius as he lays upon the tomb of the great international jurist a silver wreath, the homage of the American Government to the father of international law. It is a pleasant and suggestive incident, significant of much. The people that expelled monarchy from the New World are receiving the acclamations of mankind when in solemn but simple fashion they proclaim the sovereignty of international law before the representatives of all the monarchs of the continents of Europe and of Asia.

*The Old,
Old Story*

To recall the name of Grotius is in itself no mean service to mankind. Whether or not we agree with Mr. White in believing that his great work on "The Law of Peace and War" has done more for the happiness of mankind than any book not claiming to be inspired—Smith's "Wealth of Nations" not excepted—there is no doubt that the old Dutch jurist is one of those who have rendered signal service to the human race. To-day's ceremony at Delft is but the formal and public recognition by the representatives of all nations, races, religions, and tongues that the man whose mortal remains rest in the Nieuwe Kerke at Delft was one of the great benefactors of mankind. Two centuries ago he stood like a prophet on the mountain tops and saw the eastern sky crimson with the light of the coming day. He proclaimed the reign of law in the midst of an age when Europe reeked with the smoking havoc of the Thirty Years' War. And what was his reward? His generation gave him leisure to write his immortal work by clapping him into prison. Afterward it hunted him into exile. It is ever so. Grotius was in the true line of succession of the prophets of all ages. Now as in the seventeenth century—

Far in front the cross stands ready, and the crackling fagots burn,
While the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe return
To glean up the scattered ashes into History's golden urn.

*The
Perspective
of the Man in
the Street.*

"We see dimly in the present what is small and what is great." A bluebottle fly at the end of a telescope can conceal from the eye of the astronomer a galaxy of stars. Nothing is more certain than that the most important epoch-making things are never those which are most *en evidence*. They are usually invisible, always unnoticed. We marvel at the blindness of our predecessors who busied themselves about pompous trifles which have long been swept into the dust-heap of oblivion, and imagine that we at least have keener eyes and truer appreciation of the comparative importance of things. But at The Hague the other day there arrived a letter from the director of one of the best news agencies, ordering the curtailing of the reports from the peace conference. "No one in London," so ran the missive, "cares for anything at present but the news from the Transvaal and the latest scores of the test matches with the Australians." Yet the peace conference was engaged in founding what every one admits to be the most important of all international institutions. It was busy creating at last, at the close of nineteen centuries of nominal Christianity, a court which would at least give the nations a chance of appealing in their disputes to some other judgment-seat than that of the god of war. But what does the man in the street care for such things? Nothing, and less than nothing. He never did and he probably never will. He does not think. He only feels. And he does not understand.

*Building More
Wisely Than
They Knew.*

Apart from the intrinsic usefulness of the work which is being done by the peace conference, there is one aspect of its proceedings which deserves special mention. Far more important than anything which men do is the evidence which their deeds from time to time afford that there is behind them, and over them, and working through them, a Power that is mightier and wiser than

they. The extraordinary manner in which the conference has been led, by a way it knew not of, to evolve a high court of justice among the nations is calculated to confirm the faith of the doubting in the reality of the "stream of tendency not ourselves which makes for righteousness." When the delegates met at The Hague on May 18, few of them, possibly none of them, believed that they had come on anything but a fool's errand. They said frankly that they did not believe anything would come of it. But after six weeks they see, even the most skeptical, that great things are coming of it—whereof they are glad. The codification of the laws of war is an achievement of which any conference might be proud, and it is very satisfactory that at last—after thirty years—the beneficent rules of the Geneva Convention are now to be extended to naval warfare. But these provisions for regulating war or for rendering its sufferings less acute are trivial compared with the measures taken to diminish the danger of the outbreak of war and to provide for the administration of a system of international law. If twelve months ago any one had predicted that the representatives of all the governments would be employed for two months in elaborating a court and code for the universal establishment of a system of arbitration among nations, he would have been derided as the idlest of dreamers. But this strange thing is coming to pass before our eyes.

*The
Master Builder
and
His Tools.*

And the strangest part of it all is that the very men who have been employed as instruments in the building of this temple of international justice did not know when they arrived at The Hague what task they were to be engaged in. The Master Builder, in his wisdom, did not unfold to his artificers the plan on which they were to build. They came imagining that they were to do one thing; they remained to do another. There was nothing about arbitration in the Czar's rescript. Many of the delegates openly scoffed at the idea of an international court. One of the most powerful of the potentates represented was known to be frankly opposed to the idea of arbitration as involving a curtailment of his divine right of sovereignty. His representative, even down to the end of last month, sneered at the whole thing as a farce. Yet this composite, heterogeneous conglomerate of representatives from all nations near and far, moved as if by some constraining impulse, has done the very thing which the most sanguine optimists among us would have declared to be far beyond the reach of this generation. It is such things as this which made Cromwell continually burst out into quotations from the Hebrew seers and marvel at the blindness of those who do not or will not see the presence and the potency of One who is wiser and mightier than they.

*Germany's
Contribution.*

"Surely the wrath of man shall praise Him: the remainder of wrath will He restrain." The familiar text was quoted the other day by a delegate who, least of all, can be accused of sympathy with superstition. He applied it to explain how it was that the opposition of Germany, which for a full fortnight delayed the deliberations of the conference, had, in an altogether unexpected manner, tended to enhance the importance of the arbitration court. The scheme as originally drafted provided that arbitration should be obligatory in the case of disputes arising out of differences in interpreting the clauses in a dozen international conventions.

Germany took so strong a stand against making arbitration obligatory in any disputes that this clause has been dropped. If it had remained it would more or less have associated the functions of the court with the adjudication of twopenny-halfpenny disputes about the interpretation of conventions. By its removal the true function of the arbitral court as a judicial body, created by international authority for the settlement of international disputes which might endanger international peace, comes into clear prominence. And in securing the removal of the obscuring veil, Germany, little as she dreamed of helping the good cause, has perhaps contributed as much as any more willing helper to the triumph of arbitration.

*The
Compulsion
to
Arbitrate.*

The cynic and the skeptic declare that a court of arbitration, recourse to which is purely optional, and which has no armies at its back to enforce its decisions, is a mere castle in the air. But as some one said the other day to Count Münster when he was belittling the scheme, "It is your task to create the tribunal; it will be ours to see that it is used." The compulsion which will drive the nations to arbitrate instead of fighting will be not the less potent because it can be embodied in no treaty. The popular pressure upon every government not to fight until it has at least tried what can be done by arbitration will be irresistible. The case of the Transvaal is complicated by the dispute about suzerainty; but does any one doubt for a moment that if that had not been in the way public opinion in Britain would have peremptorily insisted upon utilizing the new tribunal for purposes of investigation if not of decision? The dispute about the Alaskan boundary, which is still unsettled, is one of those questions which will go almost of themselves before the tribunal that is being established at The Hague. Nor is it only public opinion within the disputing countries which will secure a reference to the tribunal. The opinion of neutrals is annually becoming more potent on questions of peace and war. We may depend upon it that any government that in the future proposes to fight before arbitrating will have to face, first, an immense opposition within its own borders, and then the unanimous condemnation of the whole civilized world.

*The Future
of
Armaments.*

Disarmament will be reached through arbitration. Mars was tolerated as chief justice of Christendom only because hitherto mankind had to choose between his arbitrament and none. The creation of a tribunal, which the Germans insist must be called a court, where impartial judges will hear the evidence and decide each case upon its merits, affords the opportunity for which the slowly evolved moral sense of mankind has been waiting. It is, perhaps, as well that the conference put its foot down heavily upon all efforts to make war more economical, more humane, and less deadly. War and arbitration are two competing rivals for the business of settling international disputes. War is every day becoming more heavily handicapped by the intolerable cost of the procedure and the unwieldy size of its instruments. War on a great scale may not be quite as impossible as M. Bloch argues, but there is no doubt that it tends to become more and more ruinous and more and more difficult every year. The shrinkage of the world, the growing intercommunication of states, the immense complexity of human society, all tend

irresistibly to make some other system of settling disputes than war a first necessity of the modern state. When that system has proved itself armies will continue to exist. But they will only be used after the sanction of the tribunal is asked and obtained for the vindication of law, or the maintenance of order, or the destruction of some lawless state that refuses to submit to the universal rule.

*The
Venezuelan
Arbitration.*

Last month has witnessed not merely the fashioning of a court of arbitration open to all nations; it has witnessed the opening of the Anglo-American court of arbitration at Paris which is to decide the vexed question of the right of title to 669,000 square miles of possibly auriferous territory in dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana. M. Martens spends half his time in presiding over the court in Paris and half in discussing the details of the proposed general court at The Hague. Sir Richard Webster is now in the midst of a sixteen days' speech setting forth the British view of the case. Ex-President Harrison will take at least as long to reply on behalf of Venezuela. Then Sir Robert Reid will have his turn and another American will follow. It is very prosaic, no doubt, and very sensible, and no one in the Old World or the New pays a scrap of attention to the court and its orators. How different it would have been if, instead of arguing it out quietly in a court of arbitration, armies and navies had been set in motion and thousands of men had been slaughtered! Then the whole world and all the world's newspapers would have been full of the controversy—for nothing interests the living so much as the taking of life. Bloodshed and slaughter are the greatest advertisers in the world. But probably the ends of justice will be better attained by M. Martens and his colleagues, with the aid of long-winded Websters and Harrisons, than by all the Queen's horses and all the Queen's men arrayed for mutual slaughter.

*Recuperation
in France.*

The French republic shows a power of recuperation that must be very disappointing to those who have for several years past been so confidently and zealously predicting its early overthrow. The influence of France at The Hague conference has been honorable and excellent, and the French representative, M. Bourgeois, has rendered very valuable services on the arbitration committee. Meanwhile the exchange of courtesies between France and Germany has been very much more marked during the past few weeks than at any time before for about thirty years. The most conspicuous evidence of this better feeling was contained in the visit paid by Emperor William to the French training ship *Iphigénie* at Bergen, Norway, and the exchange of complimentary telegrams between the Emperor and President Loubet. The incident came at a good time, because it helped to dispose altogether of the idea that the new trial of Dreyfus might involve the disclosure of matters calculated to cause a rupture between Germany and France. The actual deliverance of Dreyfus from his dungeon on

Devil's Island and his return to French soil for the formality of a new trial has given a great object-lesson to everybody in Europe on the inherent strength that lies in a righteous cause where at first the difficulties seem insurmountable.

The French Cabinet.

The cabinet crisis was successfully passed by the formation of a ministry under Senator Waldeck-Rousseau. The sensational feature of this new cabinet was the appointment of General de Galliffet as minister of war. This iron-fisted old veteran, although on the retired list, has always maintained an immense prestige in army circles. He belongs by natural affiliation to the monarchical elements, but he has come over in good faith to the support of the republic, the maintenance of law, and the sound principle that the army must submit to the civil authority. Galliffet has always been called "the assassin" by the socialists because of his relentless and bloody suppression of the commune twenty-eight years ago. Yet he sits in Waldeck-Rousseau's cabinet with two socialists, as well as men of every other political complexion. It was the purpose of President Loubet and the new premier to make up a cabinet that would wholly disregard party lines in the endeavor to crush out the opposition to the republic, and especially to finish up the Dreyfus affair, depose such marplots of the army as General Pellieux and General Zurlinden, and restore a normal condition of things to the country. The cabinet now bids fair to accomplish this programme. The new Dreyfus court-martial is expected to begin on August 11.

A Clearing Sky in South Africa.

President Krüger, without meeting the full demands of Mr. Chamberlain as British colonial secretary and Sir Alfred Milner as British commissioner in South Africa, has induced the Volksraad, or Parliament, of the Transvaal to make great modifications in the present naturalization laws. The British Government is said to be inclined to accept the compromise. At least, it is certain enough that although military preparations on the part of England have not ceased, there will be no war between England and the Transvaal. There may have been reason enough for vigorous diplomatic argument; but there was not the shadow of an excuse for the making of war against the South African republic. Such a war as Mr. Chamberlain seemed to be endeavoring to bring about would have had the severe



GENERAL DE GALLIFFET.

condemnation of the public opinion of all the world outside the British empire, and it would probably have been condemned by more than half of the thoughtful subjects of Queen Victoria. Certainly the Queen's own influence must have been decisively against hostilities. Last month, by the way, she showed much courtesy to American women attending the women's congress in London, of which Mrs. May Wright Sewall succeeds Lady Aberdeen as president.



Photo by Clinedinst.

Prof. Emory R. Johnson. George S. Morrison. Rear Admiral J. G. Walker. Col. Peter C. Hains. Lieut.-Col. O. H. Ernst.
William H. Burr. Ex-Senator Pasco. Alfred Noble. Prof. L. M. Haupt.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION IN SESSION AT WASHINGTON.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From June 19 to July 20, 1899.)

THE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

June 19.—A battalion of the Fourth Infantry, leaving Imus to reconnoiter toward Perez das Marinas, is attacked in the rear by natives at first appearing friendly; 5 Americans are killed and 23 wounded; the rebel loss is heavy; General Wheaton and staff, with another battalion, reënforce the troops attacked, and later a third battalion is ordered to the front.

June 20.—General Wheaton's troops take Perez das Marinas without opposition....Rear Admiral Watson arrives at Manila and takes command of the American naval forces there.

June 21.—General Wheaton returns to Imus.

June 27.—American artillery bombard and destroy Filipino blockhouses about two miles north of San Fernando; the rebels make no resistance.

June 30.—The insurgents make an attack on the American outposts at San Fernando, but are repulsed by the Seventeenth and Twelfth Infantry and the Iowa volunteers; 1 man is killed and 4 wounded in the Seventeenth Infantry.

July 1.—The First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry and Batteries A and B of the Utah Artillery sail for home, having seen a year's service in the Philippines.

July 6.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler is ordered to report to General Otis for duty in the Philippines.

July 10.—American soldiers in Luzon suffer great discomfort as a result of recent heavy rains; the Thirtieth Infantry, at Pasay, is almost surrounded by water.

July 11.—A party of American troops of the Fourth Cavalry patrolling Lake Laguna de Bay drive back 500 insurgents intrenched near the south shore of the lake.

July 17.—American newspaper correspondents at Manila protest against the censorship there.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

June 23.—Secretary Alger announces his candidacy for the Senate.

June 27.—After four days of fruitless balloting Kentucky Democrats nominate William Goebel for governor.

June 29.—The mayor of Muskegon, Mich., is assassinated by a disappointed office-seeker.

July 4.—Ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, addresses Tammany Hall on behalf of Bryan and free silver for 1900.

July 5.—The Michigan Supreme Court declares the law providing for municipal purchase of the Detroit street-railroad systems unconstitutional.

July 7.—The Ohio Association of Democratic Clubs is organized to work for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896 and the renomination of William Jennings Bryan in 1900.

July 10.—President McKinley appoints many officers for the new volunteer regiments.

July 11.—At Concord, N. H., the United States Civil Service Commission begins a hearing of charges against Senator Gallinger....The protection of the American flag is extended to vessels owned by residents of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

July 12.—Governor-General Brooke signs the decree abolishing the *incomunicado* system of imprisonment in Cuba....Col. Alfred E. Bates is appointed paymaster-general of the army, to succeed Gen. Asa B. Carey, retired.

July 13.—Kentucky Republicans nominate Attorney-General W. S. Taylor for governor.

July 19.—Gen. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, resigns office.

July 20.—The Democratic National Committee meets in Chicago.



THE MILITARY PRISON AT RENNES.
(Where Dreyfus awaits retrial.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

June 19.—The German chancellor introduces in the Reichstag a bill for the protection of labor contracts.

June 20.—The referendum on Australian federation is taken in New South Wales, and the returns show a large majority in favor of the measure.

June 22.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau succeeds in forming a French coalition ministry, with General de Galliffet as minister of war and M. Millerand minister of commerce.... The Tasmanian House of Assembly passes an Australian federal enabling act.... The German Reichstag adjourns, after refusing by a large majority to refer the strike bill to a committee.... Lord Tennyson opens the South Australian Parliament.

June 24.—A committee of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce decides to protest against the budget.

June 26.—A ministerial declaration in France is approved by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

June 27.—The French Chamber of Deputies rejects a proposal of M. Déroulède to revise the constitution by a vote of 379 to 70.

June 28.—The public-safety bill in the Italian Parliament is referred to committee.

June 29.—The Victorian Legislative Assembly passes an Australian federal enabling act.... In Belgium there are great demonstrations against the government's electoral reform bill.

June 30.—The Belgian Chamber adjourns.

July 1.—Captain Dreyfus is landed from the French cruiser *Sfax* and transferred to the military prison at Rennes.

July 3.—After ratifying the terms of the treaty of peace with the United States, the Spanish Senate adjourns.... The South African Raad adopts a proposal for additional membership.

July 4.—In the Belgian Chamber the supporters of the government and the opposition enter into an agreement referring the electoral bills to a committee representing all parties.... The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 338 to 186, sustains the premier's refusal to debate the government's intention concerning the wages of workmen and the hours of labor; the Parliament is then prorogued.

July 6.—An unsuccessful attempt is made to assassinate ex-King Milan of Serbia in Belgrade.... The British House of Commons adopts the Lords' amendment to the London government bill excluding women from membership in the county council.

July 8.—After an all-day secret session the Transvaal Volksraad appoints a committee of five to draft a bill for franchise reform.

July 10.—Martial law is declared throughout the department of Belgrade, Serbia.

July 11.—The British House of Lords passes second reading of the bill requiring shopkeepers to provide seats for their employees by a vote of 73 to 28; Lord Salisbury speaks and votes against the measure.... The Czar of Russia declares his brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrowitch, heir to the throne, as successor to the Grand Duke George, deceased.

July 13.—The British House of Commons passes the tithe rent charge rating bill.... The Spanish cabinet accepts the offer of the Queen Regent of 2,000,000 pesetas from the civil list.

July 14.—The Transvaal Volksraad adopts the first two sections of the franchise bill.

July 18.—The Transvaal Volksraad adopts the bill providing for a seven-year retroactive franchise.

July 19.—The Transvaal Volksraad adopts additional provisions of the franchise bill, permitting the sons of Uitlanders to be naturalized at sixteen and to obtain the franchise five years later.... In the Bavarian elections the Clericals win a majority in the Chamber.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

June 19.—Baron von Bülow defines Germany's Samoan policy in the Reichstag.

June 21.—Sir Richard Webster begins the presentation of Great Britain's case before the Venezuelan arbitration tribunal at Washington.... The bill for settling commercial arrangements between Great Britain and Germany is read a third time in the Reichstag.

June 24.—The Queen Regent of Spain signs the bill for the cession to Germany of the Caroline Islands.

June 27.—A reciprocity treaty relating to the British colony of Bermuda is concluded at Washington.... Ambassador Choate has a conference with Lord Salisbury on the Alaskan boundary question.

July 1.—A reciprocity treaty with Jamaica is concluded at Washington.

July 3.—Negotiations for a Franco-American reciprocity treaty are resumed at Washington.

July 6.—Spanish commissioners secure the release of the Spanish prisoners remaining in the hands of the insurgent Filipinos.

July 10.—The United States Government declines to submit to arbitration claims for damages for deaths of Austro-Hungarian subjects in the miners' riots at Hazleton.

July 13.—Sir Richard Webster concludes his argu-

ment of Great Britain's case before the Venezuelan arbitration tribunal.

July 14.—The United States Government takes steps to secure from China the continuance of railroad concessions granted to Americans.

July 17.—Herr von Schwartzstein, the German ambassador to the United States *pro tem.*, is presented to President McKinley.

July 19.—The Indian Government annexes Nushki, in Beluchistan, paying an annual rental to the Khan of Kelot.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

June 20.—The revised Geneva rules for naval warfare are ratified by the full conference after discussion.

June 21.—The sub-committee on arbitration sits; it considers, amends, and approves the scheme for a permanent tribunal.

June 22.—Commission No. 1 sits; reports of its sub-committees are considered; the United States delegates point out the unreasonableness of forbidding the use of asphyxiating gas while allowing submarine torpedo-boats, but are outvoted, as are also the British and United States delegates on the dum-dum bullet.

June 23.—Commission No. 1 again sits, and the Russian proposals for restraining the increase of armaments are submitted to it; the question of the suppression of submarine boats and rams is put to vote, but not carried; Russia does not vote.

June 24.—The Russian delegates submit to the conference the text of a proposal for the limitation of naval armaments; the United States a statement on the subject of the exemption from capture of private property at sea.

June 26.—Commission No. 1 sits and discusses the Russian proposals for the restriction of naval and military armaments; the German military delegate, Colonel von Schwarzhoff, strongly opposes the Russian military proposals; the committee on arbitration meets under the presidency of M. Bourgeois; the proposals for a permanent arbitration tribunal are approved.

June 28.—The United States delegates, in a letter to M. de Staal, demand that the exemption of private property at sea in time of war be discussed at the conference.

June 30.—Commission No. 1 sits; a motion is adopted, without being put to vote, declaring the restriction of armaments, even for five years, difficult, the Russian scheme impracticable, but affirming that a limitation of armaments is desirable for the moral and material welfare of humanity.

July 3.—The drafting committee passes to second reading Sir Julian Pauncefote's proposals on arbitration; some amendments are made.

July 5.—The conference unanimously agrees to consider the American proposals for the exemption of private property at sea.

July 7.—The draft of the proposed convention providing for a court of arbitration is submitted to the conference, which adjourns to July 17 to enable the delegates to consult their governments.

July 17.—At a meeting of Commission No. 3 the American proposal for revision of arbitration awards is adopted with some modification.

July 19.—At a meeting of Commission No. 3 the Roumanian, Grecian, and Servian delegates jointly move the suppression of the articles relating to international

courts of inquiry; the articles finally pass second reading.

July 20.—Commission No. 3 adopts 34 of the articles relating to arbitration.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

June 22.—The Dominion Steel and Smelting Company, with a capital stock of \$20,000,000, is formed in Montreal, Can.

June 23.—Striking street-railroad employees in Cleveland accept the company's proposition and return to work.

June 24.—Governor Roosevelt attends a reunion of the Rough Riders at Las Vegas, N. M.

June 26.—The International Council of Women is opened in London... A severe shock of earthquake is felt in Connecticut.

June 27.—In the intercollegiate rowing race at Poughkeepsie Pennsylvania is first, Wisconsin second, Cornell third, and Columbia last.

June 29.—Harvard wins from Yale in the New London boat-races.

June 30.—The Boston & Albany Railroad is leased by the New York Central for 999 years... Charles M. Murphy rides a mile in 57 4-5 seconds on a bicycle, paced by a Long Island Railroad engine.

July 5.—The annual convention of the Society of Christian Endeavor meets in Detroit... Great loss of life and destruction of property are reported to have resulted from the floods on the Brazos River, Texas.

July 6.—The American yacht *Columbia* wins from



THE MEETING OF PRESIDENT KRUGER AND SIR ALFRED MILNER AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

Defender in a trial race over a triangular course of thirty miles.

July 11.—The National Educational Association meets at Los Angeles, Cal....The steamship *Paris*, of the American Line, is hauled off the rocks near Falmouth, Eng.

July 12.—General Wood quarantines the city of Santiago de Cuba; other vigorous measures are taken to check the spread of yellow fever.

July 15.—Firemen in most of the Fall River cotton mills go on strike.

July 17.—Some bloodshed results from a strike among the Brooklyn street-railroad employees.

July 18.—*Shamrock*, challenger for the *America's* cup, defeats *Britannia* in a race of forty miles....Gold dust valued at \$6,000,000 arrives at Seattle, Wash., from Alaska.

July 19.—An effort to induce a strike among the employees of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in New York City results in failure.

July 20.—The Epworth League national convention meets in Indianapolis.

OBITUARY.

June 19.—Representative Lorenzo Danford, of Ohio, 70.

June 23.—Henry B. Plant, of the Plant system of railroads and steamboat lines, 80....John G. Moore, the well-known financier, 52....Thomas J. Semmes, a prominent New Orleans lawyer, 75....William W. L. Voorhis, the law book publisher, 80.

June 24.—Ex-Congressman Smedley Darlington, of Pennsylvania, 72....The dowager Queen Kapiolani, widow of King Kalakaua of Hawaii, 65.

June 25.—Prof. Samuel Harris, of the Yale Theological Seminary, 85....Cardinal Count Francis Schoenborn, Archbishop of Prague, 55.

June 27.—Michael A. Rorke, one of the oldest practicing lawyers of Chicago, 76....Gen. Tomaso Herrera, a prominent politician of Colombia, 62.

June 29.—Daniel F. Tiemann, the oldest living ex-mayor of New York City, 94.

June 30.—Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, novelist, 80.

July 1.—Charles Victor Cherbuliez, French novelist and critic, 70.

July 2.—Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. A., 79.

July 5.—Bishop John Philip Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 73....Justice David Lyman Foltz, of the New York Supreme Court, 63....Sir Alexander Armstrong, arctic explorer, 80.

July 6.—Robert Bonner, the New York publisher, 75 (see page 161)....Ex-Gov. John Peter Richardson, of South Carolina, 69.

July 7.—George W. Julian, of Indiana, the anti-slavery leader, 82.



THE LATE HENRY B. PLANT.

July 8.—Dr. Nathanael Greene, of Rhode Island, 90.

July 10.—The Grand Duke George, brother of the Czar of Russia and heir to the throne, 28....Dr. Henri von Achenbach, Prussian statesman, 70.

July 11.—Albert Grévy, brother of the late President of France, 75.

July 15.—William Bullock Ives, Canadian statesman, 58....Chief Justice Walbridge Abner Field, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, 66.

July 16.—Col. William Preston Johnston, president of Tulane University, New Orleans, 68.

July 17.—Arthur A. Libby, one of the pioneers in the beef-packing industry in Chicago, 68.

July 18.—Horatio Alger, famous writer of stories for boys, 65.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE following conventions and gatherings have been announced for the present month: American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Columbus, Ohio, beginning August 21; American Bar Association, at Buffalo, N. Y., on August 28-30; General Conference for Christian Workers, at East Northfield, Mass., from August 2 to August 20; Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, at Chicago, on August 9-12; the national convention of Railroad Commissioners, at Denver, on August 10; International Typographical Union, at Detroit, on August 14; League of American Wheelmen, at Boston, on August 14-19; the International Cyclists' Association, at Montreal, Can., on August 7-12; the National Bundes-Kriegerfest, at Chicago, on August 13; the Union Veterans' Union, at Des Moines, Iowa, on August 21-23; and the Ameri-

can Chemical Society, at New York City, on August 21.

The Pan-Presbyterian Alliance will meet in Washington, D. C., on September 27; the national convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will be held at Columbus, Ohio, on October 19-23; the National Irrigation Congress has been called to meet at Missoula, Mont., on September 25-27; and the National Municipal League announces a convention at Columbus, Ohio, on November 15-17.

In the notes on forthcoming events in our July number it was inadvertently stated that the national reunion of the Blue and Gray would occur at Indianapolis on October 10-13. This reunion will not be held at Indianapolis, but at Evansville, Ind., on the dates above given.

RECENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



ALGER AND PINGREE.

The usual game—and the honest farmer, as usual, is fooled again.—From the *Journal* (New York).



UNCLE SAM: "You may mean well, Willie, but you are weak, and we can't hire you again unless you drop that Alger boy."—From *Life* (New York).

Governor Roosevelt as the man for the emergency, and in his cartoon on this page he evidently had in mind the proverb that "coming events cast their shadows before." But in this case "the wish was father to the thought ;" for the governor will stay at Albany.

THE cartoonists of America have had many a fling at General Alger. This department of the REVIEW has preferred never to include their more bitter attacks in its selections. Regular readers well understand, of course, that caricature as reproduced in these pages is not meant to enforce the editorial opinions of the magazine, but rather to show the various drifts and currents of sentiment in different parties and sections. Mr. Alger goes out of the Cabinet ostensibly on account of his political alliance with Governor Pingree, but really, of course, because the press of the country—with the cartoonists in front on the fighting line—made the reorganization of the War Department absolutely necessary if the administration would keep its hold upon the country. The cartoonist of the *Herald* has regarded



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY: "What's your hurry, Alger? Here's your hat."
From the *Herald* (New York).



UNCLE SAM: "So I see."
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

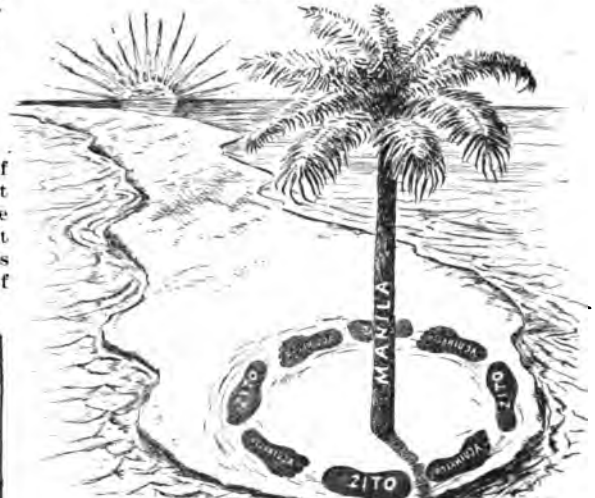
The Philippine situation, apropos of the criticisms of General Otis and the rebellion of the correspondents at Manila, has been reflected in numerous cartoons, some of which are reproduced on this page. Having got rid of the military head at Washington, the cartoonists are clearly determined to force a change in the chief command at Manila.



FOURTH OF JULY IN THE PHILIPPINES.
From the *Evening Post* (San Francisco).



STANDING BY THE PRESIDENT.
From the *World* (New York).



ROUND AND ROUND AND ROUND.
From the *World* (New York).



"BUT HOW ABOUT MY BOYS?"
From the *World* (New York).

No cartoonist in America has so keen a sense of humor as Mr. Davenport, of the *Journal*; but he is even more the satirist than the humorist, and his thrusts are often too savage for amusement. Two of his drawings reproduced on this page, however, are quite permissible. The sextette of United States Senators loitering in London this summer has struck Mr. Davenport in his sense of the ludicrous. Poor John Bull holds his hands on his pockets and evidently fears the worst. The six American statesmen are Hanna, Hoar, Spooner, Wolcott, Jones, and Lodge. Another *Journal* cartoonist, Mr. Leon Barrett, refers in a pardonably jocose way to the fact that there has just been born to the Czar and Czarina a third little daughter. Why, indeed, shouldn't the Czar want peace with all the world under such circumstances? Mr. Davenport's farewell to the horse is anticipatory by at least one season.



UNITED STATES SENATORS IN ENGLAND RESENT A LIBEL BY THE LONDON PRESS.
From the *Journal* (New York).



WHY THE CZAR IS SO ANXIOUS FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE.
From the *Journal* (New York).



PASSING OF THE HORSE.
From the *Journal* (New York).



THE "ANGEL OF PEACE" AT WORK.

From *Neue Glühlichter* (Berlin).

THE NEWEST ILLUSION—IN THE SPECIALISTS' THEATER AT THE HAGUE.

Universal Peace, which really lies dead, appears nevertheless as if it lived, by means of a peculiar reflection.

From *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

THE CHAIRMAN.

A German view of the peace conference.—From *Ulk* (Berlin).

The German press has been almost brutally skeptical from the very beginning in its treatment of the peace conference at The Hague. The four cartoons on this page are from four different German papers, and they show what has been almost the universal spirit both of the daily and of the illustrated weekly journalism of the German empire.

The cartoons on the opposite page show an equally strong prejudice on the part of the English against poor old Paul Krüger, president of the Transvaal. The bitterness of the English press toward Krüger has not been a pleasant thing to contemplate. It has been the ugliest exhibition of English bullying that the world has seen in a long time. It has lacked humor, just as it has lacked moral principle. But a kindlier view will yet prevail.



SCENE AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

"Halt! Who goes there?"

"Peace."

"Back; you are not wanted."

From *Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



A DARK RABBIT IN A LOOSE BRIER-PATCH.

Brer Rabbit (Krüger) wonders what Brer Fox (Chamberlain) gwine ter do now.—From *Picture-Politics* (London).



THE CATERPILLAR THAT WON'T.

The farmers in one of the Eastern States of America have found out that if they blow horns and trumpets under their fruit-trees the caterpillars tumble to the ground and can be destroyed with ease. Mr. Chamberlain wishes he could do the same with the Oom Caterpillar, which declines to tumble.—From the *Westminster Budget*.



A SITUATION THAT MAY TURN OUT "BAD FOR THE OOM."
From *Judy* (London).



IN THE GLOAMING.

"Have a care, Paulus, or the wind will blow your light out."
From *Judy* (London).



KRUGER'S STUBBORNNESS BRITANNIA'S DIFFICULTY.
"The Boers by their stubbornness have made it difficult to keep back the dogs of war."—*Daily Paper*.
From the *South African Review*.



A STORM WARNING.

OOM PAUL: "I was hoping to have a spell of fine weather—but I don't like the look of this sky."—From the *Weekly Mercury* (Birmingham).



AT DEVIL'S ISLAND.

THE MASTER OF THE ISLAND: "They take away one captain from me; but look here, a whole handful of generals! Oh, after all the arrangement is not so bad."
From *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).



A DUTCH VIEW.

The present condition of the French general staff.
From *Amsterdamer*.



THE LAST PHASE OF THE DREYFUS CASE.
Justice takes Dreyfus into her car.—From *Amsterdamer*.



THE FATE OF PATY DE CLAM.

FRANCE: "A stone has been rolled off my heart now that this fellow has been swept out."—From *Nebelspalter* (Zürich).



TOWARD FREEDOM.

MADAME LA RÉPUBLIQUE: "Welcome, M. le Capitaine. Let me hope that I may soon return you your sword."
From *Punch* (London).

ROBERT BONNER.

BY E. J. EDWARDS.

SOMETIMES when friends of Robert Bonner, especially those who had themselves some experience in the printer's trade, discussed his characteristics, they likened him in some of them to Franklin and in others to Horace Greeley, and in still others to Thurlow Weed. All of these, like Bonner, began their careers as printers' devils and became expert at "sticking type." None of them ever matched his for many years unmatched exploit of setting 25,500 ems of solid type in 20 hours and 28 minutes, although Greeley in his younger days could handle a composing stick with facility, and Thurlow Weed used to be fond of boasting of some of his early exploits in the printing office in Utica where he learned his trade.

Robert Bonner had Franklin's preëminent quality, which cannot be better described than to call it a wonderful power of common sense. He was as practical as Franklin, in some things looked, as Franklin always did, to the material end, and had all of that philosopher's power of concentration and capacity for industry that never knows weariness. He was not as broad a man as Franklin, who covered the whole field of human activity, political and scientific, and he seemed to find little of that fascination in attempting to penetrate the mysteries of science and of natural laws which Franklin discovered in such efforts. And although in a very quiet way and with a manner that was almost shy he took personal interest in politics, believing that he had a duty of that kind to perform, nevertheless he had no appreciation of that sense of fame or power which the holding of office gives, nor had he any care to use an influence that his strong personality and great wealth gave him, outside of three fields with which he was identified, his newspaper work, his horses, and his church.

Like Thurlow Weed, Robert Bonner had a marvelous capacity for influencing the opinions of others. It has been said of Weed that he was sometimes a political hypnotist, and that could he but get into the presence of any man, however obstinate or unfriendly, he would in a little while persuade that man to his own thinking. It is the power of a leader in politics and in business, and Bonner had it in such measure as explains in no small degree not only his business successes, but his conquests of reluctant men like Edward Everett, Bishop Clarke, and others who

did not deem it a wholly appropriate thing that they should appear as contributors to a newspaper that purveyed tales that were not deemed high literature.

Bonner also had Greeley's fine philosophy, although he utilized this gift wholly to make his business undertaking a complete success, whereas Greeley made it serve a political passion that was not content with the vast influence he gained, but sought all his life for the more complete expression of power which he found in high office-holding.

Robert Bonner was a farmer's son, and at fifteen had no apparent career before him other than



ROBERT E. BONNER AT THE AGE OF SEVENTY-ONE.

that which was open to any farmer's lad who lived in the north of Ireland. As we know the story of his life now, it cannot be doubted that had he remained a Scotch-Irishman in environment, as he was in many of his traits, all his life,

he would have succeeded in the north of Ireland with a success proportionate, according to the measure of opportunity, to that which he obtained in the United States. The chance that a relative who lived on a farm not far from the home of the ancestors of General Grant, near Hartford, Conn., had prospered and had urged an older brother to come out to America and share his prosperity, brought Robert Bonner also to the United States in 1839 when he was only fifteen years of age. It so happened that at the very time he reached his uncle's farm a printer's devil was wanted in the office of the *Hartford Courant*, then as now the influential and representative journal of Connecticut. His employers speedily discovered the man that was in the boy. He never grudged his time. He seemed hungry not only for work, but for opportunity. He, with a defter hand than any printer's devil employed in that office up to that day, finished his daily round of menial duties, and then using his eyes and stealing moments—not from his employers, but from his own fairly earned leisure—he slyly “stuck type,” and before they knew it he was a compositor. Like all printers' apprentices of that day, he was able to lay down his composing stick, trot over to the imposing stone, lock the forms, put them on the press, and either feed the press or run it. And in four years' time he was a perfectly equipped printer. He learned his trade quicker than Weed did, although Weed's difficulties were far greater than those Bonner experienced. He took to printer's ink and type as Greeley did and was as fond of the smell of ink as Franklin himself was all his life.

In these four years Bonner had shown, first, great industry; second, absolute faithfulness; next, an honorable ambition; beyond that, keen judgment and, to his own surprise, some facility with the pen. He wrote, not the nervous, vigorous English that was characteristic of Greeley even in his apprentice days, but correctly, lucidly, and always entertainingly. And in these early writings of his Bonner revealed that subtle intuition afterward so finely exercised in the conduct of the *Ledger* which made it possible for him to judge not so much the taste of the cultured as that of the plain people. His little writings of that apprentice day appealed to “every-day folk” as the stories he bought afterward appealed to that great body of the people which is not of the ultra-refined or highly cultivated sect nor of the depraved and ignorant element.

Bonner must have had some purpose, unconscious or acknowledged, when he came to New York in 1844 and took place as proofreader and as assistant foreman on the *Evening Mirror*. By

that step he brought himself into touch with men who were the leaders of literary life in New York, one of whom was the great dandy of literature as he was the pet of society, N. P. Willis. Bonner could not have dreamed when he first met Willis that not many years would pass before he would be tempting successfully the famous sister of Willis, “Fanny Fern” (Mrs. James Parton in private life), to write for him a



MR. BONNER AT FORTY-FIVE.

story ten columns in length for which she would receive \$1,000.

In all this, however, Mr. Bonner was simply working out what his intuition had well taught him correct and skillful advertising could do. He not only made the market rates for tales and poems and sketches far higher than they had ever been, but he also taught the advertisers wherever the English tongue is spoken a lesson of which in this day we have seen the finest fruits. Bonner undoubtedly was the most expert advertiser of his time, and no man was ever a more honest one than he. His theory was to catch the eye, to impress the mind, to do it by iteration and reiteration, by tricks of type, by unexpected or marvelous things, as for instance, the



ROBERT BONNER, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

TERMS OF THE LEDGER, \$2.00 per annum; two copies, for \$3.00; payable invariably in advance.

NO SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN FOR A LESS PERIOD THAN ONE YEAR.

NEW VOLUME! NEW STORY! NEW TYPE!

With our next number, we commence a new volume, with an attractive Original Story, which, of course, we will have splendidly illustrated. The LEDGER will also appear throughout in new, copper-faced type, and *all advertisements will be omitted*, the whole space of our columns being devoted to the entertainment, instruction and amusement of our readers, making by far the handsomest, cheapest, and most interesting family paper in the Union. We intend hereafter to use a much better quality of paper; indeed, we would have used superior paper all along had not the severity of the weather prevented the mills from supplying it. There is no necessity, we imagine, for us to make any promises of new features, and all that sort of thing. We want our friends to judge of the future by what we have done in the past—by our acts, rather than by our words. One thing we will say, and that is, that all that a publisher can do by constant and laborious exertion, by the employing of popular writers, first-class artists and engravers, and the lavish expenditure of money in advertising, will be done. We mean to persevere and cease no effort until the LEDGER reaches a circulation of one hundred thousand copies! It now prints more than any other weekly paper in New York, with the exception of the Weekly Tribune.

purchase of a whole page of the *Herald*, by publishing a portion of a story and stopping the tale abruptly with the announcement that the continuation would be published in the *Ledger*. All of the great prices that he paid to Everett, to Beecher, to Dickens, served their purpose to advertise tales and sketches these eminent authors wrote. It was a point with Bonner not to advertise or make any claim unless he were able to fulfill his promise, and he often said that the advertiser who made pretense to that which he could not fulfill poisoned his own announcement.

And it was not the least of Bonner's skill as a proclaimer of his wares that, spending hundreds of thousands of dollars as he did in other periodicals and publications, he never would permit any one to use the columns of the *Ledger* for advertising purposes. That of itself made comment, and comment is the soul of advertising.

A fortune, estimated by Bonner's friends as not far from \$6,000,000, was the reward he received for using his abilities with discretion, energy, and common sense, and it was the constant sense that of that great fortune not one dollar was gained through injury to any man, but that it all represented recreation and healthful pleasure, that gave Bonner the greatest satisfaction as he thought of his success.

He was more than a religious man in the sense that he was of an almost Puritanic disposition. His faith was that of the Covenanters, and he never wavered in the firmness with which he upheld the theology that his elders taught. Had he come to New England two hundred years before he did, he would surely have been one of that strict, almost bigoted, but God-fearing group that gave the early impress and influence to New England that swept throughout the country afterward. His religious life in New York City was especially manifested by his devotion to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, to which, chiefly through his influence, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, born in the north of Ireland like himself, was brought, and also through the fine dispensation of his wealth by gifts to philanthropies, charities, and especially to the maintenance of his church. It was in large measure due to his contribution that the fine structure upon upper Fifth Avenue which for twenty years was his church home was erected. Mr. Bonner was a silent man about his charities, but there is reason to believe that some of those most acceptable but anonymous contributions of large sums that came to philanthropic institutions in New York City were gifts of his.

Robert Bonner loved the horse, sharing in the appreciation of a nobly bred and blooded animal with some of the great creative geniuses of New

York City. Like Commodore Vanderbilt, he had the keenest understanding and profoundest admiration not only of the power and the nature of a horse, but of the wonderful anatomy and nervous organism of the animal. He was firm in the belief that no man likes better to drive at top speed a perfectly trained, swift horse than that horse itself likes to be driven by one whom it recognizes as a master. And it was not only in driving, but in a constant study of the horse that he found that recreation and change of occupation which his physicians counseled him he must discover if he were to preserve his health. In a little while after he began to drive fast horses—never for money nor would he ever tolerate professional racing—he had taught many men who had been reared in prejudice of all association with a horse that there was nothing that was unworthy or demoralizing, but everything that should quicken a man's mental, physical, and even help his moral nature, in proper association with the finest gift of God to men in all the animal world, as Bonner believed the horse to be. He made the American trotting horse possible, and to his influence is due that reasonable admiration of the horse which now is found in every part of the land.

Mr. Bonner left an honored name in New York. His influence was always on the side of justice, of kindness, of good citizenship, of the church, the school, and the state. He might with his millions have taken any place in our social order that he chose, but he felt that there was no other place suited to him than that of a quiet, unassuming, modest citizen doing justice to every man, kindness to all, and so living that he would be able to contemplate, as in fact proved to be his experience, the approach of death with perfect resignation.

It was, however, not with any view of making his way in story-telling journalism that he accepted the place on the *Evening Mirror*. He owed that employment, as well as his connection a little later with an obscure trade journal called the *Merchants' Ledger*, to a peculiar facility he had shown even in Hartford in arranging the head-lines of the advertisements in such manner as to attract attention to them. Unconsciously perhaps at first he perceived that the value of an advertisement is to be measured by the swiftness

with which it attracts the eye and by the impression which it causes, and following this impulse he arranged the staid and perfunctory announcements of the merchants, through deft or quaint combination of type or spacing, in such a way as to fix the eye of the casual reader, and it was this quality which led to his employment upon the *Merchants' Ledger*, a little paper which none but business men, and few of them, had ever seen.

In a few years Bonner was able, since the price was not very high and well within his sayings, to buy the *Merchants' Ledger*, and it seemed to the few who had knowledge of that purchase a queer whim for a country printer, only two or three years in New York, with no friends among the business men and no experience in the then impressively awakening commerce of New York, to undertake to make a living by publishing a trade journal. Whether Bonner's idea was at the time to change it into a story paper or whether he had no clear plans other than the purpose of working for Robert Bonner hereafter



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MR. BONNER AT HIS FAVORITE PASTIME.

(Reproduced from *Scribner's Magazine* by permission.)

and not for another, his most intimate friends do not know. In a little while he had worked out the plan which brought him as great a measure of success as ever came to any one whose fortune was in printer's ink.

No originality was ever claimed by Mr. Bonner or his friends for the plan itself. It was no more than the old business maxim of discovering what people want and then not only furnishing it to them, but bringing it vividly and constantly to their attention. Whether Mr. Bonner

would have been in the higher sense of the word a journalist as Greeley and the elder Bennett were no one can say. Some of his friends in later life were of opinion that he lacked the news instinct without which no man can be a true journalist. But he had recognized even in his childhood that characteristic of human nature of which the tales that have come down in folk-lore and myth and tradition and the classics furnish abundant proof, that there is hardly anything that is better loved than a tale, and that men and women will deny themselves food and make many sacrifices if they can only have this craving gratified. He therefore determined to publish some tales in his obscure *Merchants' Ledger*, and if he had been a man of no more than average capacity he would have bought from some cheap writer a cheap tale. Instead of that he went straight to the grand mistress of story-telling of her day, the favored one of all women who then wrote, than whom none since her day in this country has been more favored, and begged for a story from her.

"What! Write a story and have it published in neighborly contact with merchants' quotations and market reports?" Not that for Fanny Fern, who had the self-respect that she believed was due to her writings as well as to herself. "For \$50 a column," said Mr. Bonner, and she answered, "No, not for \$50." "Well, then, for \$75 a column;" and she looked queerly at the publisher a moment, as though questioning his sanity, and still remained firm in her resolution. "Well, then, \$100 a column, and let the story be ten columns," he said; and for an even thousand dollars, a *honorarium* unprecedented, undreamed of by an American writer of that or any earlier day, Fanny Fern believed that her self-respect would be preserved, and she gave Mr. Bonner the story. Now, it is easy to see where Bonner's intuition as an advertiser served him well. For he knew that the amazing fact that he, the humble publisher of a trade journal, had paid the famous Fanny Fern \$1,000 for a short story would of itself compel thousands to

read the story who otherwise would have paid
no heed to it.

In this one incident is discovered all that there is to tell of the secret of Bonner's success. What he did in the way of temptation, successfully in Fanny Fern's case, he did with Edward Everett—Everett, the scholarly, polished orator, the companion of diplomats, distinguished among Senators, our minister at the court of St. James, in a little while to be a candidate for Vice-President, who had reached in his career the very summit of applause, of great repute, of association with those who were cultivated, of intellectual quality, and although he could not tempt Everett by any money, yet he did tempt him by promising to contribute \$10,000 to the fund that was being raised for the preservation of Mount Vernon. With that understanding Edward Everett took his place among the contributors to Bonner's *Ledger*. Dickens he tempted easily, and great was the amazement Dickens expressed in a letter to Forster in which he said that "Robert Bonner, who publishes a story paper in New York, offers me \$5,000 for a short tale." Tennyson, who was a shrewd business man, gladly accepted Bonner's offer, and Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, thought the New York *Ledger* as worthy a place for his appearance as the lecture platform whereon he once gained triumphs.

So that after a little while Mr. Bonner commanded them all, and although there was some mental reservation always among the more cultured critics with respect to the *Ledger* and Bonner's methods, yet after all it was said of him that he alone had done more to make the pen remunerative than any or all of the others who paid for what the pen wrote had done. Some of his contributors gained not only comfortable livelihood, but amassed a competence.

To Bonner, then, is due such honor as belongs to him who made Grub Street impossible and who lifted the vocation of professional writing from a hand-to-mouth existence to that of honorable and comfortable living.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

A FAMILY AND BUSINESS JOURNAL—FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY—INDEPENDENT OF PARTY.

L. JOHNSON AND HARRIS ET AL.

A RECORD OF CHOICE LITERATURE, NEWS OF THE DAY, AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THREE CENTS PER COPY.

VOL. XL NO. 18-WEEKLY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1855.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

Great Original Sale by James Green.

FANNY FORD:

[illegible][illegible]

* "Directed?" said Charles, in a tone of surprise. "Four corners! What right has one man to persecute the other; to trample a whole nation, to trample a whole people on his station; and only, really blessed by his position, to be treated with entire power, entire without restraint, and to trample upon the human form of nature, without pity or remorse?"

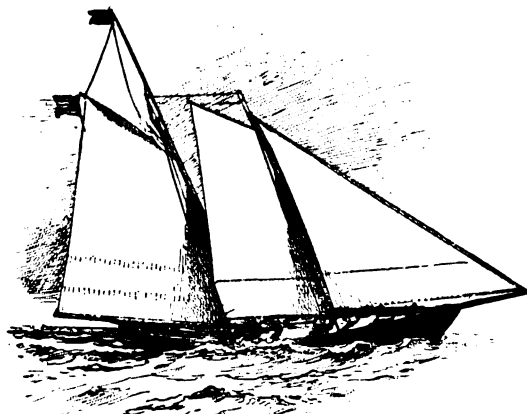
* "I had just given birth to William," continued Mrs. Chatham, anxious to change the ground of the issue, "when your father, who had been absent from St. Petersburg, returned, bringing me a handsome letter, with this. Please read it again; the language is, in substance, as follows—

FACSIMILE OF THE HEADING OF MR. BONNER'S STORY PAPER

THE "AMERICA'S" CUP RACE IN 1899.

THE other day a New York newspaper of proverbial authenticity recited a conversation with a "drummer" who was on his way to see the new cup defender, *Columbia*, at New Rochelle. No, he had no special interest in yachting, the "drummer" said; he was going to see the sloop and take some pictures of her for purely business purposes; because when he visited his customers out West everybody wanted to talk about the yacht race, and if he could say he had seen the new *Columbia* and show some pictures of her, taken by himself, it would sell a lot of goods.

This is a curious thing, that in St. Louis, over 1,000 miles from the sea, there should be this eager interest in international yacht-racing, a sport absolutely forbidden by the financial conditions to any but a dozen or so people out of 70,000,000. It is a fine feature of the sport that this should be so, that the event should have come to be a national institution, and that the corner grocer in Lima, Ohio, with a taste for reading the papers, should feel much the same exultation over the *Defender's* victory as her owner, the man who has spent some hundreds of thousands of dollars to give his countrymen this proud thrill.



THE SCHOONER YACHT "AMERICA."

(Which crossed the Atlantic in 1851 and won the Royal Squadron's cup from the whole fleet of British yachts, the trophy being known since as "the America's cup.")

The races for the *America's* cup certainly have their justification in the pleasure given to the nation by the noble sport. It is well that this is so, for the strictly technical and practical

benefits of the building of cup challengers and cup defenders are becoming smaller as the years go on. True, in the past our merchant marine gained a great deal from the yachtsmen and their indefatigable efforts for fine and graceful lines. The famous Baltimore clipper ships were modeled closely on the plan of the then best American yachts. They accomplished wonders in speed that had not been hoped for before their time, and shipowners from England and all over the world came to this country to have their new merchantmen constructed in the secret of these fine American craft. But the sailing vessel is disappearing from the face of the waters. Steam appears to be the fitter power and will survive. But though this be so, there will never be a lack of good in the discovery of fine lines in a boat so long as vessels of any sort swim the sea, and our attempts to cut down the time between London and New York will certainly not be retarded by "Nat" Herreshoff's eager search for the lines of a hull which will give a minimum of resistance to the water through which it moves. Not that any transatlantic steamer will follow very closely the model of the wonderful family of sloops, from *Gloriana* to *Columbia*, for the *Paris*, built on such a model, with the tremendous fin keel, would doubtless have a draught of between 100 and 200 feet and would be forced to anchor some miles outside the bar.

The sailor's art, too, cannot be the loser. In the glorious drama of the race between the giant sloops every trick of sailing craft known to the breed of watermen is utilized, and for years after, the salty ones from Maine to Florida and from the Clyde to the Solent whittle sticks, puff wisely at their pipes, and talk over the maneuvers, the wiles, the little victories and failures in handling the boats that helped to make or mar the fortunes of the cup racers.

HOW THE "AMERICA" WON THE CUP.

Doubtless few of the American citizens whose patriotism and sporting instincts are aroused by the race between the *Columbia* and the *Shamrock* could give any account of what the "America's cup" really means and just what the original *America* did, beyond the main fact that she beat the British. Yet the first race of the international series was certainly more dramatic and in other ways more notable than any of the succeeding events.

In 1851 Tobin bronze, steel masts, fin keels,

and Ratsey sails were unknown, together with numberless other costly refinements of boat-building. But the New York Yacht Club was in existence and was managed by an enthusiastic and courageous band of American gentlemen who took their recreation in nautical ways. The commodore of the club, Mr. John C. Stevens, had learned to admire the work of an apprentice in a shipyard, a youth named George Steers. Steers built a catboat when he was only fifteen years of age which won the commodore's prize, and seemed to have a good part of that genius which two or three people—the Herreshoffs, Fife, and Watson—are monopolizing at present. Commodore Stevens conceived the idea of having Steers build him a schooner yacht, to sail to England and compete in the great yacht-racing events, which were held even as early as that, off Cowes. Steers built the schooner *America*, 94 feet long on deck and 88 feet long on the water-line. She was modeled on the New York harbor pilot-boats, carrying no foretopmast nor jibboom. No formal challenge was sent from the Royal Yacht Squadron, but its commodore let the Americans know that they would be welcome. Before starting the *America* was tried against the *Maria*, a big sloop, considered the fastest yacht in American waters, and was beaten badly; but as nobody knew or cared anything about it to speak of, excepting her owners, there was no public opinion to demand that the *Maria* should go instead of the *America*. Besides, the *Maria* was a racing machine, pure and simple, and could scarcely have crossed the ocean with safety.

The *America* sailed for Havre and arrived there early in August, 1851. She rapidly fitted up for the race and then proceeded to Cowes. The visitor arrived on a dark night, and it must have been an interesting moment when the dawn showed her to the great fleet of English boats full of yachtsmen straining their eyes to size up the stranger. The Yankee craft was about as different from an English yacht as could be imagined, with her great beam and shallow hull, while the typical English cutter of the period was of the "plank-on-end" variety. She soon showed her mettle by defeating one of the fastest boats in a brush into Cowes, and this achievement made it more difficult for her to arrange her races. At last, however, she was allowed to sail under the regulations of the Royal Yacht Squadron in the race around the Isle of Wight for a cup offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron. In those days no allowances were made for tonnage, sail area, or anything else. All the boats, big or little, started off, and the one that came in first won. Eighteen yachts were entered, ranging from the little cutter

Aurora, of 47 tons, to the three-masted schooner *Brilliant*, of 392 tons, the *America* being a two-masted schooner of 170 tons. Fifteen of the yachts started. The *America* did not get off among the first, but before a third of the distance was traversed she had assumed the lead, and when the breeze freshened up she gained so decidedly that it was seen long before the end that the race was undoubtedly hers, barring an accident. Just as a big storm was settling down the Yankee schooner crossed the line, winning from the whole English fleet of yachts, her time being 8 hours and 47 minutes, while the second in the race could do no better than 8 hours and 58 minutes, and the third one was over half an hour later in getting across the line.

The cup won by the *America* on August 22, 1851, remained the property of the owners of the yacht until 1857, when they presented it to the New York Yacht Club, providing that it should be offered as a trophy for a race with any challenging yacht of any foreign country, for yachts of not less than 30 nor more than 300 tons.

CHALLENGERS OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

The first race sailed thereafter by the English challenger, Mr. James Ashbury, put the English



THE "AMERICA'S" CUP.

boat in competition with a whole fleet of American yachts, as the *America* had been when she won in 1851. Mr. Ashbury protested against this disadvantage to the challenging yacht, and it was arranged in his second effort that the yacht club might choose any one of four different American boats for each of the events in the race.



"VALKYRIE."

(Lord Dunraven's first challenger, beaten by *Vigilant* in 1893.)

Mr. Ashbury first effort for the cup brought the *Cambria* to our shores. The *Magic* and eight other schooners beat her across the line. Nothing daunted, Mr. Ashbury went home and reappeared next summer with the *Livonia*, built on purpose to win the trophy. She split even with the *Columbia* in two races and was then twice defeated by the *Sappho*. Five years later the *Madeline* twice showed a clean pair of heels to the *Countess of Dufferin*, the challenger being a Canadian vessel.

A Canadian sloop, the *Atalanta*, had no better luck in 1881 against Edward Burgess' famous *Puritan*, and matters then settled down into a rather regular routine: in 1886 our *Mayflower* ran away from the *Galatea* in two consecutive races; in 1887 Mr. Burgess brought forward the *Volunteer*, which twice proved too speedy for the Scotch cutter *Thistle*; in 1893 our esteemed friend Lord Dunraven had the chagrin of seeing his pet *Valkyrie* decisively defeated by the *Vigilant*—a center-board yacht, with some of the best characteristics of the keel boats, designed by "Nat" Herreshoff (who had electrified the yachting world two years before with his novel *Gloriana*, undefeated until Mr. Herreshoff him-

self brought forward an improvement on her). In the first race of this series the *Vigilant* came in five and three-quarter minutes ahead of her competitor, amid wild applause and uproar from a tremendous fleet of spectators. The second race was under quite different weather conditions, there being a thirty-mile-an-hour wind much of the time, and the *Vigilant* won by 10 minutes and 35 seconds. The next contest was a hair-raising one, in which *Valkyrie* split her spinnakers and suffered various other accidents, the American boat managing to creep in a winner by 40 seconds.

Lord Dunraven was far from satisfied with a number of things, but he had made up his mind to restore the cup to its original resting place, so he returned to England and had a second *Valkyrie* built. She was sunk in a storm, however, and 1894 passed without a contest. The following year's happenings all will remember. *Valkyrie III.*, amid such intense excitement that it was almost impossible to give the boats a clear course, was beaten "three straight" by the Herreshoffs' second wonder, *Defender*. The unfortunate results of this—the noble lord's charges of unfairness against his opponents, the long investigation, his subsequent expulsion from the New York Yacht Club and indignant departure for the other side—are fresh in the public mind. They threatened to put an end for all time to these contests.

It was therefore with particular pleasure that every one heard last fall of the challenge sent by Sir Thomas Lipton, the famous tea merchant and



"VIGILANT."



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"COLUMBIA," THE CUP DEFENDER OF 1899.

wholesale grocer, whose enormous wealth and hundreds of stores all over the United Kingdom had made him a figure of universal interest long before he defied the opinion of Lord Dunraven's many sympathizers and risked his record of unbroken successes by entering upon an undertaking in which the only precedent is failure.

So next October the *Shamrock* will meet the *Columbia* (unless the staunch *Defender* should still prove herself the faster craft) in an endeavor to take three out of five races and the famous *America's* cup.

LAUNCHING THE NEW CUP DEFENDER.

At a quarter past 8 on the evening of June 10 Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin broke a bottle of champagne over the prow of the new cup defender in the Herreshoff yards at Bristol. "I christen thee *Columbia* and I wish thee luck," said she.

A witness writes of the scene :

Simultaneous with the crash of the shattered glass the beautiful bronze, with her under body gleaming like gold and her top sails glistening white, began to move slowly toward the water as the gigantic windlass

attached to the steel cradle on which she was built revolved.

With the first sign of motion came lusty cheers from 5,000 throats, ear-piercing shrieks from strident whistles, and salutes from yacht cannon. The scene was spectacular. It was rendered more theatric still because of the powerful calcium lights flashed on the shapely hull from the tender *St. Michael*.

As the *Columbia* emerged from the shed Capt. Charles Barr, who with "Nat" Herreshoff and half a dozen sailors was on her deck, erected a flag-staff and broke out an immense silken yacht ensign. A few moments later the private signals of her owners, Commodore Morgan and Mr. Iselin, were displayed from a jury-mast stepped in the aperture for the immense spar of Oregon pine which is to be placed in position immediately. The darkness of the night was made brilliant by the flash-lights of photographers and the glare of search-lights, all aimed at the hull of white and gold moving with grace and dignity to its baptism of seawater. Seventeen minutes elapsed before the stately fabric floated clear of the cradle and danced buoyantly in the element she is destined to adorn.

THE "COLUMBIA."

A yachtsman of even ten years ago who had not kept up with the course of events in the 90s



SIR THOMAS LIPTON.
(Owner of the *Shamrock*.)

would be not a little astonished at the *Columbia*. She is of the fin-keel type (that queer modern shape whose name is very descriptive and which gives her, with a beam of 24 feet, no less than 20 feet draught), and to the uninitiated she is hardly to be distinguished from *Defender*. The experts pick her out by minute differences in spreaders, counter, nose and gaff topsail, quite invisible to an untrained eye. In reality she exhibits the other boat's characteristic features in an even more marked degree, having a still longer overhang forward and aft (the particular improvement introduced by the Herreshoffs), a greater cutting away of the fore-foot, still more rake in the stern-post, a flatter floor, deeper draught, smaller wetted surface, and more sail area.

A few figures will give an idea of what a peculiar racing machine has been evolved by modern competition. With a total length of 131 feet, *Columbia's* load water-line measures only 89 feet 6 inches; that is to say, one-third of her length is "in the air" as receding bow and overhanging stern. Her "backbone" is an inch-thick bronze keel-plate, reinforced by three inches of flanges and cross-webs, so that there is

in effect four inches of metal to carry, below, the great lead keel weighing 90 tons; above, the floors and frames of the vessel. The huge stick of Oregon pine first used as a mast was 107½ feet long and weighed about 4 tons. At this writing it is being replaced by a steel mast a few inches shorter and tapering both ways from a center diameter of 22½ inches. This will take off fully a ton of weight above the deck and is expected to make the boat much stiffer in the wind. Her topmast is 68 feet long, bowsprit 38, spinnaker 73, and she can carry sails aggregating 13,500 square feet—nearly 1,000 more than *Defender*.

To handle this giant single-sticker, which can hardly pass under the Brooklyn Bridge, there is a crew of 34 sailors, 4 quartermasters, and a second mate, all Americans born and bred from Deer Island, Maine, managed by Mr. Iselin himself and with Capt. Charles Barr as sailing master. Captain Barr knows all the devious tricks of the trade, and has already sailed the *Minerva* and the famous *Colonia* to victory in nearly every race for which they were entered. He also handled the *Navahoe* in English waters in 1893, when, although not quite coming up to expectations, she beat the *Britannia* by two minutes in one of the most exciting contests on record, the two boats being for most of the 120 miles of heavy wind and sea within a minute's distance of each other. The men receive \$45 a month and \$4 extra for each race, doubtless



MR. C. OLIVER ISELIN.
(Manager of the cup defender *Columbia*.)

also with the promise of special reward in case they win.

Finally, to satisfy those who, like the lady in



JOHN B. HERRESHOFF.

(President of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company.)

the *Louvre*, must have a chance to cry out "how expensive," it may be said that the enterprising gentlemen who supply this defender of our trophy will probably be well over \$250,000 out of pocket by the time *Columbia* meets *Shamrock* off Sandy Hook. When one remembers that fourteen years ago the men in search of a yacht to beat *Genesta* thought the Herreshoffs' price of \$30,000 too high, it looks as if even our wealthy yachtsmen would have to step aside in another decade and make the cup defender or challenger of 1910 the subject of a national appropriation.

THE BUILDER OF THE NEW BOAT.

No less interesting than the *Columbia* herself are the master-minds that designed and built her. When Edward Burgess died eight years ago, it looked as if it would be hard indeed to fill the place of the famous Boston builder who gave us the victorious *Puritan*, *Mayflower*, and *Volunteer* in three successive years. Yet, strangely enough, a vessel was already on the way to completion which has quite revolutionized yacht architecture. The ideas of "Nat" Herreshoff, which embodied the *Gloriana*, are responsible for many of the most conspicuous characteristics of both *Columbia* and *Shamrock*.

The Herreshoff Manufacturing Company consists of John B., the president and business manager, and his younger brother, Nathaniel G. (known to every one with any nautical knowledge as "Nat"), who is responsible for the designing and construction.

They come of a long line of sailors and boat builders. The elder brother gave promise of being a phenomenal designer when the family affliction of blindness came upon him at the age of fifteen. The work he does, however, is hardly less surprising than the actual planning of a boat. The entire charge of the company's affairs is in his hands, he attends to all the correspondence with an amanuensis, and his power of carrying intricate details in his head seems little short of miraculous. It is said that some years ago agents of a South American government came to him to order three torpedo-boats of a novel pattern and some quite unusual features. They described them to the blind man and asked for a price on the work. He told them it was a difficult job to estimate on, and that he would probably require half an hour to work it out. And in that time he finished his calculations and presented quotations which were entirely satisfactory to the visitors. Moreover, the completed boats proved exactly according to agreement.

Another story widely credited tells of his going aboard one of the firm's sailing craft which had not come up to expectations and had been brought back to the yard for some changes. Mr. Herreshoff went on board (he constantly conducts visitors all over the shops, yard, and boats, explaining everything with such minuteness that one cannot help glancing at him to make sure of his lack of sight) and presently stumbled over a cleat.



NATHANIEL G. HERRESHOFF.

(Designer of the cup defenders since the death of Burgess.)

"Now, who put that cleat there, I wonder?" he exclaimed. "No wonder she won't sail if they change the lead of the sheets in that way."



"COLUMBIA" AND "DEFENDER" IN THE TRIAL RACE—"COLUMBIA" IN THE LEAD

THE DESIGNER.

"Nat" Herreshoff "is a tall, thin man with a red beard and a stoop," whose thoughtful face rarely betrays his feelings. Indeed, old Captain Bennett, his most intimate friend, declares he never saw him excited but once. During a race in Gowanus Bay the topsail was being raised and the crew allowed a corner of it to get away from them and go flapping in the air. That was too much for Captain Nat. He dashed his cap on the deck and said things. But ordinarily, even in the cup races, he remains the coolest man on board, devoting his whole attention to the little chances the taking of which decides most races between evenly matched boats. On shore he walks along by himself, apparently with his head full of plans, and with his head inclined forward, as if he were in search of some novel notion, though there is a local saying that he acquired the habit from watching his rivals in his races, craning his head in order to see them from under the boom."

Mr. Herreshoff is perhaps the best-informed man on the subject of high-speed engines in this country, a course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a 'prenticeship with the Corliss Engine Works having been reinforced by long study in foreign ship-yards and at home, and four years' association with a corps of government experts stationed at Bristol by the Navy Department for the purpose of experimenting with the Herreshoffs in compound and triple-

expansion engines. He first became famous for his speedy steam craft, the *Stiletto*, which fairly played with the record-holding *Mary Powell* and was subsequently purchased by the Government, bringing her designer an order which resulted in the *Cushing*, capable of a thirty-mile gait; the yachts *Now Then*, *Say When*, *One Hundred*, and *Vamoose*, the last certainly one of the fastest yachts in the world; a sixty-foot torpedo-boat called the *Lightning*, which made twenty miles an hour; and many another well-known boat. He was always interested in sailing craft, however, and his successes in this line have largely diverted his attention from these earlier triumphs.

He is one of those rare artist artisans whose souls are wrapt in their work. He has the shrewdness to make his family comfortable in the world's goods, but that done, the remainder of his energies are absolutely concentrated on making his boats fast and stanch. It was originally intended that this article should be a character sketch of "Nat" Herreshoff, to exploit his really epic qualities of master ship builder, and he was approached with what the writer thought to be very elaborate tact to pave the way for gathering material. Mr. Herreshoff answered in a little manuscript note acknowledging the receipt of the letter suggesting an interview, and continuing with the laconic "I refuse, as I have refused all others." Such firmness of conviction in the matter of public apotheosis is probably a misfortune to the readers of the AMERICAN

MONTHLY, but it certainly does not weaken the picture of a simple, strong man, doing his work better than other men can do it.

THE EPOCH MAKING "GLORIANA."

In the early 70s the Herreshoffs' sloop *Shadow* had made a record as a prize-winner, but it was not until 1890 that their particular genius in construction began to come prominently before the public. Commodore E. D. Morgan was so much pleased with a "cat yawl" they built for him that he ordered a twenty-six-footer on the same general plan. This boat, the *Pelican*, proved so good a sailer that the Herreshoffs found themselves with an order for a forty-six-footer. In May, 1891, the *Gloriana* slid down the ways and set the yachting world agog by her departure from the traditional perpendicular bow of her predecessors. Cut away both fore and aft, she seemed to "sweep over the sea rather than push it to either side of her, and her deep keel enabled her to get a grip far down below the surface, while at the same time her displacement was not increased."

After capturing seven straight races the *Gloriana* wound up with a decisive defeat of the Burgess center-board *Beatrix* and took rank, in the opinion of American experts, as "confessedly the swiftest and ablest boat of her size on this side of the ocean, if not in the world."

FROM "GLORIANA" TO "COLUMBIA."

Next came the *Dilemma*, in which Mr. Herreshoff experimented with the fin keel, which Bantall had used in his *Evolution*; in 1892 he brought out for Mr. Archibald Rogers the *Wasp*, an improved *Gloriana*, which proved a little speedier than even that "lucky accident," as some critics termed her. From the *Gloriana* to the *Columbia* the development has been along logical lines. The *Navahoe*, *Colonia*, *Vigilant*, and *Defender* were all produced upon the same general theories, modified by each year's experience, and the close resemblance of the last to *Columbia* has already been remarked upon.

THE CHALLENGING YACHT.

Amid the innumerable rumors about the *Shamrock* one fact seems to stand out prominently—her marked likeness to the American boat, the result of a long period of conveyance in the two nations' ideas on the subject of yacht-building. Mr. W. J. Henderson has recently pointed out the striking course of this tendency of the American "skimming dish" and the English "board



"GLORIANA."

(Built by "Nat" Herreshoff in 1891.)

on edge" of the 70s to approach each other's lines. The following little table shows at a glance how the English vessels have increased beam and decreased draught while our own have done just the opposite:

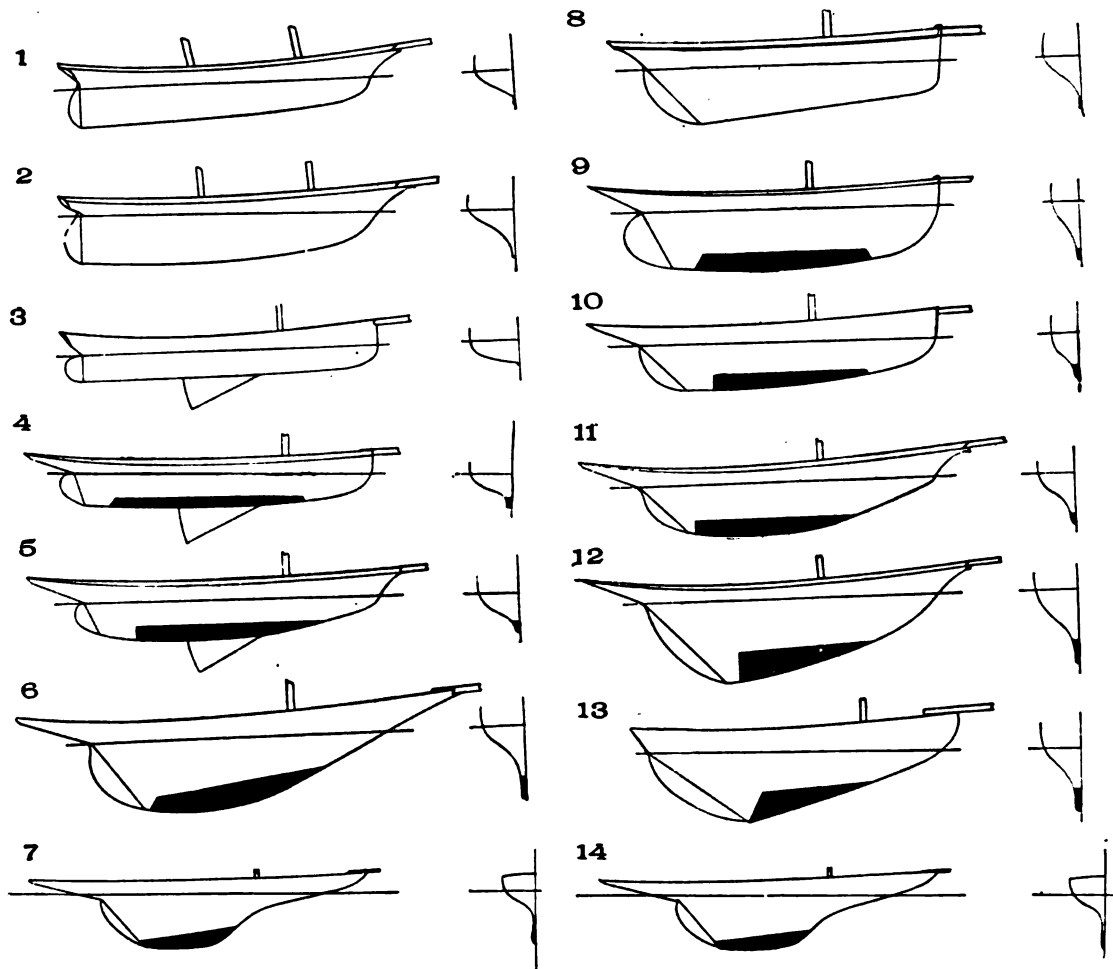
	Length...	Beam....	Draught..		Length...	Beam....	Draught..
Puritan....	81.12	22.63	8.7	Genesta...	81.0	15.0	13.0
Volunteer..	85.88	23.02	10.0	Thistle....	86.46	20.03	13.8
Vigilant*..	124.0	26.0	14.0	Valkyrie...	.....	.....	.....
Columbia†..	131.0	24.17	20.0	Shamrock (said to be almost exactly like Columbia).	.....	.....	.....

* Load water-line 86.19 feet.

† Load water-line only 90 feet.

This progress in England and America toward a common type is more comprehensively and graphically shown in the diagrams on the next page.

The latest reports of the *Shamrock* give her a total length of 130 feet, 90 feet on the water-line, and 25.7 beam—that is, a little wider than *Columbia* and with almost exactly the same overhang. Many absurd and farcical reports are cable about her: she was a failure, a great success; her draught was 19 feet, it was



REPRESENTATIVE YACHTS OF THE PAST HALF CENTURY.

(The dark portions represent lead keels.)

1. *America*, American keel schooner—1851.
2. *Sappho*, American keel schooner—1867.
3. *Mischief*, American center-board sloop—1879.
4. *Puritan*, American center-board compromise—1885.
5. *Volunteer*, American center-board compromise—1887.
6. *Gloriana*, American keel cutter—1891.
7. *Defender*, American keel cutter—1895.

8. *Mosquito*, British keel cutter—1848.
9. *Madge*, British keel cutter—1879.
10. *Galatea*, British keel cutter—1885.
11. *Thistle*, British keel cutter—1887.
12. *Minerva*, British keel cutter—1888.
13. *Glyceria*, British keel cutter—1890.
14. *Valkyrie III.*, British keel cutter—1895.

26 feet; her beam was "as long as her taffrail;" the sound of her chain cable "indicated that she was of metal and hollow inside;" and her mainsail "made a noise when it slatted in the wood." This all seems to prove merely that the tremendous interest in the coming event has not only caused the correspondents to get news when there wasn't any, but has imposed this special obligation upon some who are not as well informed on yachting matters as on "news." It is significant to find the following in one of the foremost of the London yachting journals, which sneers at

the "fictitious enthusiasm" attending the *Shamrock's* launching on June 26:

On pages 385 and 387 we are able to give a couple of photos of *Columbia* after her launch. They would pass equally well for *Shamrock* were we inclined to impose on the simplicity of our readers by so titling them, and so on that ground we beg purchasers of this issue to consider that they have received double value for their outlay.

There has been unusual mystery about the boat's launching. Willie Fife, of Fairlie, one of England's cleverest designers, is responsible for

her, and his ideas, doubtless influenced by the events of past years, have surely been ably carried out by the Thorneycrofts. She will sail under the flag of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and be handled by Capt. Archie Hogarth and an assistant commander, with a crew of 27 Essex men, 11 Scotchmen, and one each from Southampton and Exmouth. This number will probably be increased to 59 in racing days by additions from the crew of the *Erin*, Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht. In addition to their wages the crew gets the following good conduct and prize money: Mate, £40; second mate, £30; sailors, £28 each—all agreeing in the signed articles not to misbehave at any restaurant, saloon, or public bar, under penalty of instant dismissal.

What is indubitable about the challenger is her fine race with the *Britannia* on July 18, when she beat that splendid sloop more than seventeen minutes over a fifty-mile course.

"COLUMBIA'S" SHOWING THUS FAR.

Unquestionably our own champion is not being held back. Following a wise precedent which



THE LAUNCHING OF THE "SHAMROCK."

has obtained here for the last fifteen years, she is racing with *Defender* as earnestly as if each contest were for the cup. The first two meetings, off Sandy Hook and Larchmont, were bitterly contested, Mr. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., with Capt. John Rhodes and thirty Scandinavian sail-

ors, handling *Defender* in most admirable style. These trials suggested various points for alteration in the new boat, and, as was to be expected,



Photo. by Davis & Sanford.

"WILLIE" FIFE.

(Designer of *Shamrock*, the British challenger.)

her rigging did not run as smoothly as *Defender's*. She won each time, however, and showed herself conclusively to be some minutes faster under average conditions. English opinion coincides with that of our own yachtsmen in pronouncing the Herreshoffs' new creation a success. They conclude that she can hold the older boat off the wind and that she exhibits a slight but decisive advantage on the wind. With her new mast, which will probably have been used in the races off Newport by the time this is printed, and with smoother working rigging she should be able to prove beyond a question her right to represent us next October.

THE PROSPECTS.

It should always be remembered in looking over the long list of British defeats for the *America's* cup that our rivals have been under decided disadvantages. First of all is the necessity of making the challenger fit to cross the Atlantic, a condition which the English considered a particular handicap in the case of *Valkyrie III*. Almost more important is the difference between yachting conditions here and there, the shifting winds and currents from in-

land bays off Great Britain changing radically the requirements of a crack racing machine. The victorious *Vigilant* in 1894 crossed the ocean—in the shortest time on record with the exception of one race, where all possible sail was of course carried—but her career in English waters was disappointing, for she won only four races to the *Britannia's* twelve. Yet American enthusiasts can remember comfortably that the conditions are not now so disadvantageous to the British challenger as they were to the *America* in 1851, as that craft had not only the above-mentioned handicap to overcome, but had in addition to sail against a whole fleet, of which some vessels were more than twice her size.

The two boats this year seem to be so much alike that the result will depend largely upon handling and seamanship, and however the races terminate, they should arouse more enthusiasm and more anguish among the sea-sick throng of sporting land-lubbers than ever before. While Sir Thomas Lipton is a gentleman who has heretofore succeeded in pretty much everything he tried, and while all accounts agree as to the business-like way in which he has gone about his present task, one could hardly be an American and conversant with the history of the *America's* cup without believing in the bottom of his heart that this trophy will not cross the ocean in the nineteenth century.



"ANOTHER REACH, AND DON'T YOU WISH YOU MAY GET IT?"—From the *World* (New York).



THE CASTLE OF SAN CRISTOBAL, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

PORTO RICO FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

BY MRS. GUY V. HENRY.

STAND with me this beautiful moonlight night on the balcony of the *Palacio Forteleza*, at San Juan, the capital. Be truly Porto Rican and fold your hands across the iron rail, drop your chin into your folded hands, and lean languidly—but it must be also gracefully—forward a bit, and to the right see the larger ships lying at anchor a little way out, while the native sail-boats cluster like ghosts of departed Spanish sailors close to the wharf, and far out, bordering down to the water's edge, the purple palm hills of the island. Is it not a picture of wondrous beauty? Now follow with your eye a line straight up the rock wall and see old Castle Cristobal, its walls all shimmering gray, its turrets, moat, and gates all softly shadowed in the moonlight. Stretching out straight along the crest of the hill, tier above tier, its batteries rise. Your eyes see it to-night only in the light of four hundred years ago—you picture its ancient guns, the clatter of spur, glitter of uniform, its dungeon, and the history of days gone by forever. But were you nearer you would see our own brave soldiers in blue or khaki uniform, and, treading with firm and ringing step, the United States sentinel. Across the city the glittering lights here and there, cutting into the deep shadow of the square wall of the Spanish prison, and the dome of the cathedral rising high above the walls of clustering houses around the city plaza—all is truly Spanish there.

Further on to the left is the hospital, all lighted now from every window; across the narrow shadowed street is the old Spanish barracks with

its United States flag folded away from its staff until to-morrow, and so on to Casa Blanca, pure and white in the soft moon's ray; and now your view has reached Morro Castle, rising straight up from the sea, its strong rock walls washed by the everlasting waves. Straight and beautiful rises the grand old fortress. Your eyes have now looked on a picture of great beauty in its tropical setting—the old Spanish city, the moonlit sea, the shadowed palms and mountains. Somewhere below in the crowded street a soft, weird note catches your ear, and the bewitching, fascinating, wailing sound of music comes stealing upward. It is the native *teplee*, the musical instrument so dear to the people's heart. Over and over its strange notes come up to us—and our eyes are concentrating downward to an objective point in the narrow street.

I take your hand in mine and lead you through the corridors and high-ceilinged rooms of the old palace. You may not stop to-night to roam at will through the old building, for that minor pleading note calls you onward. Down the wide marble stairway we go and out into the street. On and on your absorbed vision leads you, and the hypnotic influence of something far below the surface of the narrow street, of moonlight and minor chord, leads you toward the object. A street musician—a crowd of people—close to them we come. The women and the children of the hot tropical night are taking the one joy and pleasure of their daily lives. Tired women hands are folded and tapering, gentle-looking fingers locked patiently together. Little chil-



SEA-WALL OF THE PALACE, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

own free land. I ask for immediate help for them, our own people. For the secret of success in our new possessions lies in the measure of how high by food, clothes, and education we shall lift the women and children to be of future usefulness and reflect credit upon our nation. I believe in San Juan by the establishment of the Woman's Aid Society we have laid a corner-stone, firm and deeply planted, which will strike straight to the root of the matter. A handful of army and navy women saw this secret, and led on and on by that true concentration of vision, unearthed the poverty and by gentle tact saw the life of suffering and woe which

dren's feet move with slow steps to the measured rhythm. Gentle brown eyes look trustingly at one another. Not much noise is heard, but an air of peaceful enjoyment lies in the scene. Come with me and glance within the homes of these women and children. One small room, or perhaps two in the basement, or the street floor of the city houses, with no windows unless a small aperture at front and rear, no furniture except of the most meager, and the barest necessities to keep life going.

Follow me away from this better part of the city out into the suburbs; and there only the one room or a small hovel of dried palm leaves and grasses, with poverty written plainly on the abode. Back again through the city streets we come, the odors of all time reaching out from within the overcrowded rooms, still here and there the groups of women and children, the same minor chord, the same patient, gentle people. Now we have reached below and struck the secret of that influence, which from a woman's point of view becomes intuitive, and your heart cries out to know what means that minor chord. It is a wail from the women and the children of our new land, for life and light, for a hand to guide and hold and help them to rise above the ignorance and poverty which for generations have held them down. A wail, oh! gentle brown-faced mother, of thy soft voice, calling out to reach a higher womanhood of strength and purpose.

How shall we answer the call? I plead for them to-day in the broad, garish light of our

these women are now living. A new hope was held out to them through a little band of American women. With obstacles almost insurmountable, infinitesimal in number, and with very limited means and depleted strength, these earnest workers have put upon a solid basis this Aid Society, and to-day are trying to care for and sustain 500 poor and worthy women.

Most of those women who come to the rooms are the native women who desire to be self-supporting—who would rather suffer than beg, but who look with tender glances and the one softly uttered word "*Gracias*" for the little help given toward making them self-supporting. To them as far as limited means can go is given material for clothes to make for themselves and for their little ones, and banded together outside the low and narrow hovel door, beside the roadway, sit in the evening light the stronger ones making the garments to be put with their own gentle hands upon the sick women, the helpless old women, and the little children—all reached through this minor chord of secret sympathy among the native women with one another.

We do not wish to pauperize them—even they would draw back and the gentler classes fold the lace mantilla closer about their faces rather than come to us begging for bread. But they are very poor, they are hungry—some of them are more than that. The causes which have led to this suffering are many, among which is the high cost of food; the many widows and orphans who formerly received pensions now left destitute; the loss of the work of making uniforms

for Spanish soldiers; the many changes and uncertainties caused by war, a change of government, and a lack of market for crops or employment of labor which brought support to families now left in impoverished condition. Shall they look to us in vain? Let us hold them by the hand, let us keep them from suffering and meet their call for industrious, self-supporting lives. To reach and help the hand that rocks the cradle, to teach the mother confidence and trust in us, and thus lead on to the education of the child in the right direction, is surely worth while. The native mothers will consider it an honor to send their children to American schools, and to bring them up as true American citizens will be the entire end and aim of their ambition.

The children are clamoring for education, not for play or time to waste, but to learn to grow great and grand like the *Americanos*. There are now no proper schools for them, there are practically no school-houses, but a room where the so-called teacher boards is utilized for the purpose. There is absolutely no discipline. Children come and go as they please. They sit on a long bench or on the floor. Dirt abounds, and but one book is used for study from which they are supposed to learn to read. As a fact, however, they do not learn anything. A curiosity and a farce is the present system of schools. Can we face this situation silently? Could you glance once at the bright-faced youngsters as they come out from the school of but a single hour in the morning, you would never forget the intelligent, bright look which meets yours, and you would

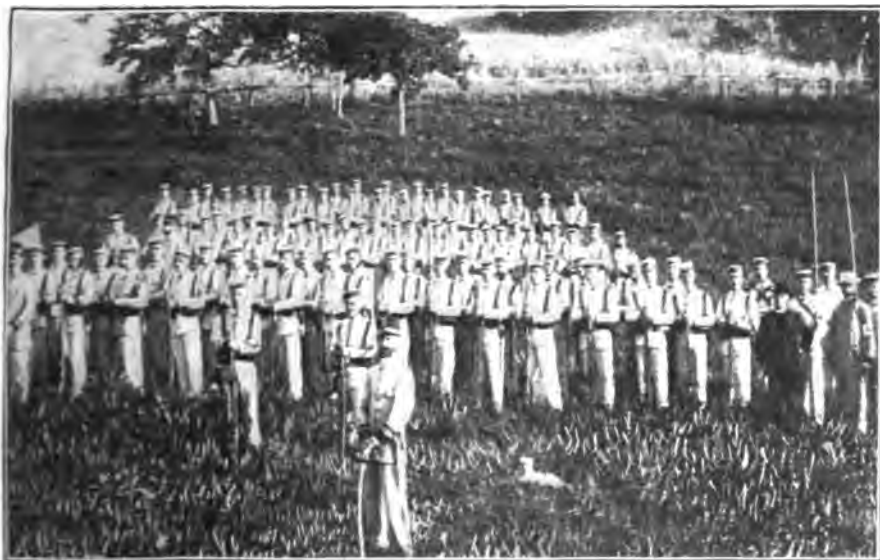
be convinced that something ought to be done for them. There are some few exceptions in the larger towns, but not by any means enough to offset lack of a system of education.

The question may be asked why we should do for them when we have so much at home to accomplish. The answer is, we have already a secure foundation laid at home, upon which we are constantly building. What we do in our colonies will reflect credit upon us as a nation to whom all the other nations are looking to see if we can be as successful in carrying our civilization onward with us as in carrying our flag.

I close my eyes and see a picture of great beauty in its tropical setting of mountains and early morning light, that light which seems to reach to us from heaven through the grave on a resurrection morning. Such a picture beyond my words to tell to you came in very truth to us on last Easter morning, near the top of the mountain as we entered the little town of Coamo. The tall palms shadowing the roadside, the gold-and-purple softness at the mountain top, the hushed influence of the heavenly light—and suddenly there came bursting on our ears a song like the hallelujahs of that morning long years ago in Palestine. Look! Down the mountain side a crowd of people running toward us, waving great palm branches and boughs of a pure white blossoming flower, some on foot, some on little native ponies, all singing and running to meet us. At their head was a young man of twenty years dressed in pure white.

This leader, with his St. John face, sprang quickly to the top-most balcony rail of a house near by. A perfect silence fell upon the air, and then the earnest voice, in pure but broken English, came to us. A word or two of welcome. But not for that beautiful welcome alone had they come out to meet us, but to plead for a higher life, for nobler aims, more than all for the first glimpse of a higher education—to learn to live.

Looking out upon that mass of human souls in its



SPANISH TROOPS IN PORTO RICO.

(The khaki uniforms were made by Porto Rican women.)

wondrous setting, each soul pleading for something beyond sordid gains and a selfish goal, but for a nobler manhood and womanhood through the mental power of growth, I saw the wondrous picture as in a vision. Rafael Bernier, the young man who, by strong magnetic power, led the whole town of Coamo on that April morning, is to be cared for and his earnest pleading answered by the placing of his name on the student roll of one of our American colleges, which are so generously coming forward through the influence of men who see the need of this higher education for the race who look across the water for



A PORTO RICAN PUBLIC SCHOOL UNDER THE OLD RÉGIME.



RAFAEL BERNIER.

(A Porto Rican youth who is to receive an American collegiate education.)

the only help they have ever known. I prophesy a grand result from this one step in behalf of a Porto Rican boy.

Porto Rico is ours and so are the Philippines. No matter to-day how or why they became ours

—the ever-present question is, What shall we do with them? Like Christian's pack, they are strapped upon our back. When we lie down they must still be with us. When we arise as a nation and travel onward they will go with us. And we must carry the burden straightforward now to the end.

Like Christian, too, we are forgetting all about Christiana and the children. But they, too, are running on behind calling and calling to know the way. Let us bend our first interest to Porto Rico. Let us send to them as far as lies in our power our very best of every kind, our best of every profession, and consider them not as a means to an end, but like a new and unlearned primer full of large letters to be put into sentences to stand forever, if only we will learn slowly how to put the sentences together. Let us meet the cause in Cuba for food, and clothes, and help at every point where needed. But stand not back with folded hands while a child of your very own who gives you but little trouble, and yet looks to you for all its needs, is silently suffering for your interest and your immediate assistance.

Let Porto Rico become the best and truest reflection of ourselves because we shall have taught it to be good and true. Let us help it over the intermediate state with grand unselfishness. Then we shall stand before the world in the right light, and our new people like their own royal palm in our new colonies, with strong and rugged trunk

Carrying its clinging branches,
All wet with heaven's dew,
Straight upward.

THE DEFEAT OF SEVEN-DAY JOURNALISM IN LONDON.

BY HENRY S. LUNN, M.D.

THE attempt on the part of two great English capitalists to invade the day of rest by the introduction of seven-day journalism in London has been finally defeated, after a brief and bitter struggle, by a singularly unanimous manifestation of all the forces interested in the social, political, and religious welfare of the nation. The innovators seemed to have everything in their favor. Sir Edward Lawson, the proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*, is reputed to possess a yearly income of more than \$1,000,000, and Mr.

out a spark of sympathy or appreciation for any movement animated by great convictions or lofty ideals. Its immense popularity is largely to be credited to its brilliant staff of writers, among whom have been numbered Sir Edwin Arnold, the late George Augustus Sala, H. D. Traill, W. L. Courtney, Bennett Burleigh, Frank Bullen, Lady Jeune, and Miss Braddon.

Mr. Harmsworth's history reads almost like a romance. The story goes that he recently visited the office in which he commenced his first publication, *Answers*, and sitting down in what was once his own editorial chair he remarked: "Ten years ago I entered this office without a penny in my pocket, and now if I wrote a check for two millions it would be honored." The paper which made the foundation of his fortunes was one of the numerous offshoots of Sir George Newnes' *Titbits*, and he gained his experience in the office of that journal. The secret of the success of papers of this type has been the resolute appeal that they have made to the young men and women who have passed and are passing through the elementary schools of the country. To these they offer from sixteen to thirty-two pages of stories, personal paragraphs, and desultory trivialities of every kind, carefully avoiding everything that could demand sustained attention or even awaken a moment's serious thought.

Encouraged by the marvelous success of *Answers* and other papers of a kindred type, Mr. Harmsworth decided to bring out a halfpenny daily paper, devoting one page to magazine matter and catering not only for the class to which *Answers* specially appeals, but also, to some extent, for the constituency of the *Daily Telegraph*. The success of the *Daily Mail* was phenomenal, and in a few months it had falsified the claim of the *Daily Telegraph* to possess the largest circulation of any daily paper, and was advancing rapidly to a daily circulation of 500,000.

With these illimitable resources behind them the two proprietors—Mr. Harmsworth avowedly following the lead of the *Daily Telegraph*—prepared to introduce the American system of seven-day journalism. A similar attempt had previously been made by Mr. Gordon Bennett and the New York *Herald*, but the experiment soon reached a disastrous termination. With this ex-



ALFRED C. HARMSWORTH.
(Proprietor of the *Daily Mail*.)

Alfred Harmsworth, the proprietor of the *Daily Mail*, is at least as rich. The *Daily Telegraph* has been for a generation the most popular of English daily newspapers. Until the agitation about the Bulgarian atrocities it had been a Liberal organ; but at the point when Disraeli's popularity was at its zenith and Mr. Gladstone's appeal on behalf of the oppressed nationalities of the East was only beginning to secure public attention, it once for all abandoned the Liberal party and became the organ of Conservative suburban villadom, a kind of political Gallio, with-

ception seven-day newspapers have always been unknown in England. There are a considerable number of so-called "Sunday papers," but these are published largely on Saturdays and are not distributed on Sunday by the majority of respectable news agents. They have a very low-class circulation, and the two great wholesale news agents, W. H. Smith & Son and Horace Marshall & Son, do not sell a single copy on Sundays. Moreover, these papers do not make any break in the news of the week for the ordinary newspaper reader, who finds in Monday's paper full information as to Saturday's doings, whereas the innovation attempted by these journals would have deprived their readers of Saturday's news unless they had taken the Sunday issue of the paper. It was stated in the preliminary announcements of these journals that the Sunday issue would give full details of social and political happenings, the sporting intelligence of Saturday, the police-court news, and all the ordinary items of a daily newspaper in addition to special features.

It was generally recognized among journalists that if these two papers succeeded other great dailies would follow their example, and that in a short time England would stand in this matter where America stands to-day. The innovating papers themselves frankly admitted that they were following transatlantic example, and a number of American journalists were employed in the undertaking. Considerable interest in this new departure was manifested by the American press.

But seldom, if ever, has public feeling declared itself so swiftly or so unmistakably as it has done on this question. Two religious journals, the *British Weekly*, edited by Dr. Robertson Nicoll, and the *Methodist Times*, edited by the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, together with the *Echo*, which published an able article by Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid, president of the National Institute of Journalists, were the first to give expression to the general indignation. The News Vendors' Trade Union next took up the matter,

and the press generally throughout the country condemned the movement as likely to add to the burdens of the already overtaxed working journalist and to deprive of their day of rest an army of newspaper distributors amounting to over 100,000.

The first Sunday editions of the *Daily Telegraph* and *Daily Mail* were published at the beginning of April. I felt so strongly the gravity of the situation that I wrote at once to nearly all

the English bishops and to the heads of the non-conformist communions, urging that in their several spheres they should impress upon Christian men everywhere the necessity of withholding their support from this deplorable enterprise.

Every day the agitation grew. The news agents issued a remarkable petition for signature throughout the length and breadth of the country, headed by portraits of the archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, and Mr. John Burns. Such a conjunction has never been witnessed before in England except at the time when Cardinal Manning, the bishop of London, and John Burns worked together on behalf of the dockers. This petition



JOHN BURNS.
(The English labor leader.)

was signed by hundreds of thousands, and the subscriptions not only to the *Telegraph* and the *Mail*, but to the whole galaxy of Harmsworth's publications, fell off in large numbers daily.

About the third week of the agitation, inspired by a remarkable article of Dr. Robertson Nicoll's, in which he pointed out that the advertisers in these papers held the key to the situation, I decided not only to withdraw my own advertisements from the papers concerned, but to bring what influence I had to bear upon other advertisers. I therefore wrote to all the large advertisers in these journals, urging them to write directly to the proprietors and generally to use their influence to stop the Sunday issues.

The National Council of Evangelical Free Churches, a most powerful organization, representing something like 7,000,000 of the population, not only passed a strong resolution, but at a

special sub-committee appointed a deputation to wait on the proprietors with a remonstrance.

Lord Rosebery, who enjoys at this moment a popularity second to that of no man in the kingdom, made a speech which helped to bring matters to a crisis. At a meeting of the news vendors' institution on Wednesday, May 3, with the two proprietors in question seated at the same table, he made an appeal for a "truce of God," and suggested that Sir Edward Lawson and Mr. Harmsworth should mutually agree to suspend their Sunday issue. Mr. Alfred Harmsworth immediately wrote a note and passed it up the dinner-table to Lord Rosebery, stating that he was willing to withdraw his Sunday issue if Sir Edward Lawson would do the same. He followed this up by a leading article in the *Daily Mail* in which he repeated his offer, but stated that if the *Daily Telegraph* did not accept it he would raise the circulation of the Sunday *Daily Mail* to 1,000,000. This statement was an error in tactics, and the challenge was not accepted.

Feeling that the moment had come to unite the scattered forces that were fighting this great battle, I went on May 3 to see the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, and Lord Kinnaid, who at once consented to become respectively president, chairman of executive, and vice-president of the National Protest Committee. I then went down to the House of Commons and within half an hour had secured a number of well-known members to act on the committee. Other leading Anglicans and non-conformists joined, the chief rabbi representing the Jews gave in his adhesion, and Cardinal Vaughan, who was travelling in Italy, sent a telegram to express his willingness to join. Leading merchants and manufacturers also lent their aid, and within twenty-four hours a committee was formed representing all the great interests of the nation—a fact which in itself showed the strength and unanimity of public feeling on the matter.

On Tuesday, May 16, the Committee of National Protest met by invitation at the town house of the bishop of London, in St. James' Square, and at once drew up a protest for circulation, which pointed out among other things that the attempt to destroy the ancient British institution of one day's rest in seven was being made at the very time when the continental nations were waking up to its advantages not merely from a religious, but from a social point of view, and were trying to introduce something of the kind within their own borders. It was decided that copies of this protest should be sent to a comprehensive list of all the most distinguished people in England, who should be invited to become members of the committee.



THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

It was fully expected in many quarters that the fight would be long and arduous. However, on the next Wednesday morning there appeared on the *Daily Mail* contents bills, instead of the customary programme of news, the following announcement only in huge red capitals, "Death of the Sunday *Daily Mail*," which, as its parent somewhat callously announced, had expired on the previous Sunday and was interred that day without regret. In a leading article it was stated that the paper was withdrawn "as a frank concession to the religious feeling of the country."

Our committee at once decided to suspend operations to allow of some private representations from influential quarters being made to the proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*, and on Wednesday, May 24, we had the satisfaction of reading in the current number of the *Telegraph* a quietly worded and dignified announcement that the Sunday issue was discontinued.

In conclusion, I would point out that the popular movement which I have attempted to describe was not a mere ebullition of Sabbatarian fanaticism. It was based on the scientifically proved necessity of a weekly break—a "truce of God"—in the wearing toil and nervous strain of modern life, and on the desire not only to secure to every worker one day's rest in seven, but to insure that he should be able to enjoy it with his wife and family, thus gaining efficiency for the coming week of labor and knitting closer the bonds of home.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

BY THE HON. J. L. M. CURRY.

(An address before the Educational Conference at Capon Springs, W. Va., June 22, 1899.)

I HAVE been requested to present a survey of the educational field of the South. This must necessarily be rapid and imperfect. The starting-point is the war between the States, which resulted in the most gigantic revolution of modern times—the emancipation of slaves, the disorganization of the entire labor system of the South, the reversal of traditions, habits, and institutions, the impoverishment of the South, and the addition to the voting population of a large mass of people who, recently in bondage, were suddenly transformed by ~~not~~ of the United States into a body of citizens having the highest privileges and prerogatives. Few people can realize—no one outside the limits of the Confederate States—how utterly transformed everything was, what an upheaval, overthrow, of cherished convictions, of habits of life, of social and political environments, and destruction of property. When the surrender of the armies under Lee and Johnston occurred there came the necessary duty of rehabilitation, of setting houses, churches, schools, and government in order for the new and the strange life. During the war, through the Freedmen's Bureau and a few religious organizations, efforts, partial and local, were begun toward giving some education to those who were within the Union lines. This noble and proper effort was often in the hands of fanatical men and women ignorant of negro peculiarities, inexperienced as to methods of teaching, full of self-conceit, and possessed of a fatal facility of rubbing the fur the wrong way.

It must be borne in mind that under the ancient *régime* no public-school system providing universal education existed at the South. There was no system adequate even to the education at public expense of the white youth. Our peculiar social system forbade the education of the negroes. That obviously would have been impossible and dangerous. In the course of a few years systems for both races were established. The difficulties were very great. Population was sparse, roads were bad, school-houses did not exist, there was an absolute want of acquaintance with the machinery of public schools, no sufficient supply of competent teachers was to be had, and weighing down all spirit of hopeful progress was the

dreary poverty of the tax-payer. It is impossible for those living north of Mason and Dixon's line to realize how universal and crushing was the bankruptcy of the South after Appomattox. In 1861 the real and personal property of Georgia was valued at \$661,000,000. At the close of the war \$121,000,000 were left. *Ex uno disce omnes.* Superadd the horrors of reconstruction, its robberies, insults, corruptions, incompetency of officials, and the deliberate attempt to put the white people in subjection to the negroes.

Despite the environments and the hopelessness of the outlook, there were a few who felt that the salvation of the South, the recovery of its lost prestige, depended on universal education. They felt that no better service could be rendered to the country and the great problems which embarrassed or darkened action than a scheme of applying systems, tried and known elsewhere, to the renaissance of the South. Therefore, with hope and courage amid the gloom of disappointment and poverty and despair, the pressure of adverse circumstances, and the struggle for subsistence, they advocated and secured the incorporation into organic law of general education as the only measure which promised to lift up the lately servile race and restore the white people to their former prosperity. They persevered in their efforts until now, in view of the magnificent results achieved, we can set up our Ebenezers. Every State in the South has State-established, State-controlled, State-supported schools for both races without legal discrimination as to benefits conferred. About \$100,000,000, drawn very largely from the taxation of the white people, have been given for negro education, and 1,250,000 negro children are enrolled in the schools. Nothing in the history of civilization is comparable to this sublime self-denial and this work of enlarged patriotism.

When the Government emancipated the negroes there was an imperative resulting obligation to prepare them for citizenship and freedom, but the Government has persistently and cruelly refused to give one cent of aid to this indispensable work. Along with what the States have done, Northern religious societies and some benevolent men and women have given liberally for the education of the negroes, and such insti-

tutions as Hampton, Tuskegee, Spellman, Tougaloo, Claflin, Shaw, St. Augustine, and others have done most valuable service in preparing the negroes for their changed condition. These schools, however valuable the work done by them, reach not more than 30,000 pupils, and if all these turned out well, what are they among so many? Every Southern man and woman is profoundly grateful for what Northern people have done for the education of the negroes, for making coequal citizenship of the two races in the same territory an endurable possibility. The public free schools are the colleges of the people; they are the nurseries of freedom; their establishment and efficiency are the paramount duty of a republic. The education of children is the most legitimate object of taxation. Eighty-five or 90 per cent. of the children will never know any education as given by schools except what they obtain in free State schools. It is not, therefore, a question of relative worth of different methods, but of education at all.

It must not be supposed that because prior to the war the Southern States had no systems of public schools for universal education they were negligent of the duty of supplying a large number of the white population with instruction of the highest order. It may surprise some of the audience to learn that by the census of 1860, when the North had a population of 19,000,000 and the South had 8,000,000, the North had 205 colleges, 1,407 professors, and 29,044 students; the South had 262 colleges, 1,488 professors, and 27,055 students; the North expended for colleges, per annum, \$1,514,688 and for academies \$4,663,749, while the South expended for colleges \$1,662,419 and for academies \$4,328,127. Besides these, in nearly every State were denominational colleges, and I make bold to say that the education furnished, according to the then existing courses of study, was in all respects equal to that furnished elsewhere. Webster once exclaimed of Massachusetts: "There she is—she speaks for herself!" With equal boastfulness the South may say of the results of the education furnished: "There are her men—they speak for themselves!" What portion of the world can surpass our Marshall and Taney, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Henry, Rutledge, Pinckneys, Calhoun, Clay, and scores of others? Obliterate from our history what these men have achieved, and how barren it would be!

It need hardly be said that our institutions of learning shared in the universal poverty which swept over our land. The colleges in some cases were used as barracks and hospitals for the soldiers. Libraries and apparatus were re-

moved or destroyed, and in some instances there has been a weary waiting for compensation after proof, clear and full, leaving no loop to hang a doubt upon. Buildings for dormitories and science halls, very much needed to meet pressing demands, are not finished for want of funds. Professors, faithful and scholarly, are poorly paid. Most pathetic calls from young men and young women, hungry for education, are heard, and yet they must be turned away in the absence of scholarships and endowments. Some single colored schools have a larger annual income and expend more for running expenses than any university except Johns Hopkins, and as much as the combined outlay of four or five white colleges. The white institutions at the South have had no help from the generosity of the North except what one family has given to the Vanderbilt and the University of Virginia has received from the estate of Fayerweather. Is there any wonder that Southern colleges cannot compare or compete with Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, or Chicago, with their plethoric millions?

From the Bureau of Education I gather that the Northern colleges have in productive funds \$102,721,451, while the South, exclusive of the District of Columbia, reports \$15,741,000. In the North there are 23 institutions with an annual income of from \$100,000 to \$200,000, while in the South there are only 13. The North has 3 colleges with an annual income of from \$400,000 to \$500,000 and 3 with an income of from \$700,000 to \$800,000, while in that favored class the South has not one. No wonder that in the Northern press, the greatest civilizing force of the times, while columns are given to interesting accounts of what higher institutions are doing and receiving, there is scarcely a mention of work done or help received by the struggling colleges of the South.

I shall not stultify myself by any fresh argument in favor of negro education, but I must be pardoned for emphasizing the fact that there is greater need for the education of the other race. The white people are to be the leaders, to take the initiative, to have the directive control in all matters pertaining to civilization and the highest interests of our beloved land. History demonstrates that the Caucasian will rule. He ought to rule. He made our Constitution; he achieved our independence; he is identified with all true progress, all high civilization, and if true to his mission, while developing his own capabilities he will lead, out and on, other races as far and as fast as their good and their possibilities will justify. This white supremacy does not mean hostility to the negro, but friendship for him. On the intelligent and more refined class of the

white people the negroes have been compelled to rely heretofore for the educational advantages which they possess, and on them in the future they must depend to prevent a widening of the breach between the races and to bring about their higher advancement. It is hopeless to think of the small number of educated negroes protecting themselves against wrongs unless there be men and women, cultured, courageous, broad-minded, to correct, elevate, and lead public opinion. Some wild enthusiasts of the negro race, some purblind fanatics of the white race, may expect or desire subordination or inferiority of the white people, but that is the crazy dream of a kind of racial cosmopolitanism or fusion which portends loss of national unity and is the forerunner of decay.

✓ Much has been said—too much cannot be said—of the negro problem. It does not “down” at any man’s bidding. It is a living, ever-present, all-pervasive, apparently irremovable fact. Its solution baffles statesmanship and philanthropy. Education—moral, intellectual, industrial, civic—should be persistently, generously furnished, but, if universal, is slow in its results and, while immensely beneficial, does not settle irreconcilable racial antagonisms, and it leaves two heterogeneous, unassimilable peoples as coequal citizens with growing cleavage in the same territory. Preachers, sociologists, humanitarians, with their altruistic speculations, may from a safe distance pooh-pooh the problem, but there it is and there it will remain.

Recent tragic occurrences at the South are not the gravamen of the problem. They are horrifying, but are incidents. The unmentionable atrocities filling the timid with direful apprehensions are committed by a few brutes who, slaves to appetites, have had their moral perceptions, if discernible at all, blunted by undeveloped intellects, low companionship, descent from depraved mothers, fiery intoxicants, and certainly are far below the average and have not the sympathy and approval of their race. It needs no argument that the more debased, the less self-reliant, the more unskilled, the more thriftless and unemployed the race or any portion of it is, the more dangerous it will be, the less undesirable as inhabitant, as laborer, as citizen, as voter. Plato said a man not sufficiently or properly trained is the most savage animal on earth. Nothing can be more illogical, more indefensible, more unjust, more cruel, more harmful to both races than to hold the negroes responsible for the outrages of a few of their race. Besides, these crimes hardly enter into the problem, which is not one of criminology or vengeance, but exceeding in magnitude and gravity any now existing in

a civilized country and demanding patience, wisdom, statesmanship, justice, charity of the best of the land.

It is sometimes said that we must rely exclusively on universities to furnish the means of meeting social and civil questions and for leading a community or nation out of darkness into light, out of bondage into freedom. Such is not my reading of history. Art grew out of handicraft. The revival of real art came from a new beginning among humble craftsmen and hard-working artisans. Political reforms for amelioration of the condition of the masses have been achieved with unrelenting opposition of those in power and in high places who are on the catalogues of universities. It is an interesting fact, says President Harper, that all the great religious truths were worked out in the popular mind before they were formulated by the thinkers. Nearly every step in throwing off the tyrannies of church establishments and winning freedom of worship has been taken with the bitter, insulting, unforgiving hostility of those who boasted of their social and intellectual superiority. Exceptions honorable there have been, but the truth remains that not all of the advancements of the race have been due to those who have had the advantages of highest instruction. It is upon the condition of the great masses of the people, and not upon the elevation and welfare of a limited and privileged class, that we must mainly rely for the stability of our free institutions and for the permanent maintenance of public order.

Far be it from me to underrate the utility of these institutions which are monuments to the dignity and worth of the human mind, exert a conservative influence on society, furnish, through the vigilance of the wise, safeguards of freedom, and are essential to our safety and well-being at home and to our honor abroad. Napoleon melted the cannon captured at Austerlitz to build a monument to signalize his martial exploits. It would have been better to have built a university, for Sedan was the triumph of German universities and of science applied to war. My contention is that our main dependence as a republic is on the capacity and integrity of our general citizenship, and the importance of the trust demands the use and improvement of every educational agency from kindergarten to university. Ours is a federal, democratic, constitutional, representative republic, and individual liberty is greater and can be safely intrusted in proportion as people rise in the scale of virtue, intelligence, patriotism, and in acquaintance with the nature and ends of free government. When a people are ignorant, superstitious, debased, corrupt, purchasable, the prey of dema-

gogues and adventurers, the slaves of prejudice and passion, individual liberty is less and less until it becomes extinct and despotism is a necessity. Our American republic, which we love, is the guardian of the holiest trust ever committed to a people.

There are gravest questions growing out of our late and present war against Spain and the Philippines, our relations with half-civilized islanders, which are not to be considered in this conference. There are other questions, home and internal, which thrust themselves upon our thoughts and demand wise consideration and the fullest education of every citizen. When all are properly educated we shall not then have too much wisdom for meeting the perils which menace our institutions. The masses, always representing the lowest parts of society, must have general instruction and some familiarity with the rights and duties of ordinary citizenship. Perhaps the most mischievous error in the public mind is the misapprehension of liberty and of democracy. Liberty is to be blended inseparably with the Government, harmonized with its forms, be made subordinate to its ends, for the correlative of liberty is lawful authority. Freedom consists in keeping within lawful limits and rules, and anything except that is not freedom, but license—in fact, servitude of the most abject type.

It is a pestiferous error, largely accepted, that the people have an inherent right to rule, independent of forms and rules and constitutional restrictions. Lincoln, in homely language, said that ours was a government of the people, for the people, by the people. This means the rule of the people through an organized government, through legal and orderly administration. How shall the people rule? When is their voice authoritative? Certainly not whenever, wherever, or however expressed; not by the spontaneous utterance of a promiscuous assembly; not by the will of a frenzied mob. The voice of every man, woman, and child in the United States is not law unless that voice has been collected and formulated according to prescribed methods and forms. Such a claim is the very opposite of our representative republic. Neither a majority nor unanimity vote can justify the assumption of legislative and executive functions. To be a people presupposes a state of civil society, and a voluntary assemblage has no sort of title to alter the seat of power in the society in which it ought to be the obedient and not the ruling part.

This modern democracy is mobocracy—is despotism pure and simple.

The tendency is too frequent among our people for an excited, conscienceless multitude to take power into their hands. We have had examples of this in Massachusetts, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Illinois, and the South. Growing largely out of this perversion and misunderstanding of the theory and functions of our Government is the frequent violation of law or the contempt of civil authority. Regarding the people as the fountain and sanction of law and authority, the slow process of prescribed forms is disregarded and men take unto themselves the administration of law, the redress of injuries, the punishment of offenders. Human life is shown in the 10,000 annual murders to be very cheap. White-capism and Ku-kluxism and secret associations set their judgment up as better than a regularly organized civil government. Riots abound and rights of property and obligatoriness of contracts are treated as wrongs to be summarily remedied. These offenses are not local and are as censurable in Ohio and Illinois as in Kentucky or Georgia.

It behooves good men and women everywhere in self-examination, charity toward others, in catholic patriotism, in courageous purpose to do right, in helpfulness for those less favored, to combine all influences that the republic may come to no harm. Our history fills our hearts with exultation and pride; its great examples, its general teachings, the splendor of its achievements, the advance in all good arts, the peace and prosperity, the open door for individual and national development, the contagiousness of the success of freedom have made the boast of American citizenship to be more real and far more universal than that of being a Roman. These representative institutions must not perish nor be set aside as vain experiments, nor replaced by forms or realities which deny popular sovereignty and the blessings of a written constitution. We must all feel that in us and in our republic the highest life of man is vitally and inseparably associated. Our country is the glory of earth, the hope of the oppressed of all lands, the realization of the dignity of man as man, the fulfillment of the dreams of all who have built their hopes on human capabilities and human liberty, and nothing can surpass the duty to omit no exertion of transmitting unimpaired all these blessings and hopes to those who are to come after us.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

BY WILLIAM H. LEWIS, OF SEATTLE, WASH.

(Formerly attached to Bering Sea tribunal of arbitration.)

THE announcement that the international joint high commission had failed to come to an agreement upon the questions submitted to it because of the inability to agree upon a treatment of the disputed Alaskan boundary has not been a surprise to those who have been interested in the subject in the past and have been permitted to observe the claims made by the Canadians interested in Alaska and the Northwest Territories and their determination to secure a new boundary that would give Canada harbors on the coast of Alaska and enable her to reach her valuable possessions in the interior without being subject to American customs regulations.

The question in dispute relates only to that line which separates the possessions of Great Britain and the United States along the strip of land belonging to the latter which extends down the coast from the Alaskan peninsula and shuts off the British possessions from the waters of the Pacific Ocean.

This boundary line is described in the treaty of February 16, 1825, between Russia and Great Britain, and was mapped out by Russia shortly after. Great Britain contends that the Russians misinterpreted the treaty, and that the true boundary line according to the terms of the treaty should be much nearer the coast and should give several salt-water harbors on the Alaskan coast to Great Britain, furnishing free access through her own ports to her possessions in the interior.

The boundary line is described in Articles III. and IV. of the treaty as follows :

III. Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54° 40' north latitude and between the one hundred and thirty-first and one hundred and thirty-third degrees of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude ; from this last-mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the one hundred and forty-first degree of west longitude (of the same meridian), and from said point of intersection north, etc.

IV. With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article, it is understood—

First. That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia.

Second. That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast, from the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the one hundred and forty-first degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at a distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia as above mentioned shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings (sinuosities) of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.

The British contention is :

First. That the "pass called the Portland Channel" did not mean what is now called Portland Canal, but what is now known as Behm Canal, which they claim was formerly called Portland Channel.

Second. That though the Russians ran the line a uniform ten marine leagues from the coast as though there were no distinct range of mountains parallel to the coast, there is, as a fact, a range of mountains parallel to the coast the crest of which should have been followed.

Third. That in case there were no range of mountains the ten marine leagues should have been measured, not from the line of salt water, but from the outer coast-line of the islands or from the ocean, that being meant as the coast.

Fourth. That even if there were no distinct range of mountains and the line was accepted as ten marine leagues from the coast, it should be ten leagues from a meandered coast-line and should cut across the mouths of the narrow channels and inlets with which the coast of Alaska is indented, leaving the harbors at the head of these inlets in the possession of Great Britain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, stated in the Canadian Parliament in reply to a question relative to the Alaskan boundary : "According to our construction of the treaty of 1825, the boundary line should follow the crest of the mountains nearest the coast, passing over bays and creeks and inlets which are territorial waters."

After making all these contentions, it is reported that Great Britain took the position before the commission that while she was by right

entitled to all the territory these various constructions of the treaty would give her, she was willing to sacrifice them all and as a compromise receive just one harbor—the best one on the Alaskan coast. And the refusal of the commissioners on behalf of the United States to accede to their request caused a suspension of negotiations on the part of the commission.

It has been said that Great Britain's policy in international disputes is to claim everything in sight and then have a margin upon which to make concessions when effecting a compromise. In the Alaskan boundary dispute her claims are without foundation, and the concessions she offers should not be considered, as they represent no sacrifice. She proposes to concede to the United States that which belongs to the United States, in order to get from the United States, on the principle (so often invoked in international compromises) of mutual accommodation, a concession at once valuable to both nations.

The purpose of this article is to prove from official British records that the claims of Great Britain to any other than the present accepted boundary line are entirely without foundation. The best indication of what was intended by the framers of the treaty can be found in the correspondence leading up to its adoption. This has, fortunately, been published by the British Foreign Office in Volume II. of the appendix to the case of her majesty's government before the Bering Sea arbitration, and the quotations given in this article are from that volume.

This correspondence shows that Russia's intention in asking that the line of demarcation should follow Portland Canal was that she should secure a strip of "*terra firma*" opposite Prince of Wales and the adjacent islands; that she described Portland Canal as "at the height of Prince of Wales Island" to indicate that the mouth of Portland Canal was opposite the southern extremity of Prince of Wales Island and the "origin in the interior between the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth degrees of north latitude." This describes Portland Canal and not Behm Canal.

Great Britain's second contention, that the line should follow the crest of the mountains nearest the coast, cannot be sustained, as any one familiar with the Alaskan mountains knows that there is no distinct range of mountains along the coast, that they are in groups and patches both on the islands and on the mainland, and that where there are ranges they run at right angles and not parallel to the coast. Looking at the Alaskan coast from a distance, one sees what appear to be distinct ranges of mountains, but upon close examination it is impossible to find any range of mountains parallel to the coast. Great Britain's

plan of taking individual mountains that suit her purpose and cutting from the crest of one to the crest of the next in such a way as to give her the heads of the bays, inlets, and channels with which the Alaskan coast is indented is thus shown to be untenable.

With reference to the third contention, that the ten marine leagues should be measured from the outer coast-line of the islands, it will be observed that in demanding this ten marine leagues Russia insisted upon it as ten marine leagues of "*terra firma*". "on the continent," and not ten marine leagues in width of island possessions.

Her fourth contention will also be proven impossible. The parties to the treaty meant exactly what they said when they described the line as following the "sinuosities" or windings of the coast, and did not mean, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggests, a line passing over bays and creeks and inlets.

The first proposal looking to the framing of a treaty adjusting the differences between Russia and Great Britain arising from their conflicting interests in the north Pacific Ocean was made by Count Lieven, Russian ambassador to London, on January 19, 1823, and on February 25 of that year Sir C. Bagot, British ambassador to St. Petersburg, was granted full power to adjust those differences with the Russian Government. On April 17, 1823, Count Nesselrode, the Russian prime minister, wrote Count Lieven at London the results of the first interview between himself and the British ambassador, Sir C. Bagot, stating clearly the Russian position as follows:

... That the line of the fifty-fifth degree of north latitude should constitute the southern boundary of the states of his imperial majesty, that on the continent toward the east that line should run along the range of mountains which follow the sinuosities of the coast up to Mt. Elias, and that from that point up to the Arctic Ocean we would fix the borders of our respective possessions on the line of the one hundred and fortieth degree of longitude west from the meridian of Greenwich.

To the end not to cut the island of the Prince of Wales, which by that arrangement would remain with Russia, we would propose to carry the southern frontier of our domains to 54° and 40' of latitude and to make it abut on the continent at the Portland Canal, of which the opening into the ocean is at the height of the Prince of Wales Island and the origin in the interior between the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth degrees of latitude.

This proposition would leave to us a straight *lisière* on that coast and would leave to the English establishments all the necessary space to multiply and extend.

As this is the line that was finally accepted after two years of effort by the British Foreign Office to secure a "compromise," it will be observed that the Russian diplomats know how to deal with Great Britain.

Proceeding, Count Nesselrode, after mentioning a proposal of Sir Charles Bagot to have the line follow the channel called Duke of Clarence Strait, which is between Prince of Wales Island and the mainland, says :

If Prince of Wales Island remains ours it is necessary that it be of some use to us. But by the plan of the English ambassador it would be simply a charge upon us and almost an inconvenience. That island, in effect, and the establishments we would form there would be entirely isolated, deprived of all support, surrounded by the territory of Great Britain, and at the mercy of the English establishments on the coast.

... To the east Great Britain can unite the two coasts of America ; to the south nothing can prevent them from acquiring a considerable extension. For us, we demand one simple *lisière* of the continent. ...

... It cannot be said too often that according to the most recent maps England does not possess a single establishment at the height of Portland Canal ... and Russia, when she insists upon the reservation of a medium space of *terra firma*, does not insist upon it, for any value it has, but in order not to lose the surrounding isles. ... We do not seek any advantage : we would avoid grave inconvenience.

Having stated the ground upon which Russia stood and shown clearly his thorough understanding of the whole subject, Count Nesselrode remains firm to it throughout the negotiations.

Strong efforts were made by Great Britain to force him from his position. In the beginning Sir C. Bagot was instructed to secure, if possible, the fifty-seventh degree as the southern boundary of Russian territory. He tried to do even better by proposing that the line follow Cross Sound and Lynn Canal, thus cutting off Russia from both the islands along the coast and the *lisière*, stating as his reason : "I thought that it might be for the advantage of the negotiation if I reserved the proposition of the fifty-seventh degree to a later period of it, and, judging from the map, it appeared to me that it might be desirable to obtain, if possible, the whole group of islands along the coast."

On January 15, 1824, an entire year having been consumed in negotiations without result, Mr. G. Canning, at the head of the British Foreign Office, wrote Sir C. Bagot, indicating that the line most satisfactory to the British Government "would be one drawn through Chatham Strait," the channel separating the island on which Sitka is situated from the island to the eastward of it, "or even Stephen's Passage, and if neither of these can be obtained," the line must be drawn on the mainland to the north of the northernmost post of the Northwest Company from east to west until it strikes the coast, and thence may descend to whatever latitude may be necessary for taking in the island on which Sitka stands.

Again, he suggested "the strait which sepa-

rates the mainland from the islands" as the boundary. But if that could not be secured it would be expedient to assign, with respect to the mainland southward from Lynn Canal, "a limit, say, of fifty or a hundred miles from the coast, beyond which Russian posts should not extend to the eastward."

On March 17, 1824, Sir C. Bagot wrote that after six weeks of constant negotiation, after having gone to the utmost limit of his instructions and even beyond them, he had entirely failed to induce the Russian Government to accede to what he considered to be a fair and reasonable adjustment. He reported that he first suggested a line through Chatham Strait to the head of Lynn Canal. This being refused, he offered a line drawn from the west to the east through the center of the strait north of Prince of Wales Island to where it touched *terra firma*. "From there it shall follow in the same direction upon the *terra firma* to a point distant ten leagues from the coast, and from that point the line shall extend to the northwest parallel to the sinuosities of the coast, and always at the distance of ten marine leagues from the shore up to the one hundred and fortieth degree of longitude," etc. As a last resort he had then proposed to assign to Russia the Prince of Wales Island and to have the line of demarcation follow the channel separating Prince of Wales Island from the mainland to the middle of the strait north of that island, and then run directly east to a point on the *terra firma* ten marine leagues from the coast, and thence north, etc. These various offers were not accepted by the Russians, and they set forth their reasons in their final reply, saying, among other things :

That the possession of the Prince of Wales Island without a portion of the territory on the coast situated opposite that island could not be of any utility to Russia.

That all establishments formed on that island or on those adjacent to it would find themselves in many ways injured by the English establishments on the *terra firma* and completely at their mercy.

This ended the first period of negotiations, with Russia insisting on her original proposition and Great Britain still urging a "compromise." It is worth while to notice that throughout even these preliminary negotiations the location of Portland Canal is clearly defined as "at the height of Prince of Wales Island" and originating "in the continent between the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth degrees of latitude." The fact that the mouth of Portland Canal is directly opposite the southern points of Prince of Wales Island and Russia's demanding the coast opposite Prince of Wales Island would clearly prove that

the canal now known as Portland Canal was meant, and not a passage further to the north.

It is also worth noticing, while the two powers are preparing for a renewal of the negotiations, that the line Russia insisted upon was construed by both sides to give her a "*lisière* of *terra firma*" "on the continent"—not a chain of islands or several detached pieces of mainland, as Great Britain contends now. The line of demarcation on the continent was to be not ten marine leagues from the outer line of the islands, but ten marine leagues from the shore, and in each case was insisted upon by Russia as a protection for the islands. It was also understood that the proposed line should "run along the mountains which follow the sinuosities of the coast," and it could not have been understood that such a line would, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggests, pass over bays and inlets, though it could very easily pass over creeks or mountain streams. The sinuosities of the coast would naturally mean the indentations of salt water.

Three months later, on July 12, 1824, Mr. Canning wrote to Sir C. Bagot directing him to reopen the negotiations, and inclosed a draft of a treaty that would be acceptable to Great Britain, which accepts the line of demarcation laid down by Russia, except that it follows "the sinuosities of the coast along the base of the mountains nearest the sea." It further provides that "the said line of coast on the continent of America which forms the boundary of the Russian possessions shall not in any case extend more than — leagues in breadth from the sea toward the interior, at whatever distance the aforesaid mountains may be." The number of leagues was purposely left out in order that Sir C. Bagot might get it reduced as much as possible. But he was instructed not to consent to more than ten. The expression "from the sea" has been construed by British officials to mean from the outer line of the islands—that is, from the Pacific Ocean. But when it is remembered that the *lisière* thus described is spoken of as "*terra firma*," as "on the continent of America," as for the protection of the islands along the coast, and when it is further considered that it is in many places twenty or more marine leagues from the outer line of the islands to the shore or coast of the continent, and that the line, if measured from the outer line of the islands, would come upon the inner edge of Prince of Wales and other islands, or in many cases in the middle of the strait separating the islands from the mainland, the contention is proved to be an impossible one.

This proposed draft of the treaty was practically acceptable to Russia from a territorial standpoint. But there were differences still to be

adjusted with reference to the navigation of certain rivers and the rights of trading with the natives which were not satisfactory. On this account the Russian plenipotentiaries submitted a counter-draft of a treaty in which the description of the boundary line differed only from that suggested by Great Britain in that it prescribed an arbitrary width of the *lisière* of ten marine leagues regardless of the mountains, saying that the *lisière* of the coast belonging to Russia "shall not have in width on the continent more than ten marine leagues from the border of the sea." This shows conclusively that the *lisière* was to be ten marine leagues in width on the continent. This latter proposition and refusal concluded the second period of the negotiations with Russia, still firm in her original position, and Great Britain, so far as territorial questions were concerned, practically willing to concede Russia's claims.

Negotiations were resumed again in December, 1824, when Mr. George Canning, who was at the head of the Foreign Office in London, commissioned Mr. Stratford Canning to proceed to St. Petersburg to conclude and sign a treaty with the Russian Government. The instructions to this new ambassador were that he should oppose Russia's plan of making the *lisière* ten marine leagues in width regardless of the mountains, and abandon the former contention of the British Government for the seaward base of the mountains as the boundary line, and agree to the summit as suggested all along by Russia.

At last, on February 16, 1825, the treaty was agreed upon and was signed, the portions dealing with the boundary line being substantially those proposed by Count Nesselrode.

In reviewing the above correspondence, it will be seen that the questions now brought up by Great Britain were all discussed previous to the signing of the treaty. It will be seen that "Portland Channel" means the same now that it did seventy-five years ago; that the word "sinuosities" was used intentionally, and that the framers of the treaty meant Russia should have the harbors, bays, and inlets on the coast, while Great Britain had the interior; that the *lisière* of coast was meant to be upon the continent and not a chain of islands or detached strips of shore.

There is no section of Alaska which is not rich in mineral. Already the great Treadwell mines and others in the vicinity of Juneau have been opened up on the land that would have gone to Great Britain had Russia consented to "compromise;" indeed, they would many of them go to Great Britain now if the United States should concede what Great Britain claims as to the ten marine leagues being measured from the outward line of the islands.

PLAY AS A FACTOR IN SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL REFORMS.

BY PROF. E. A. KIRKPATRICK

(Of the State Normal School at Fitchburg, Mass.)

IF, as Spencer holds, play is merely the result of surplus energy, it is not strange that it should be regarded as useful only as a means of disposing of such extra energy, particularly by children and young people. The talented young German, Carl Groos, however, who has made an extensive study of the play of both animals and children, is convinced that surplus energy is not the cause nor even a necessary condition (though a favorable one) for play. Animals and children will play till exhausted, and when they have too little energy to do anything else because of weakness or weariness they can often be induced to play. Every species of animal has its characteristic plays, which are not wholly the result of association with its own species. Play is therefore a fundamental instinct instead of a mere manifestation of temporary excess of energy. Furthermore, it is one of the most important instincts possessed by animals and has been a most effective factor in the preservation and development of the higher species. No one who has watched puppies or kittens as they chase each other and engage in mock combat can doubt for a moment that they are thus getting the best possible training for adult life and the struggle for existence. It is evident that animals having the instinct to engage in such activities will be much more likely to survive than those without it. Again, the indefiniteness of the play instinct gives an opportunity for adaptation to environment and for more varied development than would be the case if the play instinct were replaced by one or many definite instincts toward particular forms of action.

From these considerations and the recognition of the general evolutionary principle that higher animals have the same characteristics as the lower, with additions and complications, we should expect *a priori* that the play instinct would be a prominent feature in the young human animal. Every one who has noticed children at all has found abundant evidence of this truth. For children playing is living, and the value of each day and hour is measured by the amount of play that can be or has been put into it. In play the child engages in life activities instead of merely observing them. If we count

only the waking moments of the child, we probably do not overestimate if we say that four out of the first five years, three of the second five years, and two of the third are spent in some form of play. During the first fifteen years of his life, therefore, the average child spends as much time in play as in study and work. Taking into account the importance of play in animal life and the physical, mental, social, and moral development that the child gets in this his most intense form of activity, there is good reason for claiming that children's plays do at least as much to bring out their latent capabilities and prepare them for life as their school training.

The value of play for little children was recognized by Froebel in forming the kindergarten and is now appreciated by all intelligent educators. Teachers of gymnastics and systems of physical culture have long admitted that play is valuable as a means of physical culture, and to some extent have made practical applications of play in physical training. The social development to be gotten from group plays has been seen by a few of the keener students of social phenomena, and it has been asserted by a prominent Frenchman that the power and progress of the Anglo-Saxon race are due as much to their plays as to any other one factor. The value of play for the volitional, intellectual, and moral development of older children and young people has not been so generally appreciated. Yet a few years ago G. E. Johnson, now superintendent of the Andover schools, after a careful study classified 400 games of educational value according to the powers they were suited to develop, and graded them according to the ages for which they were best adapted. He has since verified their value in the evening play schools that he has conducted.

PLAY IS DIFFICULT.

One does not need to be a very profound student of play to discover that play is not the doing of easy things, as some have supposed. The amount of energy put into hunting, fishing, skating, bicycling, ball-playing, solving puzzles, and playing checkers, chess, etc., proves to the most casual observer that play is not always easy.

Closer observers readily discover the truth that the charm of many plays depends upon their difficulty. It is true that play is one of the best means of rest and recreation, as is now quite generally recognized, not, however, because it is easy, but because one becomes absorbed in forms of activity different from those called forth in his daily work and often those fundamental in race development. Renovation and equilibrium of the whole system are thus brought about much more perfectly than by merely stopping work in order to rest or by doing something that requires little effort and attention. Recent careful studies of the biographies of noted men have shown that in most cases they were leaders in play in boyhood and that many of them kept the play instinct all their lives. Men who have great capacity for play usually have great capacity for work.

The characteristic of play is not ease, but the feeling of power in doing things more or less difficult without constraint and compulsion. The instant that one feels that a thing must be done it is no longer play, but work. Too many rules constraining one to do a thing in a certain way have something of the same effect of compulsion. In play the activity or the end, if there is one, must be freely chosen and enjoyed for itself. If there is any outside reward or punishment attached, the pleasure and advantage of play activity at once disappear. The professional ball-player is, therefore, not really a player, but a worker. Play is also heightened when it calls forth the fundamental forms of activity of the human race in constructing, overcoming difficulties, attacking, defending, and coöperating that have occupied mankind for ages.

• **PLAY IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT NOW.**

In this age of machinery and books, of specialization and crowding together in large cities, each man engages in only a few of the fundamental activities of the race and has little or no contact with nature. Hence play is the best preventive of abnormal development under these conditions. Even adults who have had the advantage of the wider activity of country life during childhood and youth need it, while to those who have not had such advantages it is indispensable. The progressive and practical mayor of Boston, in an address before the American Social Science Association last summer, said: "We are only beginning in this country to recognize the vital importance of wholesome recreation as a factor in social development and the propriety of furnishing to all, at the public expense, some facilities in this direction; for a large portion of the people must practically be

without them unless they are so supplied." In his message January 1, 1899, he says: "I can hardly emphasize too strongly my belief in the great benefit to the community, not only physically, but socially and even morally, of an extensive development of reasonably and properly directed athletics, which can only be effected through local gymnasia maintained by the city." He then urges that such gymnasia would save the city more than their cost in lessened expense for hospitals, houses of correction, and police force, and recommends that six or seven gymnasia be established by the city. If such places are needed for adults, what can we say of the needs of children, who have so much surplus time and energy, are so strongly endowed with the play instinct, and who have even less possibility for gratifying it? How are they to come in contact with Mother Nature and learn in her school of play, as is their birthright?

CURFEW LAWS.

Several remedies for the deplorable results that come from the presence of large numbers of children on the streets of villages, towns, and cities, with nothing to do but that which the proverbial employer of idle hands finds for them, have been brought prominently before the public during the last few years. One is a law which excludes all children from the street after a certain hour under penalty of being locked up. This law has been adopted in a large number of towns and villages, and where it has been enforced has been successful in partially concealing from the public view the conditions giving rise to it. It makes a crime of what is in itself harmless and often beneficial, and is evidently patterned after the legislation of the Dark Ages. In this age, when the need of furnishing some counter-attraction for adult men to keep them from the coarse and immoral amusements of the saloons and other places is quite generally recognized and in most places more or less provided for in social settlements, Young Men's Christian Associations, coffee-houses, etc., and in some places by lectures and musical entertainments furnished by the city, it is strange that in most places there is no public recognition of similar and much greater needs of children, but instead in many towns a law compelling them to stay at home, regardless of what the conditions may be there. Is it any wonder, therefore, that in almost every village and city there are gangs of hoodlums who find their chief amusement in playing tricks upon citizens and in conflicts with other gangs and with the police? Many of them have no place but the street where they can play. often they have never set foot on mother earth

or rolled on God's green grass, and most of them have never had the opportunity to see or experience the delights of innocent, orderly play. If the energy devoted to confining and repressing children were intelligently directed to providing means for and directing their play activities the results would be a thousand times more beneficial.

PLAYGROUNDS.

In most cities school grounds and parks are closed to children's games in summer, and in comparatively few places are there vacant lots that they are allowed to use freely. Recently, however, a movement to provide playgrounds for children in cities has begun, and this is a remedy that tends to cure instead of cover up the social disease resulting from the conditions of modern civilization. Boston has been a leader in this direction, beginning more than a dozen years ago. The city has expended for land and improvements a total sum of over \$3,000,000 upon grounds that are thrown open for the use of children in play. The past year more than 30 school grounds were opened for a similar purpose, and some of them had attendants in charge. Free baths have also been provided. During the last year or two school grounds and other places have been opened for children in Chicago, Minneapolis, Worcester, Providence, Baltimore, and other cities. In Chicago the 6 school yards opened for the children and superintended at an expense of \$1,000 to the city were in the river district, where, notwithstanding the magnificent park system encircling the city near its borders, there are over 600,000 people who live more than a mile from any park and whose children therefore rarely or never see one.

In several cities parks as well as school yards and one room in the school for use on rainy days have been opened for the children in the past summer, though often without adequate supervision. In many places philanthropic organizations and individuals have opened playgrounds with admirable results. The social settlement of the Northwestern University of Chicago fitted up in 1896 one of the largest, capable of accommodating 3,000 or 4,000 children, and the results are thus indicated by Lieutenant Kroll, of the police force :

We're going to make this a fine place. Not less than 15 lives have been saved from the electric cars since the establishment of the playground, and juvenile arrests have decreased fully 83½ per cent.

The young boys between thirteen and sixteen who are not at work loaf around street corners; they have no place to go; they get into the saloons; they annoy passers-by or form in crowds; they resent the interfer-

ence of the police, and finally they are arrested. We hate to do this, as it is the first step in pushing a boy downward into the criminal class. Since the playground has been opened and they are permitted to come in here they give us no trouble whatever.

The fact that juvenile crime in one ward was found to be 60 per cent. greater in July and August than during the rest of the year pointed clearly to the effect of idleness resulting from the closing of the public schools.

Philadelphia has gone still further in a certain direction under the stimulus of an enthusiastic young Bulgarian, Strayon Tsanoff, who came to this country to prepare himself more effectually for missionary work among his own people, but from observation of gangs of young toughs on the streets of Philadelphia became convinced that there was a better opportunity for reform work in the large cities of America than in his native land. He therefore devoted himself to the problem of character-building through play, and having secured the assistance of various churches, societies, and philanthropic individuals, and finally of city officials, he succeeded in getting 23 playgrounds opened and equipped with swings, sand-heaps, etc., and each presided over by two attendants. At first these grounds furnished a new and interesting object of attack for the "gangs," but soon the "fun of fighting and mischief-making was gradually being replaced, through the influence of the playground, by the fun of a free activity that brings self-respect, regard for law and order, and a desire to be helpful to others." Many of the older boys were utilized as assistants by the attendants and placed in charge of certain games. (In other cities where playgrounds have been opened under the direction of lady kindergartners the larger boys have often given trouble, but where they have been in charge of a man adapted for the leadership of boys the worst boys soon became orderly and enthusiastic citizens of the play republic.) Later the city of Philadelphia appropriated \$12,000 for the establishment of a model playground, which is thus described by Mr. Tsanoff :

In the middle is a circular area, to be flooded during the skating season and used as a romping-ground during the rest of the year. This is surrounded by a bicycle track fenced for safety. Outside of this are found various provisions for the children's enjoyment, such as tennis-courts, swings, parallel bars, swing-rings, and sand-piles, also a music-stand, sanitary provisions, etc. All is surrounded by a promenade path, where mothers may wheel their baby-carriages and where rows of seats invite the visitor to rest under overhanging shade trees. Two sides of the playground have each a pavilion, one for boys and the other for girls. These are designed to supply the place of the playground in winter and during stormy weather.

Mr. Tsanoff, believing that he has a mission to other cities, has gone to New York, where he hopes soon to have a large part of the 7,000 acres of park (much of it fortunately in the heart of the city) opened and furnished for children's playgrounds, and these grounds recognized by the city as schools that educate through the free activity of play. An Outdoor Recreation League has been formed, and through its influence \$15,000 was appropriated by the school board of New York and 20 schools opened for the play of children. This work is under the management of Superintendent Seth L. Stewart, who also has charge of the vacation schools.

Mayor Quincy in his message January 1, 1899, after referring to the various lines of children's vacation work that has been carried on in Boston, says:

I believe that these various lines of work, all relating to development outside of the schoolroom, should be more closely correlated and considerably extended, and that this can best be effected by formally recognizing the provision of means for the physical development, training, and healthful recreation of the children of the community as a proper municipal function and by specializing this work under the general direction of a new department to be created for this purpose and to be under the charge of an unpaid board of trustees. . . . I shall accordingly ask the city council to pass an ordinance providing for such a department.

The desirability of public provision for play activity of children as a means of educational and social advancement is therefore recognized not merely by enthusiastic educators and students of child and social life, but by such a level-headed man of affairs as the mayor of Boston. The same is true of municipal officials in Philadelphia, New York, and other cities, and undoubtedly will be by others all over the country as soon as their attention is properly called to the matter. In the smaller towns it is not so much a place to play—though that is often lacking—as apparatus for playing and some supervision.

VACATION SCHOOLS.

The first vacation school was opened in Boston in 1885, but so far as action by the city is concerned Boston has been behind New Haven and New York in the establishment of such schools, which are in many ways closely related to the playground movement, but if the mayor's arguments are heeded it will not be in the future. He says:

The turning loose upon our streets during the summer months of an immense number of children whose parents are unable, on account of occupations in which they are engaged, to control them or keep them out of mischief presents a most serious social problem to the

community. . . . In my opinion the economic, social, and moral loss of leaving the great mass of children upon whose education such an amount of public money is expended to run wild to a great extent during the summer months is so great that the community cannot afford longer to let it continue. If even 2 per cent. of the expense of carrying on the public schools was devoted to some form of vacation training, I have not the slightest doubt that it would be a more profitable and economic expenditure of public money.

There can be no doubt that the mayor is right. If it is proper for the public to spend money for the education of future citizens, common sense demands that the whole life of the child and his surroundings and activities shall be considered. Playgrounds and vacation schools should therefore be supported by the public as the best possible means of supplementing the good work of the public schools, and there should be no hesitancy about using the same educational plant so far as is necessary.

PLAY AND TEACHING.

Teachers who have taken charge of playrooms, playgrounds, or vacation schools have met with many new problems and found it necessary to use entirely new methods from those employed in the ordinary schoolroom. There is not a set programme or set of rules to which the teacher authoritatively requires the children to adapt themselves, but the teacher must adapt herself to the interests and moods of the children before her. To succeed she must have the play spirit and must be tactful and resourceful, so as to be ready to meet every emergency.

If vacation schools and playgrounds are opened in every city and town, as it is hoped will be the case before many years, the effect upon the teaching in the regular schools will be profound. Mechanical teaching will rapidly decrease and our schools will change to some extent in subjects taught, and in a marked degree in the method and spirit of governing, teaching, and learning. We may hope then to see something of the same energy, enthusiasm, and intense application manifested in school work that we now see in play.

In the future teachers will be prepared for their work not so much by the study of methods of teaching nor even by the study of the science of psychology and child study, helpful as they are, as by being brought into actual contact with children in their play activities as well as in their school work and by experience in serving as leaders and directors of children in such activities. Only a small part of a child can be observed under any one condition, but a very much larger portion of his real nature shows itself in play than in the work of any ordinary schoolroom;

hence observing and directing the play of children are the best possible means of getting acquainted with them and learning to direct them.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION IN ONE NORMAL SCHOOL.

At the State Normal School, Fitchburg, Mass., which is a new school, unhampered by traditions and furnished with a number of model and practice schools, arrangements are made not only for observing children in the schoolrooms and afterward teaching the same children, but also for observing and joining in their plays. The plan was introduced as an experiment the latter part of last year and its success warrants its continuance.

The members of the classes in psychology and child study, after some discussion of the value of play, were assigned as a part of their work in that subject the task—if task it may be called—of leading a group of model-school children in play for an hour every alternate week. They were arranged in groups of two or three normal students and twice as many model-school children, and the play is out of doors when the weather permits. So far it has been tried only in first, second, and third grades. The students join in the games, many of which the children choose, and are directed to enter into the spirit of the game and help to make it successful and enjoyable. Afterward they are requested to reflect upon the experiment and report in writing the games played, what led to their choice by the children, what educational value they seemed to have, and upon any facts of interest that they observed in regard to their group of children or individuals of the group. At the close of the year the normal students were asked to state what they had learned from their experience with the children. The following quotations are typical of the answers given :

The play period has brought to my mind many characteristics of children which I had unconsciously forgotten. The children treated me as a companion, and I seemed to forget for awhile that I was not one of them. I could see in the only true way how to sympathize with them and enter into their feelings. I could see much of their home training from incidental confidences from them which I might never have learned in the schoolroom.

One thus sums up all the truths she has learned :

1. Children need direction in their games.
2. They should be allowed to choose their own games as far as is practicable. We should see that the child has a store of good games from which to choose.
3. Children like active games. They do not easily tire of the same game.

4. There is generally a leader.
5. Children like to play on the grass.
6. They are fond of nature.
7. Some who are the most restless and apparently inattentive in school are often the most interested in nature.
8. They care more for the flowers than for the birds.
9. Children learn a great deal by imitation.
10. It takes very little to please a child.
11. Children like sympathy.
12. When a child hurts himself, one of the best ways in which to help him is to draw his attention from the pain.
13. Children like to have their rights recognized.
14. Some children need their individuality cultivated.
15. Children can be easily managed through public sentiment if only the spirit of public sentiment is encouraged.

FAR-REACHING REFORMS.

The possibilities of social and educational reform through play are broad and far-reaching, but the greatest care needs to be exercised that in utilizing this most potent instinct we do not prevent or thwart it. On the one hand we must always remember that play is not merely the doing of easy things, and on the other hand that in its very nature it is free activity. Places and materials for play should be furnished, but no attempt should be made by over-persuasion, commands, rewards, or punishments outside of the games themselves to compel children to engage in any game deemed profitable by older people. The personal power of the director of the play may be continually used in exciting interest and directing public sentiment, but all directing of play activity must be by means of forces and laws recognized within the play kingdom. The introduction of any outside force excites rebellion or changes a lively original genius into a mechanical automaton or a dull imitator.

Social and educational reformers no doubt have much yet to learn not only about play, but in regard to characteristics manifested by children in play that are of the most vital significance to their sciences. But we already know enough about the subject to urge all intending teachers to study children in their plays and all towns and cities to provide places and apparatus for play by the children and competent attendants in charge to supervise and direct the plays. It is to be hoped that the present summer will see many towns and cities making this most important social and educational advance, and that in the not distant future opportunities for play will be provided everywhere, not only in summer and out of doors, but also for indoor and all-the-year-around games.

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE OF THE HORSE.

BY JOHN GILMER SPEED.

THE values of the horses in America have fluctuated very much in the past twenty years. This has also been the case with the value of the horse individually. Nor are we yet on solid ground—ground that has been tried and tested. Breeders of horses have therefore been by turns depressed and elated. Bewildered somewhat by the changes that have occurred and very uncertain as to the values in the future, which are dependent to a degree upon the utilization of electric and other motive powers, they are to-day rather in a waiting state, not knowing what is the best course to pursue. When I speak of breeders I speak of those men who make a special business of raising horses as other farmers raise corn or hay, and who therefore presumably give thought to the matter and consider the cost in estimating the profit. Such men raise a very great many horses, but most of these are of special types, such as trotting horses, coach horses, draft horses, and so on. But they do not by any means raise the great bulk of the horses in the country, and this bulk is very great, as on January 1 last there were 13,665,307 horses in the United States. The farmers who raise horses incidentally and whose more serious occupation is the tilling of the ground breed most of the horses, and upon them falls the greatest part of the loss in value, a loss which amounts to \$500,000,000 in seven years.

Indeed, when we look at this loss closely we must find that the farmers bear nearly all of it. The breeder does not concern himself with common horses. He works in types; his efforts are toward a given end. All of the evidence shows that the really good horse for a special purpose commands as large a price to-day as ever before. This is true of trotters and driving horses generally, of the thoroughbred racer, of hunters and saddle horses, of coach horses, and even of cab horses. The horse that has suffered in value is the common horse, the hack of no special excellence, but good for any ordinary use. In 1884 the average value of the horses in this country was \$74.64; in 1897 this value had fallen to \$31.51; and though the number of horses had increased by more than 3,000,000, the total value had decreased nearly \$400,000,000. Here the farmers and other horse owners

were feeding one-third more horses—and a horse eats as much one year as another—while the total value of the stock was only one-half what it had been thirteen years before.

Just with these few facts before us we see that this is a very serious question; for when the farms are run at a loss we all have difficulty in making profits. Indeed, I do not consider it too much to say that when the farmers are poor all of us are poor. But this is a general question in political economy into which I need not go. It does concern the general public, however, that the farmer should find a way out of what is now a losing business. This business was once a source of great profit, as every good farmer raised a few colts each year, and when they had reached the breaking age was unaware that they had cost him anything. They were a kind of savings bank and had a real tangible value which seemed all profit, whether he used them himself in his farming operations or sold them for cash. A good, serviceable, well-broken colt at four years old that will only bring \$50 or \$60 is quite another matter. The farmer, whether he keeps books or not, knows quite well that he has lost money—lost money on his horses as he is generally losing it on the standard cereals such as corn and oats and wheat. And so, particularly in the older sections of the Atlantic division of the country, the farmers have taken and are taking less pride in horse-breeding or have given it over entirely.

Notwithstanding the fact that many farmers have given up the breeding of horses, the numbers of horses in the country steadily increased until 1894. They increased in numbers and in average value, so that while we had 11,201,800 horses in 1880, worth on the average \$54.75 and worth in all \$613,296,611, we had in 1892 15,500,000, valued at \$65 a head and worth in all more than \$1,000,000,000. That was a gratifying growth both in total value and in average value. It indicated that the horse was a great source of wealth and that there was reasonable security in the business of breeding and trading horses.

A change soon came, a change similar to that we describe when we speak of a candle having been burned at both ends. Horses for some

time had been bred in the West on the great ranges in the same way as cattle. The wild ponies supplied the base for these herds, but better and larger stallions were introduced, and soon the West, the middle West, and the East to some extent were supplied with these range-grown horses at prices which made it quite apparent to even the non-account-keeping farmers that they could not compete with this kind of stock-breeding. These horses were small, they were not very symmetrical in conformation, but they were active and hardy and could do all the work usually required of the ordinary serviceable animal. This method of breeding naturally tended to reduce prices without regard to other causes. But there were other causes—causes that began to be felt sooner in the West and middle West than in the East. One great service to which horse power has been applied during thirty years past has been in drawing urban tram cars. Now it is an old-fashioned road in an old-fashioned town where horses are used at all. The number thus relieved from work was immense. Here again was an attack on prices. But the growth of the herds in the West did not diminish. So we had more horses and always a smaller demand. This resulted in a decrease in values. So the average horse worth \$74.64 in 1884 was worth only \$31.51 in 1897. This increase in production continued until 1893. Since then there has been a falling off, and the total of 16,206,802 in that year is reduced to 13,665,307 for this. But for better reference here is a table showing the number of horses, the average and the total value for each year from 1880 till now :

HORSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Number.	Average Values.	Total Values.
1880.....	11,201,800	\$54.75	\$618,296,611
1881.....	11,429,626	58.44	667,954,825
1882.....	10,521,554	58.53	615,824,914
1883.....	10,838,110	70.59	765,041,308
1884.....	11,189,683	74.64	833,734,400
1885.....	11,554,572	73.70	852,282,947
1886.....	12,077,657	71.27	860,823,206
1887.....	12,496,744	72.15	901,685,755
1888.....	13,172,936	71.82	946,096,154
1889.....	13,663,294	71.89	982,194,827
1890.....	14,213,837	68.84	978,516,562
1891.....	14,056,750	67.00	941,823,222
1892.....	15,498,140	65.01	1,007,593,636
1893.....	16,206,802	61.22	992,225,185
1894.....	16,061,139	47.83	769,224,799
1895.....	15,893,318	36.29	576,730,580
1896.....	15,124,057	33.07	500,140,186
1897.....	14,364,667	31.51	452,649,396
1898.....	13,990,911	34.26	478,362,407
1899.....	13,665,307	37.39	511,074,813

It must not be hastily concluded that we have reached the turn of the tide and that numbers and values are hereafter to go steadily up. It must be remembered that we shall in the cities

do more and more without horses year by year. This is so apparent to the enterprising gentlemen who make the journals prepared for our daily reading that I have seen half a dozen articles in six months telling me what the cities will be like when we reach the horseless age which is close upon us. It is not so bad as that, but we shall use no horses for street cars, few for cabs, few for delivery wagons, and probably none at all for the heavy trucks. This will mean smoother and cleaner streets, but it will mean also that the demand for ordinary work horses will be greatly reduced and the value likewise. But I do not believe that we are anywhere near the eve of a horseless age.

It is well, however, to consider what is the wisest thing to be done. The most foolish thing to do is for a farmer to stop breeding. He should probably breed fewer colts, but he should breed better. That is the whole secret in a nutshell. Hereafter in its horses the world will require quality rather than quantity, and getting quality the world will be willing to pay the price, just as it is paying to-day. To-day any horse for which there is a demand—and there is a demand for every horse of superior excellence—the price is as high as it has been at any time in twenty years. The fine horse for driving and riding is never going out of fashion, and just at this moment in the great marts in New York they are in very active demand both for home and for foreign use. And in this matter of improving the quality there is this important consideration—it costs not a penny more to breed, raise, and keep a good horse than a poor one. The horse which at five years old will command \$500 at auction has not necessarily cost his breeder one dollar more than the misshapen thing which is knocked down in derision by the auctioneer at \$45. Quality is what counts to-day and what will count. Let our farmers achieve that and they will solve a problem the present working out of which shows that in seven years they have lost in wealth something like \$500,000,000.

When in this aspect of the subject I look to the future I cannot fail to be full of hopefulness. The demand for our horses from abroad is growing steadily. It has not reached large proportions as yet, but there are foreign buyers at all of our sales, and the excellence of our carefully bred horses for cavalry purposes is highly appreciated by those foreign officers acquainted with them. Our home market for really good horses will grow with our population and our wealth; the demand from abroad will increase with the knowledge that we are breeding the best all-round good-for-any-kind-of-things horses in all the world.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE AUTOMOBILE IN USE TO-DAY.

THE July *McClure's* opens with an article by Ray Stannard Baker on "The Automobile Up to Date," telling what it costs nowadays to have and to operate a "horseless carriage," how it is run, and what it will do. He promptly gives an idea of the importance of his subject by telling us that what was yesterday a mere mechanical toy is to-day a gigantic industry; and that between January 1 and May 1 of this year companies with the aggregate capitalization of more than \$388,000,000 have been organized in New York, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia for the sole purpose of manufacturing and running these vehicles. Eighty establishments are now engaged in building them, and 200 different types of the machines are being made, with nearly 100 different methods of propulsion. New York City now has 100 electric cabs and will have 200 more as soon as they can be made. Some scores of delivery wagons are in operation, and Chicago is trying a motor ambulance. Motor trucks are at work in various cities, and a motor gun-carriage for the army is being prepared. The Santa Fé Railroad has ordered a number of automotor coaches for an Arizona mountain route, and two cities at least are using self-propelling fire-engines. Mr. Winton's recent trip in his automobile over the 720 miles from Cleveland to New York, with the international challenges that have followed, has aroused especial public interest at the time that the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will appear, and several automobilists are now on their way from New England to San Francisco.

Of course we are behind France, for the obvious reason that the roads in France are vastly better, and so far but one or two automobiles are capable of traveling on even fairly bad roads. In France an automobile club has 1,700 members, and at its last exhibition 1,100 vehicles were shown, representing every conceivable model from milk-wagons to fashionable broughams.

Dismissing the almost numberless variations of types, the automobiles now in use in America are easily classified into the electric wagons, the steam wagons, and the gasoline wagons. The electric vehicle has many advantages, especially for the city. It is practically noiseless and odorless and nearly free from vibrations. It cannot explode, will climb ordinary hills, and will give all speeds from two miles up to twenty or more. Its mechanism has been made so simple that one can learn to manage it in an hour

or two. But for the general uses of the American citizen the electric vehicle has some decided disadvantages as yet. In the first place it must be very heavy. To carry two people it must weigh nearly a ton. The battery itself weighs about 900 pounds. It costs more than any other kind. Finally, its use for the country is limited as yet by the fact that it must be recharged about every twenty miles or so.

THE COST OF AN ELECTRIC CARRIAGE.

A good electric carriage for family use cannot now be obtained for much less than \$2,000, though cheaper ones are advertised. One of the large manufacturers, the Columbia Automobile Company, has made a comparison showing in an interesting way the difference in cost between horse and electric delivery wagons.

FIRST COST.

HORSE WAGONS.		ELECTRIC WAGONS.	
Wagon.....	\$380.00	Electric wagon complete.....	\$2,250.00
Two horses at \$125.....	250.00		
Harnesses.....	75.00		
	<u>\$705.00</u>		

MAINTENANCE PER YEAR.

HORSE WAGONS.		ELECTRIC WAGONS.	
Interest on investment at 5 per cent.....	\$35.25	Interest on investment at 5 per cent.....	\$112.50
Stabling two horses at \$38.50 both or \$18.25 each, per month.....	438.00	Cost of electric current at ordinary central station, rates for 12,000 miles per year.....	300.00
Shoeing two horses.....	30.00		
Harness repairs, two horses.....	20.00		
	<u>\$523.25</u>	Or:	\$412.50
		Interest.....	\$112.50
		Current, if generated in private plant....	21.30
			<u>\$133.80</u>

"In this table we omitted to mention repairs or the expense of a driver," the Columbia people said, "because we calculate that they are the same in both cases. And battery deterioration will offset horse deterioration. But in using the electric vehicle all stable odors and flies are done away with, and a second man is never necessary to 'watch the horse.' Moreover, an electric wagon can be kept in a quarter of the usual stable space, or even in the store itself."

Mr. Baker gives some interesting accounts of the uses to which electric wagons are now put in the city. One of the most practical and valuable uses is for the purpose of doctors in reaching their patients quickly.

THE GASOLINE MOTOR.

The gasoline motor on its part has its advantages. It is equally successful both in the city

and in the country, is much lighter than the electric vehicle, requires no charging station, and is comparatively cheap. All the famous long-distance races and rides have been made in these machines. But nearly all the gasoline vehicles are subject to slight vibrations, due to the motor. It is almost impossible to do away entirely with the odors of burnt gases, and they are never self-stopping, it being necessary to give the piston an initial impulse by hand. Nor are they quite as simple in management as the electric vehicle; but they can go on much rougher roads and at almost any speed. It is said that Baron de Knyff made 50 miles an hour for a short run.

It is wonderful how little fuel it takes to run a gasoline wagon.

The American Motor Company builds a phaeton that will run 100 miles on five gallons of gasoline, which cost barely a half dollar. In first cost, too, they are cheaper than the electric vehicle, a highly serviceable machine being obtainable for \$1,000. The National Motor Carriage Company makes the following estimate of the comparative cost of running a family carriage by gasoline with the cost of running it by horse:

GASOLINE MOTOR VEHICLE.

Original cost of vehicle.....	\$1,000.00
Cost of operation, 1 cent per mile, twenty-five miles per day.....	456.50
New sets of tires during five years.....	100.00
Repairs on motor and vehicle.....	150.00
Painting vehicle four times.....	100.00
Storing and care of vehicle, \$100 per year.....	500.00

\$2,306.50

HORSE AND VEHICLE.

Original cost of horse, harness, and vehicle.....	\$500.00
Cost of keeping horse, \$30 per month, five years.....	1,800.00
Repairs on vehicle, including rubber tires.....	150.00
Shoeing horse, \$3 per month, five years.....	180.00
Repairs on harness, \$10 per year.....	50.00
Painting vehicle four times.....	100.00

\$2,780.00

"At the end of five years," said Mr. Winslow, "the motor vehicle should be in reasonably good condition, while the value of the horse and carriage would be doubtful. There is always the possibility that at least one of the horses may die in five years, while the motor vehicle can always be repaired at a comparatively nominal cost. But even assuming that the relative value of each is the same at the end of five years, the cost of actual maintenance during that period would be \$1,306.50 for the motor vehicle and \$2,280 for the horse and vehicle, or \$973.50 in



By courtesy of S. S. McClure Co.

A TYPICAL AMERICAN ELECTRIC CARRIAGE.

favor of the motor vehicle. This comparison is really doing more than justice to the horse, because a motor vehicle can do the work of three horses without injury."

STEAM AND OTHER VEHICLES.

The most successful steam vehicles have been those applied to the heavier grades of wagons, like trucks, fire-engines, and omnibuses, but several American manufacturers have produced steam buggies and runabouts. They are easily started and stopped, but there is the disadvantage of a slight cloud of steam escaping from the exhaust, accompanied by more or less noise. Moreover, in some cities there are regulations against the operation of steam engines except by licensed engineers.

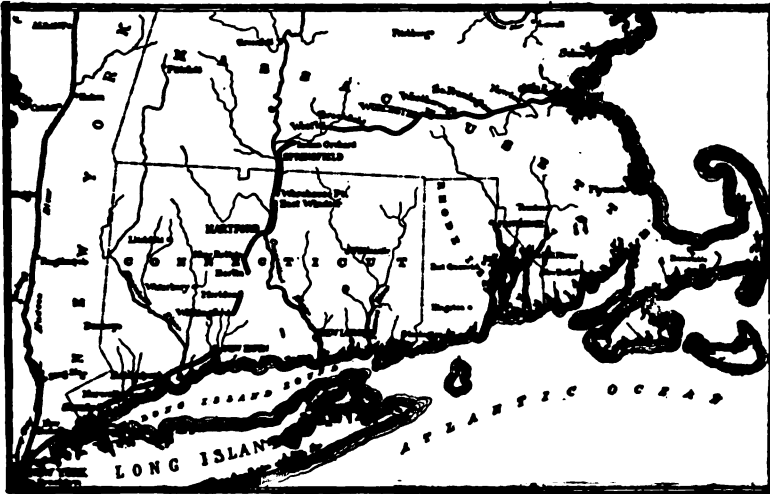
A great deal has been said about the use of compressed air for heavy trucks, and some immense corporations have been organized to promote the use of that power. Mr. Baker, however, speaks of only one truck in actual operation. Owing to the weight of the steel tubes holding the compressed air the vehicles are very heavy, and must, like the electric vehicles, return to a charging station after traveling twenty or thirty miles. In addition, there are vehicles run by carbonic-acid gas and by alcohol, while one inventor in Chicago has built a truck combining gasoline and electric power—a truck with a carrying capacity of eight tons.

The French have formally adopted the word "automobile" for all kinds of self-propelling vehicles, and they call the driver the *chauffeur*, or stoker.

FROM NEW YORK TO BOSTON BY TROLLEY.

IN *Ainslee's Magazine* for August Mr. Herman D. White describes a novel journey he recently made between New York and Boston. It will be news to many people that all but a few miles of the route from one city to the other may now be covered by trolley cars. Mr. White made the trip by that kind of conveyance and saw a great deal of interesting scenery on the way. He says:

"The trip can be made in thirty hours of constant riding. The lines of the various companies which make up the continuous journey meet end to end and car to car. There are no delays to speak of, for the cars of the various companies run every fifteen, twenty, or thirty minutes. Fifty-four payments of five cents each will carry the passenger over the entire connected



trolley service. This must be augmented by \$1.16 in railroad fares, unless the shorter gaps in the trip are traversed on foot. Lastly, there are country hotels in the small towns which provide a lodging for a night at such reasonable rates that the journey can be made leisurely and yet inexpensively, and the total outlay remains within the limit of a first-class passage by train to Boston."

"At the cry of the conductor, 'Boston Common—all out!' the passenger will know that his journey is over. We may venture that any one used to rapid railroad travel will find it difficult to realize that he has come 241 miles by this novel method. Progress has been so insensible, so much like a short car ride in your home town, that all these pleasant miles have gone for nothing. And yet such is the record—194 miles by trolley, 47 by railroad, and all at a total outlay of \$3.86."

THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

IN the August *McClure's* Mr. W. T. Stead gives an account of what Mr. Rhodes has accomplished in his great scheme of building a railroad from the Cape through Africa and why Mr. Rhodes wants to do it. As to the reasons for building the road, Mr. Stead wittily says that so far as the outer causes are concerned, the first is that it has fascinated the imagination of Mr. Rhodes, and the second and hardly less potent reason is the fact that the Cape and Cairo both begin with the letter C. Mr. Stead shows that the road is not really wanted for imperial or military reasons, and that still less can it hope to be a good financial investment. No through traffic of any kind is ready to go from the Cape to Cairo, these two termini have nothing in common that would make traffic, and the building of the

line will cost between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000. Notwithstanding all this and the further intervention of a solid block of German territory across which the road must go, Mr. Rhodes proposes to build it. He has already got well under way with the telegraph line that is to traverse Africa. Out of a total distance of 6,600 miles nearly half has been wired. Although this project will cost some \$2,500,000, it is on a more substantial footing than the railroad scheme, because Mr. Rhodes can reduce the price per word of cabling

from London to Cape Colony to 84 cents, as against \$1.20, the present cable toll, and still pay dividends. Mr. Rhodes began his end of the line by building 600 miles of railroad from Vryburg, in Bechuanaland, to Bulawayo, in Rhodesia, at a cost of \$10,000,000, and this section has been profitable. Further on 250 miles have been surveyed, and then still 150 miles remain to cross before the line reaches the Zambesi, which Mr. Rhodes hopes to cross in five years' time.

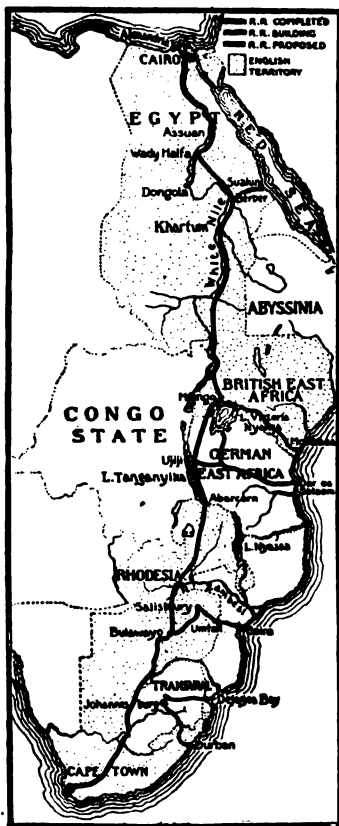
THE ESTIMATED COST NORTH OF THE ZAMBESI.

"Up to this point the Cape to Cairo line may be said to have materialized or to be in a fair way to materialize. North of the Zambesi the line exists only on paper and in the imagination of Mr. Rhodes. No regular survey has been made, and it is quite possible that the line of route at present contemplated may be abandoned. The telegraph route, for instance, differs widely

from that which the railroad will follow. It is easy to sling a telegraph wire across ravines without regard to gradients which would baffle the engineer of a railroad. The telegraph line crosses Portuguese territory at Tete and makes its way to Blantyre, and then skirts Lake Nyassa to Karonga. The original design of the road is to run it west of Zumbo, midway between Nyassa and Bangweolo, along a healthy open plateau which skirts the Loango Valley to Lake Cheroma, 220 miles north of the Zambesi. From thence it will strike 280

miles across country to the southern end of Lake Tanganyika. The cost of constructing the line from Bulawayo to Tanganyika is estimated at about \$15,000,000—900 miles at about \$16,000 per mile. Land costs nothing, labor is cheap. In the diamond mines Mr. Rhodes pays his stalwart native as much as \$300 a year. But on the Zambesi labor is plentiful at \$18 per annum. The men employed in pegging out the telegraph line between Nyassa and Tanganyika are paid in a currency of calico estimated at less than \$1 a month. The engineering difficulties are not great, being chiefly confined to the crossing of the valley of the Zambesi and the rapid descent from the plateau to the shores of the Tanganyika.

"Nothing has yet been arranged with the German Government for the railroad right of way across German East Africa. Mr. Rhodes is not worrying himself about what must be done five years hence. He is content to arrange for the immediate necessities of the colony which bears his name. Not until 1904 will he be able to cross the Zambesi, and it is a far cry from the



Courtesy of S. S. McClure Co.

MAP OF THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

Zambesi to the southern frontier of German East Africa. What will happen then it is premature to discuss to-day. Mr. Rhodes, no doubt, believes that he will be able to arrange terms whereby, to the mutual advantage of Great Britain and Germany, he will be permitted to carry his line through to Uganda."

"Such, in brief, is a sketch of the Cape to Cairo line. It is the first great trunk railroad ever designed to span a continent from north to south. It is the first railroad projected to cross the equator at right angles, and the only railroad in the world which has ever been designed to cross territory across which no road, trade route, or human track-way has yet existed. No government is at the back of it. No financial syndicate hopes to make money out of it. That it should exist even in the realm of imagination is due solely to the creative genius of one man, and that the man who only three years ago was stripped of all his official positions and solemnly censured by a Parliamentary committee. But the greatness of Cecil Rhodes is not dependent upon official positions. . . . The Cape to Cairo railroad is only the shadow of the African Colossus falling athwart the continent which is dominated by his personality."

THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

TWO Russians, Prince Oukhtomsky and Vladimir Holmstrom, make a plea in the July *North American Review* for a "Russo-American Understanding." Both writers have especial reference to China, where there is now afforded an opportunity for the coöperation of Russia and the United States in maintaining the integrity of the Chinese empire. The articles are believed to have been inspired by the Russian Government.

RUSSIA'S POLICY IN CHINA.

These writers both assert Russia's claims as guardian of the East:

"We are an Asiatic power, and as such must guard the East, because its consolidation means our own consolidation. The fear expressed by English politicians that such a process may end in the absorption of China is simple nonsense; we may be forced into the policy of absorbing a nation of 400,000,000 souls, but of our own free will we shall never commit a piece of folly which would mean the creation of a second and greater Celestial Empire doomed by its very vastness to lack of energy. We are quite sincere in wishing to have a strong and friendly neighbor in Asia, and up to the present moment it is the English alone who, keeping in mind their sinister schemes

for the creation of a second Egypt or India, have endeavored to represent us as hostile to China and a military aggressive power. Who in the whole of the nineteenth century has been aggressive in dealing with China? England, France, Japan, and Germany—not Russia. The English are apt to point out that our Siberian railroad, passing as it does through Manchuria, threatens the independence of China and implies hostile designs on that empire. But in the original plan the Trans-Siberian Railway never so much as touched Manchuria. It was Japan's *coup de force* that showed us the perils in store for us in Manchuria unless we held ourselves on the alert. Neither did we purpose going to Port Arthur in a military capacity; it was Germany's occupation of Kiao-Chao that forced us to make such a move. Nevertheless, even after Germany's raid on China numerous voices were raised in Russia against the occupation of Port Arthur. I repeat that the independence and integrity of China is a fundamental principle of Russian policy in Asia."

The Rev. Gilbert Reid's plan of securing international coöperation in strengthening the Chinese Government by improving the ruling classes and thus bringing peace and welfare to the Chinese people is cordially commended.

COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

A striking parallel is drawn between the position of Russia and that of the United States in their respective continents:

"Both are self-contained, self-supporting communities, with a destiny naturally imposed upon them by the prominent place they occupy, each in its own sphere and within its boundaries. Their expansion in their respective continents has been a natural movement, paralleled only in the case of China; it has been peaceful in the main and brought enlightenment and the higher civilization in its train. I have shown elsewhere what the character of Russian expansion in Asia has been. The wars that Russia waged in Europe were carried on in self-defense against the pressure of the Teutonic order, against the Swedes, the Poles, and the Turks. Russia saved Europe from the hordes of Asia, and the mere fact of her growth enabled the Balkan States to throw off the Turkish yoke, the weight of which was once felt as far as the walls of Vienna. The peaceable disposition of Russia in Europe is evident from the fact that during the whole of the present century Russia has never been the aggressor in Europe: other nations have risen in arms against her, but with no success worth mentioning. Continuing to demonstrate the identity of the positions of Russia and the United States,

we must remark that both these countries, as well as China, are, each in its own sphere, a world, a universe, wherein various races and creeds are brought together into a harmonious whole, and I sometimes think that if ever the union of the churches were to become an accomplished fact, it would be in America. Both countries, too, afford opportunities for liberty in the highest sense of the word, as founded on genuine equality of rights, and certainly realize this idea more than any other country. The czardom of Russia rests on a democratic foundation; the Russian czars have always fought for the masses against the classes whenever the latter have shown a tendency to oligarchy and caste exclusiveness."

THE TWO POWERS IN THE FAR EAST.

These writers advocate "no alliance, no agreement on all or on some points or, indeed, on any particular point, but simply coöperation of a spiritual nature founded on mutual good-will and a strong inclination to keep the peace on every occasion.

"Our destinies, following their special lines, are developing in such harmony, are so mysteriously interwoven, that our mere existence is mutually beneficial. Facts have responded to the requirements of the time with more accuracy, more insight, and more intrinsic significance than all the lucubrations on the set theme that 'blood is thicker than water.' At the present critical epoch for the far East Russia and America are again drawn to one another by invisible ties of friendship and good-will. The question of China's integrity and independence absorbs the attention of all, and it rests with Russia and America, the two countries most naturally and most vitally interested in the development of the far East, to determine the fate of a nation that belongs to the same order of self-contained, self-supporting, and typical communities as they themselves, which is a vital part of the far East, which in the past has developed into an empire along the same lines as they have, expanding in a natural manner, uniting various elements into a harmonious whole, and capable in the future of developing along lines of its own.

"All depends on the standpoint taken with regard to China by the powers that now come into contact with her. There are two views held with respect to China: the Russian view of friendly help to an empire tottering under outside pressure—this is the conservative, the Asiatic, the Oriental conception; and the Anglo-German view of aggressive absorption in the name of reforms—which is the revolutionary conception of European outsiders, the Western conception."

OUR INTEREST IN THE BREAK-UP OF CHINA.

IN the August *Atlantic Monthly* the reviewer of Lord Beresford's report to the British Associated Chambers of Commerce strikes a warning note in our management of our interests in the East. These interests he shows to be constantly increasing. China's consumption of American cotton goods, in free competition by the British, has increased from 14½ per cent. of the total imports eleven years ago to 29½ per cent. in the year before last. The total volume of the United States' trade with China represented more than a seventh of the entire foreign trade of the empire in 1896, the export trade with China having increased 126 per cent. in ten years. It is more than 50 per cent. larger than the German exports. This writer thinks that the scramble policy is absurd in the face of the necessity of delicate and elaborate contracts for common-carrier systems. The question is whether it is to the benefit of the United States to deal with China as a vast unity under her native flag or as fragments under many flags.

"It is to be hoped that our Government is silently exercising the utmost vigilance in behalf of our commercial privileges on the continent of Asia. Failure to do so might not be politically disastrous to the present administration, but posterity will not forgive nor history condone faults of omission or indifference after such warnings as have already been given. Surely no American administration would seriously contemplate the establishment of a dependency or protectorate on the mainland of China while our interests there may be safeguarded by international control and reciprocity; but it is difficult to see how these securities can be obtained without more definite engagements on the part of our State Department than our uninformed public opinion now demands. Nevertheless the signs of a healthy and growing interest are numerous. The American Asiatic Association of those directly interested in the far East was formed last year, with headquarters at New York, corresponding to the British China Association, and may in time possess equal weight. A very valuable document, 'Commercial China in 1899,' has been issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department at Washington, and gives in a concise and intelligible form the main facts and prospects of the situation. A wide dissemination of this pamphlet is earnestly to be desired, and every factor is to be encouraged that brings home to American manufacturers and merchants the opportunity that awaits them—an opportunity that, by a wise foreign policy and far-sighted commercial methods, can add immensely to our trade and to our international influence."

AN INTERVIEW WITH KANG YU WEI.

THE enterprising *National Magazine*, of Boston, has in its August number an interview by a staff writer with Kang Yu Wei, the former foreign adviser to the Emperor of China and at present the head promoter of the reform movement. The eminent Chinaman told the interviewer the story of his work as foreign adviser to the Emperor, how he got that potentate to fully indorse several edicts providing for the opening of schools, the establishment of newspapers, the reorganization of the army, the establishment of railroad systems, and other progressive movements; how after four months the mandarin element, aided by the dowager Empress, succeeded in driving out the reform administration. The dowager sent out counter-edicts, proclaiming the progressive laws as false, announcing that the Emperor was dead, and that he had been poisoned by Kang Yu Wei, and a reward of \$10,000 was placed on his head, dead or alive. The reformer escaped just in time, but five of his friends and his brother were beheaded.

"The dowager Empress encourages the Russian aggression, because she herself is a usurper and she hopes to hold the throne with Russian help. She has discharged all the officers of the army who were English and supplied their places with Russians, and every position which is held by a foreigner she is gradually turning over to the Russians.

"One of our strongest allies for the reform movement in China is Japan. She realizes that as Russia's power extends in China, it makes the same aggression easier on Japan. England, too, is awake to the situation, for should Russia, through the usurping dowager, seize the whole of China, her interests in India are in danger and an invasion would be a simple matter. Germany's attitude we find to be one which will follow a movement such as we propose for the reformation of China, but she will not lead.

AN APPEAL TO AMERICA.

"What about America? That is the important question. We hope to see the United States step in with England on the Anglo-Saxon alliance and instruct Russia to mind her business and not give aid to the usurping dowager, so that we may, by peace or rebellion, establish his excellency the Emperor on his throne. There can be no sincerity in the Czar's peace congress when the aggressions on China are continuing as they are. The reforms in China, as we desire them, will be along American and English ways; and we will call upon these two countries to furnish us with the first 'housekeeping outfit.' You cannot but realize the benefit to your own coun-

try should the rightful heir be given his power on the throne, for you are in direct connection with us and your new possessions in Eastern waters make it impossible to look on this situation without a thoughtful analysis of the conditions.

"Let my last sentence be: We look to America for the realization of what otherwise will be impossible to obtain—a reform in China. Will you not help us save the one empire which has witnessed the downfall of nations from the earliest history? Russian aggression will ultimately sink us into oblivion. It is a hard fight, but we do not lose courage, for, like your patriots who gave you liberty, we are striving for a cause that is dearer than life."

THE VALUE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

MR. JOHN BARRETT has in *Munsey's* for August an article on "The Value of the Philippines," in which he sums up his reasons for thinking that from his personal study of the islands they are a good financial investment for the United States.

"First, the Philippines afford the most valuable field of development, exploitation, and investment yet untouched beyond the borders of the United States.

"Second, they are undoubtedly richer in products and undeveloped resources than such similar countries as Java, Indo-China, Siam, and the Malay Peninsula.

"Third, all the principal British and German houses now doing business in the Philippines are preparing to increase their capital stock and their operations—which to me is a most convincing argument.

"Fourth, there is only one railroad, reaching 135 miles from Manila to Dagupan, while there are opportunities for new roads through fertile and populated sections which would require at least 1,000 miles of construction and a safe investment of \$150,000,000. Following these railroads would come the introduction of a large and varied assortment of American manufactured products.

"Fifth, the raising, handling, and shipping of the great export staples of hemp, sugar, copra, and tobacco are, with the possible exception of the latter, in the same primitive state that they were in fifty years ago. When American capital, enterprise, and inventive genius take possession of these chief industries, they should experience a marvelous development. Then there is an extended variety of other products, like coffee and spices, which are known to grow well in the Philippines if properly cultivated. Aside

from these is still a long list of agricultural possibilities most instructive to consider.

"Sixth, there is undoubtedly extensive mineral wealth in the islands, especially of iron ore and coal, with some outcroppings and workings of tin, a metal that is becoming such a valuable commodity. There is gold, but that so far found is largely alluvial, with indications of rich reefs in the hills and mountains; and I have bought it direct from natives carrying it in little quills. There are also antimony, sulphur, saltpeter, coral, and pearls—the latter particularly valuable in the Sulu group of islands.

"Seventh, there remains to-day in the Philippines greater timber wealth than in all the remainder of the far East, with the exception, possibly, of Borneo and Formosa. Most valuable and useful hard and soft woods, suitable for shipbuilding and other heavy purposes, as well as for ornamentation, are standing in vast quantities in the primeval forest."

Mr. Barrett hastens to add that notwithstanding this bright view of the value of our new possessions, he would not advise every ambitious young man of adventurous spirit to go there. Unless such a one has an engagement by a reliable firm on a good salary, or has at least \$3,000 to give him an opportunity to look over the field, he thinks it would be rash. The real advantage to the American laborer will come in the upbuilding of the demand for American products, which in turn brings better times and better wages. Mr. Barrett thinks that California, Oregon, and Washington are already benefiting decidedly.

SHALL WE EVACUATE CUBA?

"THE Logic of Our Position in Cuba" is discussed in the *North American Review* for July by "an officer of the army of occupation," who assumes that the annexation of the island to the United States is desired by a large majority of our citizens, but that such a result can only be brought about through an affirmative vote of the Cuban people.

According to this writer, we are not making any distinct progress in obtaining the good-will of the Cuban people. The military occupation, he says, has caused a feeling of irritation to be developed, and this irritation increases every day. "Every day votes for annexation are lost."

"If we hope for the eventual annexation of Cuba, we should at once fix an early date for our withdrawal from the island and for the redemption of our pledge to the Cubans and to the world. If necessary, we can ask the Cubans for

their opinion about annexation before we go. But whether we do or not, we will then withdraw with honor; and we shall leave in the hearts of the Cubans a sense of obligation that, added to a community of interests, should some day bring about the union."

IS CUBA "PACIFIED?"

Quoting from the disclaimer made by Congress at the beginning of the war with Spain of any intention to exercise sovereignty over the island, except for the purpose of pacification, the writer declares that the "pacification" of Cuba is now accomplished.

"City for city, the towns of Cuba are more peaceful and orderly than those of the United States. There never was a more docile, quiet people. When the reorganization of the army was being considered, last December, the chiefs of our army were almost unanimously of the opinion that 50,000 men would be required in Cuba. At present 12,000 is the number fixed upon by the Government. These troops have practically nothing to do. All reports of 'bandits' are zealously forwarded to the United States by correspondents, and half of them are lies. The country is as quiet, as 'pacified' as it ever has been or ever will be. The 'pacification' has been 'accomplished.' It is time for us to 'leave.'"

THE POLICY OF "DRIFTING."

While admitting that the army of occupation has succeeded in restoring order, this officer declares that our military government in Cuba as a means of *rapprochement* between the two peoples is a failure. He concludes that we now have the choice of two alternatives—to drift or to decide.

"To decide; to carry out our promise at once; to take our troops out of Cuba, leaving the people to govern themselves until such time as they may prefer annexation—that seems to be our proper course.

"To drift means a struggle with a tremendous problem under disheartening conditions; trying to help this people in the face of daily increasing opposition, ingratitude, irritation, suspicion. It means a postponement of the settlement of problems connected with the material prosperity of the island. It means a failure to fulfill a solemn pledge.

"Judging from what we know of the ease with which revolutions are gotten up in Spanish-American countries, to drift may mean eventually a revolt.

"And no matter how large or how small a revolt against us in Cuba might be (it often hap-

pens that the smallest bands are the most difficult to deal with), no glory would be ours in quelling it, whether we lost in the struggle tens or thousands or, like the Spaniards, tens of thousands of men. And it will be time then for the enemies of our republic to laugh. For the Spanish will seem to have made good their claim that the war of 1898 was one of pure aggression, inspired by the lust for territory."

THE PORTO RICAN DOLLAR.

AN article by Mr. James D. Whelpley in the July *Forum* gives many fresh and important facts about the currency of Porto Rico.

Mr. Whelpley says:

"It is unfortunate, for many reasons, that Congress did not find time during the last session to arrive at some scheme of adjustment for the financial system of Porto Rico. Complaints of confusion are numerous, and the business of the island is seriously hampered by uncertainty as to the ultimate value of the money in circulation.

"Porto Rico was the only Spanish possession which had a coinage distinctly its own, and the readjustment of the financial affairs of that island is complicated by the fact that this special coinage has a face value which, while greater than the bullion represented, is less than that of American money of similar denomination.

"When Porto Rico was taken by the United States the currency of the island consisted of the following coins, viz.: silver pesos, or dollars; copper centavos, or cents; and twenty-centavo and forty-centavo silver pieces. The smaller silver pieces corresponded to the regular Spanish coinage, but the peso, or dollar, was distinctly Porto Rican and was so stamped, and it was against the law either to export or to import it. The Porto Rican dollar contains about 41 cents' worth of silver, its comparative value in that respect relatively to the American dollar being about 93.5 to 100. The origin of this special dollar is unique in the history of currency.

SILVER AND THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.

"Before 1877 plenty of gold circulated in Porto Rico, and an English pound was worth from \$4.85 to \$5. A rise of the sterling exchange to \$5.10 was then an extraordinary event. In 1879 a European banking concern bought, at the rate of 66½, all the existing slave bonds, and although the purchase was made for gold, the firm was allowed to pay in Mexican silver. After that purchase Mexican silver became the currency of the island and all the gold disappeared.

"As long as the value of silver was kept up

throughout the world the Porto Rican rates of exchange on London and New York could not fluctuate much, and depended solely upon the supply and demand. In 1885 a Mexican dollar could still be sold at from 85 to 87½ cents gold, and the rate of exchange on New York was from 15 to 18 per cent. Silver then began to decline; the merchants of Porto Rico found it a profitable business to import Mexican silver against their bills on New York and London; and the resulting rapid and constant increase of the supply of Mexican silver in Porto Rico still further contributed to the upward tendency in the price of exchange.

"It now became incumbent upon the Spanish Government to do something to check the further decline of values in Porto Rico, and in the latter half of 1886 the importation of Mexican dollars was prohibited in the hope of limiting the stock of currency to the then existing amount. This was the beginning of the attempt to make the rates of foreign exchange independent of the actual intrinsic value of the money in circulation and, to a certain extent, to make them more stable. Soon after this the United States enacted the Sherman silver purchase law, and the price of silver again went up. The exportation of Mexican dollars from Porto Rico then became profitable, exchange rapidly declined, and the stock of currency in the island was greatly reduced. Later the price of silver again declined, and in the years following 1890 the importation of Mexican dollars into Porto Rico became a very profitable business. That it was followed to a considerable extent is shown by the great increase in the amount of silver currency in the island and the consequent rapid rise in the price of foreign exchange.

A SPECIAL COINAGE INSTITUTED BY SPAIN.

"The Spanish Government, having exhausted its ingenuity in the attempt to impart some stability to the currency of Porto Rico, and finding it impossible to stop the illegal importation of Mexican dollars, decided, in the latter part of 1895, to create a special currency for this colony. Spain then caused to be coined the present Porto Rican dollars, and exchanged them for all legally circulating Mexican dollars—those dollars coined during and before the year 1886. These coins were easily distinguishable, the coinage year being stamped on every Mexican dollar, as it is upon the American. The rate of exchange was 95 cents in the new Porto Rican dollar for one Mexican dollar. The substitution of one for the other was effected within ten days, and from January 1, 1896, the new Porto Rican dollar was the only legal currency in the island."

During the past three years, although the exports from Porto Rico have been greater than the imports, foreign exchange has risen.

"The troubles in Cuba brought about a very uneasy feeling among the capitalists of Porto Rico, and from the beginning of the Cuban revolution a great deal of money was withdrawn from circulation and sent to the United States or to Europe. This demand for foreign exchange increased its price, and despite the excess of exports over imports it rose continually.

"During 1896 exchange ranged from 50 to 61 per cent.; in 1897 from 60 to 74 per cent.; and in 1898, from the beginning of the year to the outbreak of the Spanish war, it ranged from 70 to 80 per cent. The balance of trade during all this time was very much in favor of Porto Rico, and but for the exceptional withdrawal of capital above mentioned exchange would undoubtedly have fallen below the general average of 50 per cent., which prevailed before the introduction of the new currency in 1896."

THE PRESENT PROBLEM.

"The problem that confronts the United States, therefore, in readjusting the finances of Porto Rico, is how to get rid of the native coinage and to substitute therefor American money of a different standard of value. Two things must be considered in making the exchange. One is that the Porto Rican silver dollar is worth more to the people who have it than it is to the United States as bullion. The other is that the people have yet to be educated to a different standard of value than that to which they have become accustomed. The United States cannot afford to injure the immense business interests of the island or to force a violent and radical change upon a million people who are, in their way, intelligent and self-governing. Not only this, but many foreigners—especially Germans—have large investments in Porto Rico, and their interests also must be considered. . . . It is estimated that about \$25,000,000 is outstanding in mortgages on land and \$25,000,000 or more in current indebtedness. This \$50,000,000 was all handled on a silver basis at a rate of exchange varying from \$1.15 to \$1.70 in silver for \$1 in gold. The contracts do not specify gold or silver, but 'pesos,' the dollars of the country. Should the Porto Rican money be retired by the United States at its bullion value and American money be suddenly substituted, debtors would be seriously injured and money-lenders made rich. On the other hand, if the United States should retire the Porto Rican dollar at its bullion value, it would cause a heavy loss to those who have furnished the capital to develop the country."

THE MAKING OF MODERN GERMANY.

IT is a brilliant article which Mr. Henry Cust contributes to the *National Review* under the heading of "The Genesis of Germany." He begins by remarking that during the last forty years a new Europe and a new world have been created. The world of to-day is more different from the world of 1860 than that from the world of Queen Anne. Most amazing is the emergence of Germany. He indulges in a curious comparison between the rise of modern Germany and the rise of modern Japan. "The date and period of their evolution is the same. The antecedent conditions, the methods, the results have much in common."

1500 TO 1700—FROM ZENITH TO NADIR.

But he focuses his attention on Germany; for "Germany has got to be understood." So "for rough consideration" he takes three years in the history of Germany and groups his searchings about them—the years 1500, 1700, and 1900.

"In the early years of the sixteenth century Germany stood first among the nations of Europe. . . . Yet . . . the thought, the daring, and the great protest that were to half Europe as a pillar of fire, lighting forward to freedom and to strength, spread over Germany a thick and blinding darkness. It needed the scourging and the agony of the Thirty Years' War to teach the doctrine of control."

WHAT LED TO THE ABYSS.

Mr. Cust then traces to geography and history the two opposing tendencies of the German spirit. The vast spaces between the communities and the difficulty of communication developed a localism which became particularism, while the memory of the empire fostered a curious cosmopolitanism. The intense passion for liberty which belonged to the race intensified the particularism; but concentrated particularism must needs become absolutism. So political tyranny flourished, and under it an unrestrained freedom of personal thought. These processes brought about the failure of the Reformation and all but ruined Germany. The writer proceeds:

"The year 1700 finds Germany in her lowest abyss. . . . If nations have a soul the soul of Germany was dead. One thing alone prolonged a choking and flickering life—the individual man; local, particularist, mock cosmopolitan, and hardly conscious, yet alive; with his mind the more active and more open, whether to reason or error, because of the impossibility of effective public life. And it was the individual who was to save Germany, and his sword was literature. The history of the next century lies in the educa-

tion of the German man, at first by books alone and later by the schooling of external facts. It was the divorce from facts that had brought him to the pass of 1700."

Half guessed ahead lay the goal of free and united Germany. The burden to be removed was absolutism and localism. "From the clash of this weight and force were born the central motives of modern Germany. These were free thought and the house of Hohenzollern."

THE THREE GREAT MAKERS.

"In the absence of all other possible subjects of which to think or write, the German thought and wrote of himself." Whence pietism and rationalism. Leibnitz gave his people an ideal, convinced them they were alive, taught them that the world was a living organism. Mr. Cust describes the advent of the new makers in these vivid sentences, which recall Mazzini at his best:

"The house of Hohenzollern was narrow, tyrannical, and violent. Prussia was poor, unloved, unlovely. Berlin in 1648 was a ruined village of 300 souls. But at the appointed time there came a king, a maniac's son, who took Germany by the throat and shook her body into life. To meet him came another man, who called all Germany within his lecture-room and woke her mind, and to the shaken body and the blinking mind there came a third, who cried, 'You have a soul.'"

"To make work willing; thought conscious; action responsible—this was the task of the makers of modern Germany; and Frederic, Lessing, and Kant, with proper and almost conscious solemnity, assumed so great an undertaking.

THE ESSENCE OF MODERN GERMANY.

"Frederic explained by precept, by practice, and by chastisement that a king and a subject were both servants, that a German was as good a man as any other, and that if the German thought otherwise he would suffer and make others suffer, each German being a part of the state. Lessing said: To feel is good; to think is good; but all thoughts and feelings are not good or even expedient. Germans must distinguish or they will suffer and make others suffer, each German being a part of the world. Kant taught that ideals were good and experiments were good and human institutions were good, but that beyond and above all was another law to be recognized and revered; for in default of obedience Germans will suffer and cause suffering, each German being part of the universe. In these three doctrines, tempered, abased, exaggerated, as the years would mold them, has lain and lies the essence of modern Germany.

THE SHOCK OF NAPOLEON.

"The swift steel teeth of Napoleon snapped upon the Germans as they dreamed; and it was for them to learn, through bitter years, from Frederic self-suppression and the service of the whole; from Kant the spirit to endure such training with willingness and self-respect. For a while the red sea of a blind revolution seemed closing on the German people. But the appointed leaders did not fail. Time assured their tread and experience their authority. There has been, perhaps, no generation of men when high service was so needed and so masterfully rendered. They drank in all excess from every cup and found sobriety. They challenged all religion and built a faith. They took humanity to pieces and left it an organic whole. They tore down all tradition and they established law."

"SERVICE AND SACRIFICE."

Fichte, Stein, and Hardenberg showed what was to be done:

"Service and sacrifice were the text of their sermon, a doctrine which would have been as alien as abhorrent to all German generations since two hundred years. The King must give away his kingship to the people, the people their selves to the King. Both king and people made but one. Neither existed apart; together they were stronger than the world; apart they were German names; together they were the German nation. The least as much as the greatest had his life to give, and his life was all his country asked of him; but that it asked imperiously, and to make it worth the living he must give it all and freely. In the very blackness of the veriest despair Fichte shouted this truth and courage to the Germans. . . . And the nation answered. The mechanic individualism, weary and surfeited with its own monotonous cud, turned eagerly to fresh and nourishing pastures. The life of self found at last a larger and a freer being in that life of many selves we call the state. The individual was not abolished, but, being one, was more than one as part of many. Only so might individual life be life at all. Fichte translated Kant's rules for the individual into terms of the national existence. For the first time that mysterious force which we call public opinion was heard, and loudly heard, in Germany. For the first time since the migrations Germany was one."

So Mr. Cust brings us to the glorious national dawn of the war of liberation. He has done good service by recalling at this time of sordid competition in commerce and diplomacy the sublime enthusiasms which preceded and attended the new birth of the Vaterland.

ENGLAND AS THE WORLD'S LANDLORD.

THIS is the prospect held out by "Ritortus" in the July *Contemporary*. Landlord not by conquest, but by investment of capital. So he calls his theme "The Imperialism of British Trade." His point of departure is the much-talked-of excess of imports over exports. He sees nothing to be alarmed at in this excess—quite the contrary. It marks to him the growing rent-roll of John Bull, landlord of the planet. He surveys England's commercial development from the days of Queen Elizabeth to the present time and reaches these conclusions:

"The rising rivalry of our competitors in manufactures, together with our one-sided free-trade policy, would not only have prevented us from progressing any further in manufactures and wealth, but would surely have landed us in a most undesirable position if the expanding and conquering power of our capital had not come to our rescue. We ought never to lose sight of this momentous fact. . . . Our chief power no longer consists in the supremacy of our industry. It is shifting gradually and leaning more and more on capital.

NO LONGER THE WORKSHOP OF THE WORLD.

"Disraeli, in his 'Sybil,' remarks that in a commercial country like England every half century develops some new and vast source of public wealth which brings into national notice a new and powerful class. A couple of centuries ago a Turkey merchant was the great creator of wealth; the West India planter followed him; in the middle of last century appeared the nabob. The above types described by Disraeli in turn merged in the land and became English aristocrats. . . . The expenditure of the Revolutionary War produced the loan-monger, who succeeded the nabob, and the application of science to industry developed the manufacturer. He in his turn is now, slowly but surely, disappearing before the foreign investor. The balance of power removes from Manchester and Birmingham to St. Swithin's Lane and Lombard Street. England could not remain the workshop of the world; she is fast becoming its creditor, its mortgagee, its landlord."

JOHN BULL AS FOREIGN INVESTOR.

The writer finds, "more or less, the starting point of this our latest development" to be the limited liability companies act of 1862. "It gave our capital the great power of combining and the courage for starting on its conquering career." He gleefully quotes Ricardo's letter to Malthus:

"Accumulation of capital has a tendency to

lower profits. If with every accumulation of capital we could tack a piece of fresh fertile land to our island, profits would never fall."

He exclaims :

"That is just what our capital has done for us. It has been adding one piece of land after the other to our island, until our capitalists may triumphantly say, 'The world—the world is ours.'"

"The superabundant capital of Great Britain, finding no longer profitable employment in the agriculture, manufactures, and trade of her own territory, began by necessity to overflow her boundaries, to take possession—first of the carrying trade on the seas and then of the soils, the industries, and the commerce of the countries beyond the seas. It laid its hands on everything it could develop and make profitable. It thereby kept up profits and increased England's wealth."

"Mill expresses, this very happily when he writes : 'England no longer depends on the fertility of her own soil to keep up her rate of profit, but on the soil of the whole world.' It is important that this be understood to the letter. It is truly the whole world, and not only that part of it which is mapped out as our colonial possessions, which is fast becoming England's domain and empire."

AGAINST KAFFIR CIRCUSES.

The writer draws a distinction between real and nominal extensions of investments abroad :

"Glad, indeed, may the colonies be if English investors send out their investments—as they happily do for the most part—in the shape of commodities. In such cases there is 'value received ;' but there is no 'value received' if no actual capital be transmitted to a country, and if, nevertheless, it be saddled with debts running up to millions of pounds by mere share transactions on the London Stock Exchange. Such is the special privilege of the pitiable countries on which modern imperialism is allowed to experimentalize and to peg out claims for posterity."

"CAPITALISTIC GLORY."

By virtue of invested capital Australia is British ; Canada also is British ; but "we have helped to build up the United States on a grander scale than any of our colonies, and from a merely economic point of view we may look upon this country as upon our largest and greatest colony." In Argentina are invested some £200,000,000 British capital. Concessions worth £20,000,000 have just been secured in China. So the writer exults : "The industrial glory of little England may be departing ; its capitalistic glory is certainly rising."

IMPORTS NOT INTEREST MERELY, BUT RENT.

This is the secret of the rapid growth in excess of imports :

"If since the middle of the century we have sent out our capital to produce abroad, if we have farmed with it the soil of foreign countries, if by means of it we have dotted the whole globe with our industrial establishments—then we must of necessity import an increasing share of the produce of our capital abroad without exporting for it in return. Our imports from abroad were bound to increase ; our exports from home were bound to suffer. It was a radical change which upset the equilibrium of international exchange."

"Ritortus" complains that economic writers have not grasped the meaning of the change. "They do not see, however, that England is no longer a mere creditor who draws interest, but is also a landlord and proprietor who draws rents and profits."

SOME PORTENTOUS FIGURES.

He cheerily declares :

"The fact is, the trade of the world, as well as its soil, if we do not foolishly disturb it or meddle with it from unwarrantable jealousy, is becoming more and more one and becoming more and more British, in whatever country it is going on and under whatever flag it sails."

"We are every year getting richer. This is best shown by the statistics of the increase of our national wealth since the time when this importation began. The general wealth of the United Kingdom was estimated by Porter in 1840 at £4,000,000,000. According to Mulhall it rose in 1882 to £8,720,000,000 ; in 1888 to £9,400,000,000 ; and in 1895 to £11,806,000,000. . . . We cannot be far from the truth if we estimate the whole value of British property and investments abroad at least at from £4,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000."

THE TYPICAL ENGLISHMAN.

"THE Mean Englishman" is the title which Mr. Joseph Jacobs has given to his suggestive study in the *Fortnightly Review*. But he uses "mean" in the mathematical, not the moral sense. He distinguishes "mean" from "average" by saying that "the average is an ideal calculated figure, the mean a concrete example." He begins with the remark :

"When we think of the typical Englishman, we probably combine together in our minds Lord Kitchener, Mr. Kipling, Mr. C. B. Fry, and (perhaps) Canon Gore."

But these eminent exceptions can scarcely form a basis for generalizing. So Mr. Jacobs

makes an attempt to "sum up all those qualities of the mean Englishman which can be conveniently put in a quantitative form," and presents a picture of the type which English civilization is turning out to-day.

HIS NATIVE PLACE.

Arranging all Englishmen according to the size of the town in which they live, the writer finds half of them dwell in cities of above 30,000 inhabitants and half in towns of less size. So the mean Englishman will live in a town of 30,000 population. By "crediting the center of each county with the number of square miles it contains," he finds that "the center of gravity of the forty English counties is somewhere in the neighborhood of Warwick." He finds the center of the population to be in the northwest Midlands, in the neighborhood of Hinckley. Loughborough in Leicestershire, with a population of 30,931, is therefore chosen as the abode of the mean Englishman. Arranging all heads of English families according to their income, the mean man, or "the fiftieth percentile," would fall within the artisan class and would be receiving about 30s. a week nominal wages, which, allowing for an average of weeks out of work, would amount to a real wage of 24s. 9d. (about \$6) a week.

HIS LIFE-STORY.

Proceeding on the basis of statistics of various kinds, the writer ventures on this biography past and future of his imaginary hero:

"William Sprogett was born at Loughborough on January 12, 1864. His father was born in the same town, but his mother migrated thither from the country. He was married on August 20, 1892, at the age of 28.6 years, to Jane Davies (of Celtic descent), born also at Loughborough on January 18, 1866, and therefore 26.6 years of age. Her father had come thither from the Welsh borders. They were married in church, which Sprogett then visited for the first time since his boyhood. In the seven years since that critical period they have had five children—three boys and two girls. One of the boys has died in the interim, and I regret to have to prophesy that the girl that is still to come will die before she attains five years of age. Sprogett left school in 1875, when he was eleven years of age and in the fourth standard, and his wife in 1878, when twelve and in the fifth standard. Only his eldest boy is at present at school. He is a bright lad, quite up to the average, but the other boy, I regret to say, will show signs of nerve trouble when he comes to school age.

"Our hero is five feet seven inches in height and 150 pounds in weight. He can pull 70 pounds when in the attitude of drawing the long bow, and his chest girth is no less than 36 inches. Jane, his wife, is naturally inferior to him in all these categories, being only sixty-two inches in height, 120 pounds in weight, and can pull only 40 pounds. Both are of the same physical type, known to anthropologists as the 'C.' or 'Anglo-Saxon' type.

"Notwithstanding their meager diet [of which we shall hear anon], their habit is stout and well covered. On the whole they are tolerably healthy. William has only had eight days of sickness in the last year, and will live on till the age of sixty-eight, when he will die on March 15, 1932, of a disease connected with the nervous system. Jane will survive him nearly three years and die of bronchitis.

"Sprogett is in a hosiery manufactory, and began work, as we have seen, at his trade at eleven years of age. He is (as we have also seen) at present earning 24s. 9d. a week, to which high eminence he has reached after having commenced on 6d. a day. Mrs. Sprogett's housekeeping money would probably be 15s. He works 54 hours a week, and notwithstanding the claims of his family, he has managed to save no less than £21 (average), which is securely placed in the Post-Office Savings Bank."

HIS FINANCES.

From returns of "family budgets," the writer informs us precisely that the Sprogett family spends each week out of its exiguous income 13s. 7½d. on food and drink (including 10½d. on alcoholic drinks), 3s. 6d. on rent, 8d. on insurance, and on other items 6s. 11½d. Mr. Jacobs goes on to estimate that Mr. Sprogett is probably the member of a trade union, or at least a benefit society. He "lives in a house of four rooms, two of which are at present used as bedrooms, one as a kitchen, and one as a living-room." His capitalized value to the nation would be about £400 (\$2,000). He sends on an average every year 55 letters, 10 post-cards, and 23 newspapers.

HIS CONDUCT AS CITIZEN.

He voted at the first general election after receiving a vote, but will probably vote never again in any election, local or national. He does not take any daily paper, except occasionally a sporting sheet. His library consists of a Bible and prayer-book (his wife's) and a few odd numbers of Virtue's "Shakespeare" and Cassell's "Popular Educator." As a rule he bets.

"Sprogett does not wear a collar, except

occasionally a paper one on high days and holidays; the neckerchief is the mark of all his tribe. He does not use tooth-brush or handkerchief (except the latter for carrying his mid-day meal), but he generally gets shaved Saturday night."

The writer concludes of his hero :

"It is he that has to bear the white man's burden in the long run. It is up to his standard that we are aiming to raise the duskier nations."

Mr. Jacobs' paper may perhaps supply a hint to novelists in search of a plot and not afraid of hard statistical investigation. Now, will somebody write the history of the "mean American" after this method?

THE NEW COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

A VALUABLE survey of the federative movement in Australia is contributed to the *National Review* by Mr. B. R. Wise, Q.C., M.P., one of the New South Wales delegates to the Federal Convention. The writer considers the struggle for American union the only political movement of modern times among English-speaking peoples equal to this in permanent importance. He recalls at the outset that Earl Grey in 1849 included in his bill for the better government of the Australian colonies some clauses empowering two or more of the colonies to unite under one government. They were struck out by the Lords. In 1884 the Federal Council came into existence. In 1889 Sir Henry Parkes launched his demand for "a dominion parliament in the dominion of Australia." The response it awakened led him to convene a conference of prime ministers with a view to arranging a national convention which should draft a federal constitution. The convention met in Melbourne in 1890 and reassembled in Sydney in 1891. Sir Henry Parkes reluctantly surrendered his preference for the Canadian model to the overwhelming feeling in favor of the less centralized type of the United States. The draft constitution of the 1891 convention had substantially the framework of the draft of 1898. It was to have been submitted to the several colonial parliaments. Mr. Reid, Sir Henry Parkes' opponent and successor in office, found it expedient, after furious anti-federal agitation, to take up with the federative movement. He invited the other prime ministers to meet him at Hobart at Christmas, 1895. The convention at last met at Adelaide in March, 1897 (after Sir Henry's death), and spent four and a half months with many interruptions in drawing up a federal constitution. The final sitting was held in March, 1898.

ITS PRINCIPLE.

Of the constitution then drafted the writer says :

"The cardinal feature of these resolutions is the preservation of responsible government in a federal system. The commonwealth of Australia will offer the first instance in political history of a federal government acting on the peculiarly British principles of ministerial responsibility. In the United States no member of the executive can hold a seat in Congress; while in Canada the appointment of senators by ministerial nomination and the provision that the residue of unallotted powers is with the Dominion and not with the states make that form of government rather an example of a limited unification than a federation. In Australia, however, the federal idea has been rigidly adhered to, except where it has had to yield to the exigencies of the cabinet system.

ITS CONSTITUENTS.

"As finally constituted, the federal parliament will consist of two houses, both elected upon an absolutely popular basis—viz., manhood suffrage without plural voting, and in the case of South Australia with womanhood suffrage as well. The federal parliament will subsequently make a uniform suffrage of its own. The House of Representatives will be returned by the several colonies according to population, with one member to about 50,000 voters; but no state will have less than five members. According to the latest figures of population the members of the House of Representatives will be as follows: New South Wales, 26; Victoria, 23; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Tasmania, 5; West Australia, 5. Total, 76. The Senate will consist of six members from each state which adopts the constitution from the beginning, but the representation of any colony which comes in afterward will be matter of arrangement. The federal parliament can only exercise the authority expressly conferred upon it by the constitution."

ITS ADOPTION.

Mr. Wise then recounts the progress of the federation struggle among the people. The referendum yielded the following result :

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	Totals.
For.....	71,565	100,520	35,800	11,706	219,621
Against.....	66,228	22,069	17,320	2,716	108,363
Majorities for the bill.	5,637	78,421	18,480	8,990	111,258

The reopening of the negotiations by Mr. Reid in view of the majority—though an insufficient majority—of votes in New South Wales is then reviewed. The general election which followed in that colony reduced Mr. Reid's parliamentary majority from 37 to 2 and made him eager for federation. A conference with the other colonies took place last January, at which minor compromises were agreed to. Mr. Wise's survey ends with the opening of the New South Wales parliament which was to authorize the holding of a second referendum. We know how that act was finally passed, and moreover we are aware of the triumphant majority with which New South Wales at last approved of federation.

HAWAIIAN CHARACTERISTICS.

IN the *Coming Age* for July Prof. Osmer Abbott describes some of the mental characteristics of the Hawaiian. He says:

"The most prominent mental and moral characteristics, or, at least, the one which first attracts the attention of the stranger, is laziness. The tendency to dream over books instead of studying them sometimes noticed in American school-boys is strongly developed in the Hawaiian. He can sit and look at his book and, like Wouter Van Twiller, 'think of nothing for hours together.' Nor does he need the accompaniments of book and study hall for this pleasing frame of mind. He is perfectly happy to lie on his back under a mango-tree and play on his guitar for days together. And this is not true of the youth only. The Hawaiian at every stage of life is able and perfectly willing to put in ten-tenths of his time resting. If given the three wishes of the Bavarian peasant, instead of wishing for a 'good deal of beer,' 'all the beer he could drink,' and 'a little more beer,' we can imagine the Hawaiian asking for 'a great deal of rest,' 'the whole time to rest,' and 'a little more rest.'

"Yet, like the alternation of starvation and gluttony among the American Indians, these periods of rest alternate with periods of intense activity. The Hawaiian has admirable muscles, and when aroused can work quickly and effectively. The labor commissioner of California who visited the islands two years ago said that the Hawaiians are better workers in the cane-fields than Chinese, Japs, Portuguese, or even whites. Plantations frequently engage a Hawaiian to 'set the pace' for Japs and Chinamen, paying the former perhaps \$1.50 per day, while the latter get only 50 cents apiece. The Kanaka enters into this 'race contest' with the greatest zest and does a prodigious amount of work. An-

other example of the great power of the Kanaka to work is in the loading and unloading of vessels. Here the bustle and roar, the sense of 'doing something,' brings into full activity the muscles which generations of poi-pounding have developed, and woe to the laborer, be he Asiatic or European, who comes into competition with him.

THE TYPICAL IMPROVIDENCE.

"Paradoxical as it may seem, both of these apparently diametrically opposite characteristics come from the same mental trait—that is, lack of foresight. The Kanaka gives himself up to the influences of the moment. If they are soothing he goes to sleep, it matters little whether with eyes open or shut. If they press to activity he throws his whole force to work without reserve.

"This lack of forethought and readiness to yield to the desire of the moment makes the Kanaka an ungrateful friend and an unreliable servant, but it also makes him the most hospitable of mankind."

"As a servant, he goes to his work and does it well for five days. But on the sixth, perhaps, a disgust for labor seizes him, and, forgetful alike of obligation and future, he lounges or bathes all day without a qualm. . . . Far from being bloodthirsty, they are the mildest-tempered people I have ever known. Quarrels among even school-boys are extremely rare, and fights almost never occur."

There is no need of poor-houses in Hawaii. No matter how old, or sick, or friendless, the Hawaiian can always find food and shelter and usually a permanent home among the people of his neighborhood; but the same generosity and improvidence make him, as a rule, incapable of carrying on a business. He gives away all he has.

"This same leading characteristic influences largely their mental work as students. They copy well, whether it be the work of the boy next to them, the copy in the writing-book, a picture or a painting, or the behavior and language of their teacher. They take well to accomplishments. They write better than their American compeers. They draw better. They sing better. They play musical instruments better. They ride better. Given an opportunity, they paint better as long as it is little more than copying."

Professor Abbott declares that the most original student of geometry he ever knew was a full-blooded Hawaiian, but one would infer from his article that the typical Hawaiian mind is not of the creative order.

PICKETT'S CHARGE AT GETTYSBURG.

THE story of Gettysburg is retold in the *American Historical Review* for July by Mr. James Ford Rhodes. The culmination of the narrative is, of course, the account of the famous charge by Pickett's division and its repulse by the federal troops. As Mr. Rhodes' version naturally differs in some particulars from any statement heretofore published, we quote without abridgment:

LONGSTREET'S RELUCTANCE.

"Longstreet had no sympathy with the vigorously offensive tactics of his chief, and when Lee on the morning of this July 3 directed him to be ready after the bombardment had done its work to make an attack with Pickett's fresh division reinforced from Hill's corps up to 15,000 men, he demurred, arguing that the assault could not succeed. Lee showed a little impatience, apparently made no reply, and by silence insisted on the execution of his order. Longstreet took Pickett to the crest of Seminary Ridge, pointed out to him what was to be done, and left him with a heavy heart. Alexander, of the artillery, was directed to note carefully the effect of his fire, and when the favorable moment came to give Pickett the order to charge. He did not like this responsibility and asked Longstreet for specific instructions, but the reply which came lacked precision. Still the artillery must open, and when the fire of the federal guns had ceased, as has been related, Alexander, looking anxiously through his glass at the points whence it had proceeded, and observing no sign of life in the five minutes that followed, sent word to Pickett: 'For God's sake, come quick. . . . Come quick, or my ammunition won't let me support you properly.' Pickett went to Longstreet. 'General, shall I advance?' he asked. Longstreet could not speak, but bowed in answer. 'Sir,' said Pickett with a determined voice, 'I shall lead my division forward.' Alexander had ceased firing. Longstreet rode to where he stood and exclaimed: 'I don't want to make this attack. I would stop it now but that General Lee ordered it and expects it to go on. I don't see how it can succeed.' But as he spoke Pickett at the head of his troops rode over the crest of Seminary Ridge and began his descent down the slope. 'As he passed me,' writes Longstreet, 'he rode gracefully, with his jaunty cap raked well over on his right ear, and his long auburn locks, nicely dressed, hanging almost to his shoulders. He seemed a holiday soldier.' From the other side the Union soldiers watched the advance of Pickett and his 15,000 with suspense, with admiration. As they came forward stead-

ily and in perfect order with banners flying, those who looked on might for the moment have thought it a Fourth of July parade.

THE AWFUL "MOWING DOWN" OF THE CONFEDERATES.

"The Confederates had nearly a mile to go across the valley. As they descended the slope on that clear afternoon under the July sun in full view of their foe, they received a dreadful fire from the Union batteries, which had been put in entire readiness to check such an onset. Steadily and coolly they advanced. After they had got away the Confederate artillery reopened over their heads, in the effort to draw the deadly fire directed at them from Cemetery Ridge; but the Union guns made no change in aim and went on mowing down Pickett's men. Half way across there was the shelter of a ravine. They stopped for a moment to breathe, then advanced again, still in good order. A storm of canister came. The slaughter was terrible. The left staggered; but nothing daunted, Pickett and what was left of his own division of 4,900 pressed on in the lead. The other divisions followed. Now the Union infantry opened fire. Pickett halted at musket range and discharged a volley, then rushed on up the slope. Near the federal lines he made a pause 'to close ranks and mass for a final plunge.' In the last assault Armistead, a brigade commander, pressed forward, leaped the stone wall, waved his sword with his hat on it, shouted, 'Give them the cold steel, boys!' and laid his hands upon a gun. A hundred of his men had followed. They planted the Confederate battle-flags on Cemetery Ridge among the cannon they had captured and for the moment held. Armistead was shot down; Garnett and Kemper, Pickett's other brigadiers, fell. The wavering divisions of Hill's corps 'seemed appalled, broke their ranks,' and fell back. 'The federals swarmed around Pickett,' writes Longstreet, 'attacking on all sides, enveloped and broke up his command. They drove the fragments back upon our lines.' Pickett gave the word to retreat.

"The Confederates in charging struck the front of the Second Corps. Hancock, its commander, 'the best tactician of the Potomac army,' showed the same reckless courage as Pickett, and seemed to be everywhere directing and encouraging his troops. Struck by a ball, he fell from his horse; and lying on the ground, 'his wound spouting blood,' he raised himself on his elbow and gave the order, 'Go in, colonel, and give it to them on the flank.' Not until the battle of Gettysburg was over did he resign himself to his surgeon, and shortly afterward he dic-

tated this dispatch to Meade: 'I have never seen a more formidable attack, and if the Sixth and Fifth Corps have pressed up the enemy will be destroyed. . . . I did not leave the field until the victory was entirely secured and the enemy no longer in sight. I am badly wounded, though I trust not seriously. I had to break the line to attack the enemy in flank on my right, where the enemy was most persistent after the front attack was repelled. Not a rebel was in sight upright when I left.'

"Decry war as we may and ought, 'breathes there the man with soul so dead' who would not thrill with emotion to claim for his countrymen the men who made that charge and the men who met it?"

LEE'S SPIRIT IN DEFEAT.

"Longstreet, calm and self-possessed, meriting the name 'bulldog' applied to him by his soldiers, expected a counter attack and made ready for it. Lee, entirely alone, rode up to encourage and rally his broken troops. 'His face did not show signs of the slightest disappointment, care, or annoyance,' recorded Lieutenant-Colonel Fremantle, an English officer, in his diary on the day of the battle, 'and he was addressing to every soldier he met a few words of encouragement, such as, "All this will come right in the end; we'll talk it over afterward, but in the meantime all good men must rally. We want all good and true men just now." He spoke to all the wounded men that passed him, and the slightly wounded he exhorted "to bind up their hurts and take up a musket" in this emergency. Very few failed to answer his appeal, and I saw many badly wounded men take off their hats and cheer him. He said to me, "This has been a sad day for us, colonel—a sad day; but we can't expect always to gain victories."'

"Notwithstanding the misfortune which had so suddenly befallen him, General Lee seemed to observe everything, however trivial. When a mounted officer began licking his horse for shying at the bursting of a shell, he called out, 'Don't whip him, captain; don't whip him. I've got just such another foolish horse myself, and whipping does no good.'

"An officer almost angry came up to report the state of his brigade. 'General Lee immediately shook hands with him and said cheerfully, "Never mind, general, all this has been my fault—it is I that have lost this fight, and you must help me out of it in the best way you can."'

Mr. Rhodes says in conclusion: "The victory of Gettysburg demonstrated that Lee and his army were not invincible, and that the Con-

federates had lost in playing the card of an invasion of the North. Nothing now remained to them but a policy of stubborn defense. That this would likewise end in ruin was foreshadowed by the fateful event of July 4. Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant. Meade's sturdy and victorious resistance to attack was followed by the glorious end of the most brilliant offensive campaign of the war. Had the war been one between two nations, it would now have undoubtedly terminated in a treaty of peace, with conditions imposed largely by the more successful contestant."

THE WELLMAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

IN the *National Geographic Magazine* for July Prof. J. Howard Gore writes briefly on the plans and prospects of the Wellman polar expedition, the equipment of which was fully described by Mr. Wellman himself in the *Century* for February last. Mr. Wellman had outlined his theory of arctic exploration in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for February, 1898.

Professor Gore assisted in the final preparations for the trip and is confident that Mr. Wellman's effort to attain the highest point north yet reached by man will prove successful.

Mr. Wellman sailed unusually early from Tromsø, intending to take advantage of any breaking up of the ice; but unfortunately the prevailing winds banked the ice up instead of driving it southward, so he was compelled to put back to Norway for coal and then make a second attempt. This time he pushed through to Franz Josef Land and established his first camp on Hall Island. The plan was to send northward a reconnaissance party to locate a favorable site for winter headquarters, and spend the remaining days of summer hunting, to lay in supplies for the men and dogs. The rest of the party would follow by slower marches, and bring up the heavier equipment for the winter and for the flying column that would start as early as possible this spring.

EXCELLENCE OF EQUIPMENT.

"The strongest feature of Mr. Wellman's plan is the way in which this advance is to be made. For this he secured devices that give the minimum of waste in motive power and material. He has sought to avoid the discouraging retraveling of the route by taking plenty of dogs and having light loads. One of the best proofs of the wisdom with which every detail has been looked after was the readiness of experienced men to accompany him. Of the five Norwegians in the party three have repeatedly endured all the vicissitudes of arctic work. After having assisted in

the final preparations and seen each thread upon which their lives may depend, they embarked as though the goal were plainly in sight.

"The past winter was to be spent in such rude



MR. WALTER WELLMAN.

huts of snow and walrus skin as they could erect. When the weather permitted they would train the dogs and practice on their *skis*, so that when the final start was made no time would be lost in breaking in their forces. It was the intention to start from this winter camp as soon as the twilight was bright enough for them to see and move northward to the pole, returning in season to reach Franz Josef Land by the time the relief ship arrived there. They have sufficient supplies for another winter. Every one is asking, 'Will they succeed?' They will if they reached a high latitude last fall; if sickness did not weaken their forces during the long winter night; if the unprepared-for was not met. But each if must be written large."

THE GREAT TELESCOPE OF 1900.

THE *International Magazine* reproduces from the *Encyclopédie du Siècle*, of Paris, an account of the telescope now in course of construction for the exposition of 1900. The erection of this great instrument was first proposed in July, 1892, by M. François Deloncle, one of the members of the Chamber of Deputies.

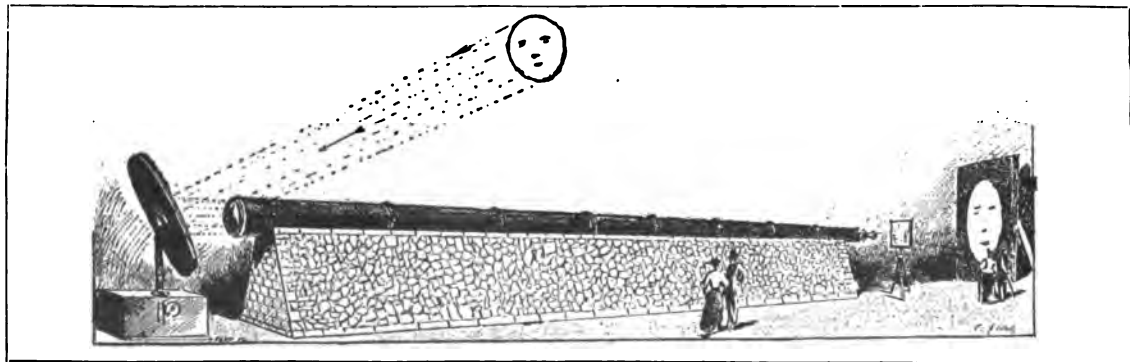
Until now the largest telescopes in existence or in process of manufacture have been the Yerkes telescope exhibited at Chicago in 1893 and the great equatorial of Grūnewald shown at the recent Berlin exhibition. The object-glass of the Yerkes instrument was 105 centimeters (3 feet 5½ inches) in diameter; that of Grūnewald 110 centimeters (a little over 3 feet 7 inches). The Deloncle telescope will have an object-glass 126 centimeters (4 feet 1¼ inches) in diameter, or a diameter almost 6 inches larger than that of any other object-glass in existence.

THE MAKING OF THE GREAT LENSES.

As soon as M. Deloncle's proposal had been approved by the administration its author set to work to carry it into effect. In 1894 he ordered a crown-glass and a flint, each 125 centimeters (4 feet 1¼ inches) in diameter, from M. Mantois, the maker of all the large object-glasses.

Lenses for use in the observatory must be of a homogeneity and a purity obtainable only by continuous care and effort. The smaller the lens the less the difficulty; the greater the mass of material employed in the construction of the lens the greater the difficulty in producing a perfect article. Thus a lens of 110 millimeters, or 4¼ inches, costs \$8; a lens of 55 centimeters, or five times as large, costs a hundred times as much, or \$800.

Imagine, then, the care and labor involved in the production of a lens 125 centimeters in diameter and 450 kilograms (992 pounds avoirdupois) in weight. Owing to the high temperatures necessary for refining so vast a mass, special



THE TELESCOPE OF 1900 IN POSITION.

crucibles of extraordinarily tough material have to be constructed.

The Yerkes object-glass, weighing 132 kilograms (291 pounds), was begun by M. Mantois in 1887 and finished in 1889, after seventeen months of painstaking labor. One of the two flints for the telescope of 1900 is already completed. It is 9 centimeters (something over $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches) thick, weighs 360 kilograms (793½ pounds), and costs \$15,000. Each of the crown-glasses will weigh from 220 to 230 kilograms, or between 485 and 507 pounds. These disks cost \$60,000 for the material alone. When the work of grinding, cleaning, and polishing is done they will come to \$100,000.

A NOVEL METHOD OF MOUNTING AND USING.

With a diameter of 125 centimeters the lens has a focal distance of 60 meters (over 180 feet). No attempt will be made to mount this long tube in the ordinary way, but it will rest horizontally on a substructure of masonry. The difficulty of observing the moving heavens with a stationary telescope will be overcome by the use of siderostats.

The siderostat is a movable mirror adjusted so as to reflect one of the stars upon the axis of the object-glass of a telescope. By a clock-work movement it follows the motion of the star so as always to reflect its image upon the same point.

The siderostat for the big telescope of 1900 is a mirror 2 meters (6 feet $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches) in diameter and 30 centimeters ($11\frac{1}{4}$ inches) in thickness. The glass of it weighs 3,600 kilograms (7,936½ pounds); the frame 2,000 (4,409½ pounds); the rundlet 800 (1,763½ pounds). The total weight of the siderostat will be 14,000 kilograms (nearly 15½ tons). To impart a gentle motion to such a mass recourse has been had to the principle of Archimedes. Supported on a staging, it will float upon a bath of from 50 to 60 liters (or from 52 to 63 quarts) of mercury.

Hundreds of spectators at once will be enabled to observe celestial phenomena. The moon, for example, will throw upon the focus of the telescope an image 60 centimeters ($23\frac{3}{8}$ inches) in diameter.

Up to the present the focal image has been magnified only four thousand times. In the big telescope of 1900 it will be magnified six thousand times, and under certain circumstances ten thousand times. This image, thus magnified, will be projected upon a vast screen full in sight of an indefinite number of spectators.

Besides the ordinary object-glass, the telescope will be provided with a photographic lens.

It is believed that the total cost of the great telescope of 1900 will be not less than \$280,000.

SCIENTIFIC METHOD AND THE BIBLE.

IN *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* for July the Rev. David Sprague discusses the application of the scientific method in the study of the Scriptures—i.e., the "higher criticism."

This writer shows that higher criticism has been in use in examining the classics and other (non-scriptural) writings of former ages for fully two hundred years. Its fundamental principles were stated by Du Pin in his "New History of Ecclesiastical Writers," published in 1694.

"In 1699 Bentley published his famous examination of the epistles of Phalaris according to the methods and principles of the higher criticism. There is no better instance of scientific investigation as to authenticity. These epistles had been commonly accepted by scholars as the work of Phalaris and accounted of great value. Bentley, by his searching examination of them, proved them to be the forgery of a sophist so conclusively that no scholar worthy of the name has ventured to question the result since.

"The first work in the way of higher criticism of the Bible, Eichhorn's 'Introduction to the Old Testament,' was not published till nearly one hundred years later.

"But that very modernness of the work brings it with some into disfavor. 'If that is the true way of investigating the biblical writings,' they say, 'why are we so long in finding it out? Why did not the fathers of the Church—mighty, indeed, as many of them were, with keenness of insight into the Bible, with profound knowledge of its characteristics, with substantially the same evidence before them as we have now—why did not they give us the principles of the higher criticism if those principles are true?'

"For the very same reason as that science in general has not until very lately begun to do its true work. How meager is all the scientific work done in the ages of the past in comparison with that done during the last three hundred years! Men were not up to it; they were only learning the scientific method. So the scientific method of examining literature men have not learned till within the past two hundred years. Having all the facts before them which we have now would avail nothing without the knowledge of how to observe, to classify, to deduce, to verify, any more in the field of letters than in the field of nature; any more in the Bible than in other literary works. Among the immense benefits which science has conferred upon the world, surely this should not be accounted the least, that it has taught us a method by which we may find out with ever-growing certainty the truth concerning the Bible itself.

"What, then, should be the attitude of lovers of truth toward the higher criticism of the Bible? It can be only one—openness of mind to the ready acceptance of its work. Not that all its present results are to be accepted as final, for its work is still confessedly incomplete. Moreover, we cannot fail to see that all investigations into the sacred Scriptures have not been prompted by a genuine love of truth, nor carried on with that judicial mind that should characterize every one working in the name of science. So that not all that has been done in the name of the higher criticism has been according to scientific method. Nevertheless there are results already obtained bearing the stamp of truth—such as the composite character of the Hexateuch; the double authorship of Isaiah; the post-exilic date of many of the Psalms—results which to a scientific mind have the practical certainty of a demonstration, but which the great majority of Christian ministers, who are supposed to look at such things intelligently, are not ready to accept."

CASTELAR ON ENGLISH PROTESTANTISM.

A RECENT number of *La Ilustracion*, of Madrid, contains the last article written by the late Emilio Castelar, the great Spanish orator and statesman. The article is entitled "The Decay of Protestantism in England" and discusses the present ritualistic agitation in Great Britain from the view-point of Spanish Catholicism.

A visit to the British House of Commons on May 11 last, says Señor Castelar, might cause one to fancy himself in some place given over to theological disputations, like Constantinople in the Middle Ages. "Nothing was talked of but rituals, canons, the Pope and his infallibility, Rome, the Church of England, and its relations to the state and to society. Through all there was one sad note of acute fear for the fate of the church establishment in Great Britain—an institution regarded very generally as the very base and structure of society. This fear is founded on the fact, acknowledged by the Protestants themselves, that the Catholic religion is making rapid headway among the Anglican clergy, so that St. Paul of the Thames might easily unite with St. Peter of the Tiber."

No form of Christianity anywhere, in Señor Castelar's opinion, is so truly a part of the state as is the Church of England.

"Henry VIII. produced what we call the English schism in order to place his kingly crown above the papal tiara, and even condemned to death two Catholics and two Protestants who denied his ecclesiastical supremacy; he hung the

Protestants, but burned the Catholics. The English Church is so political that it has followed dynastic changes, but nevertheless the monarchy has exercised a pontificate, more or less weak, in the English nation. But this pontificate has not prevented the free development of sects.

THE MULTIPLICITY OF SECTS.

"The most mercantile and, therefore, the most utilitarian and positive nation of the world; with experience as its scientific criterion and nature as its field of activity; a land essentially practical in its institutions and philosophy; the mother of modern materialism, whose geologists, naturalists, and metaphysicians have given us the idea of universal evolution—England, the land of ships and factories, appears to us as the nation with the most numerous religious sects and the one most inclined to the supernatural, charging its powers and strength with the great mysterious problems which are always existent but never solved.

"Paris has a place of worship for each 17,000 inhabitants; London one for each 2,000. There is no spectacle on earth so curious as a London Sunday. The stores are closed; the delivery of mail is suspended; fewer private carriages are to be seen; families withdraw indoors or go to divine worship; the Bible is opened and the piano closed, while in churches and in the streets at the most-frequented corners the Word is preached by all kinds of exhorters to ritualists, conformists, latitudinarians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Lutherans, Calvinists, Anglicans, Puseyites, and a thousand other denominations, which shows how the spiritual unity of Protestant England, imposed by coercive force in other days, has been shattered into a thousand pieces."

Señor Castelar proceeds to give an historical account of what he terms "the decay of official Protestantism" and the rise of the various sects. He then considers the hostile influence of the modern materialistic philosophy, but concludes that science, notwithstanding its power in the realm of the intellect, "cannot become a substitute for what it tries to destroy."

"After you have shown the chemical unity of matter and reduced it to its essence; after you have seen the abiding perpetuity of force and withdrawn from it movement, heat, magnetism, and ether; after you have demonstrated that all the stars came from the first diffuse nebula floating in the immensity of the infinite, you cannot destroy the religious sentiment."

"According as the horizons of science broaden and expand, belief in the idea of God grows more profound in the human soul and must necessarily bring about one universal religion."

METHODIST INFLUENCES ON FATHER HECKER'S LIFE.

IN the *Methodist Review* an editorial writer finds in the "Americanism" of the late Father Hecker an instance of "Methodist leaven in Roman Catholic meal."

Hecker's mother, a woman of German birth, was "a life-long Methodist"—"a very superior example of the *hausmutter*; dignified and generous, pleasant, witty, and full of humanities. To all the older members of the Jane Street Methodist Episcopal Church in New York her memory is precious. In the best elements of personality Isaac Hecker was a duplicate of his revered and



FATHER HECKER.

godly mother. In early manhood he touchingly expressed the truth when he wrote: 'The good that I have, under God, I am conscious that I am greatly indebted to thee for. At times I feel that it is thou acting in me, and that there is nothing that can ever separate us.' Yet she could not and would not embrace Romanism; nor could anything wean her from the simplicity and joyousness of her form of 'Christianity in earnest.' In later life her distinguished son loved to talk of his deep attachment to her, of his youthful freedom from excessive drinking, sensual impurity, profanity, lying, and dishonesty. He longed to understand 'the mysteries of

God and man and their mutual relations.' Personal responsibility for what one is and does, the right and duty of enjoying the indwelling of the Holy Spirit, the witness of the Spirit, direct and indirect, to the facts of divine filiation and approval, and the necessity of intensely loyal co-operation with God, were specimens of the Methodist leaven that he conveyed into the Roman Catholic meal. 'He never knew a merely arbitrary master.' The first political doctrines he heard and discussed were kindred to those of St. Simon or of the social democracy, 'the object being the amelioration of the condition of the more numerous classes of society in the speediest manner.' To thinkers of this class the Christ was the 'big Democrat and the Gospel was the true Democratic platform.'

"In these callow days the singularly thoughtful youth was a theosophic dreamer, a communicant with spirits, whose inward anxieties culminated in prolonged fits of nervous depression and in the concomitant exhaustion which so frequently baffles the medical skill called in to its relief. These experiences tended to prepare his tired soul for the sacrifice of mental independence and even of moral freedom. If the oblation were not complete it was because the prevenient grace of God and the qualities fostered by Methodist associations intervened."

THE "LEAVEN" OF METHODISM.

After his baptism in the Roman Catholic Church and several years passed in Europe, Father Hecker "returned to America as a missionary to preach penance and the conversion of sinful Catholics to a good life. With work akin to this he had been familiar in attendance upon Methodist evangelism. Sorrow for sin, loathing of sin, trust in God's promises, assurance of pardon through faith in Christ, joy of salvation, and fellowship with the Holy Spirit, together with contempt of wrong and devotion to the right, were the results he sought to work out. He made an unusually popular preacher and effective moral instructor. Honest and earnest, he also used the press to compass his objects. 'Questions of the Soul' and 'Aspirations of Nature' were literary compositions designed to facilitate his undertaking. This prospered so that the erection of a house which should be the center of the work for English-speaking subjects became a necessity. Hecker was deputed in August, 1857, to lay the scheme before the general or rector major at Rome. Arriving there on the 26th, he was expelled from the congregation on the 29th for violation of his vows of obedience and poverty. This expulsion, however, was ignored and practically nullified by the pontiff.

"On March 6, 1858, the American band of five missionary fathers were dispensed from their vows as Redemptorists and left at entire liberty to act in future as God in his providence should point out the way. In July of the same year four of the five were organized as a community styled the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle—a title since popularized into Paulists. . . . All, and particularly Hecker, were 'absolutely individualized,' lovers of civil and political freedom, and adapted methods of work to the peculiarities of their fields of labor. They were intensely spiritual, markedly ethical, and outspokenly moral to an extent that would not be offensive to their superiors, who knew that Christ's kingdom is not of this world and deported themselves accordingly. Thus the Methodist leaven, pure and impure, was introduced into the popular Roman Catholic meal."

A PLEA FOR DEMOCRATIZING THE PAPACY.

DR. BARRY'S paper in the July *Contemporary* on "The Troubles of a Catholic Democracy" supplies eloquent proof of the way the democratic leaven is working within the Roman Church. "The Kingdom of God," he avers, "is not a scheme of metaphysics." But he also insists it is "something more than a bureaucracy to be recruited always from one people or one section of a people." The introduction of new elements involves readjustment of its executive. He proceeds:

"What, I ask, is the new element which has broken an entrance into the Catholic Church? I reply in a single word. It is 'democracy.'"

THE CHURCH A CONSTITUTIONAL REALM.

"Of course, from a certain point of view the Church has always exhibited some of the features which distinguish a popular as contrasted with an absolute government. All the forms, in short, of a true representative system are extant within the Church. The Church is a society, a congregation, self-governed, elective, and free within as without—free as against Cæsar, free likewise in all her members, who must not be governed despotically, but according to the canons; not, therefore, by the personal pleasure of any man, were he the Pope himself; not *ex arbitrio*, but with due forms and procedures, or, to say it in English, constitutionally. The law is supreme over all, and the proudest title which the Roman pontiff bears is '*Servus servorum Dei*.' He is not a master lording it over slaves, but the minister, the steward, appointed to dispense good things to the heirs of salvation."

INTRUSION OF THE SPANISH SYSTEM.

Dr. Barry maintains that "in the Middle Ages there was, on the whole, a very large and constant exercise of the popular privileges by the laity as well as by the clergy." But with the second half of the sixteenth century "came in the Spanish influence at Rome." The Spanish system "passed over the democratic or mediæval elements in the Church's existence as though they had never been." But in the new era the Spanish system is felt to be out of place.

"If the English-speaking races are to come under Catholic influence, men ask us, what does that involve? Absolute surrender on the one side and triumph without conditions on the other? Impossible. Not so are the great movements of the world carried on to a satisfactory issue. Again, if the democracy, which has learned in its own order the secret of self-government, is to be reconciled to Rome, can the temper, the methods, of the sixteenth century avail under circumstances so novel and unprecedented? That is the larger meaning of 'Americanism.'"

"THE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT OF THE PARISH."

There is no intention in Dr. Barry's mind of thrusting foreign methods and principles upon the Church:

"The forms are actually incorporate with her being; they existed long ere the Renaissance trampled down the people and set up, so far as Providence would allow, an oligarchy or a despotism which sacrificed the many to caste and privilege. . . . So far as I am aware, the simple acknowledgment as living forms, and not as mere formalities, of these institutions—they are the Church's own creation—would satisfy all who are lovers at once of Catholicism and the democracy. The democratic management of a parish and its resources, however to be accomplished, is, no doubt, the one solution. At all events, if the laity are not organized in church they will be attracted by systems and societies out of church."

DEMOCRACY INEVITABLE IN CHURCH AND STATE.

Coercion is, Dr. Barry contends, no longer possible.

"Persuasion is the only Christian method, and force makes martyrs or hypocrites, not converts. In our day the Catholic Church is the largest voluntary association existing among mankind. It simply has not the power in fact of compelling bishop, priest, or layman to abide within its borders. Moral suasion is the air which it breathes; and allowing for the presence of interests which tell in its favor and for the associations of a long-established worship, still

there is no country in which it has not to compete with rivals and enemies, none where it must not approach every man individually and solicit his adhesion, precisely as in a democratic state the powers that be rely for their existence on his suffrage. That he is under a strict obligation to hear the Church makes no more difference, as regards the manner of persuading him, in one instance than the parallel duty of obeying the law does in the other. He cannot be coerced, he must be convinced, if he is to give his vote and interest in either case. Such is now the inevitable form of democracy in church and state."

ANALOGOUS AMERICAN AND PAPAL CONSTITUTIONS.

Dr. Barry goes on to advance a plea for a larger representation of British and American Catholicism at the Vatican:

"Now the obvious remedy—unless misunderstandings are to keep Rome and the English world apart forever—is that Britons and Americans should be allowed their full share in the central executive. . . . The Catholic bishops bear a striking resemblance to the governors of States in America, as does the *curia* to the federal authorities at Washington. Indeed, between the American Constitution and that of the Roman Church analogies meet us at all points. Who would call it a satisfactory condition of things if, while each State chose its own governor, the White House was filling the executive with natives of Maryland and Virginia, throwing in occasionally, and as it were by chance, one man from Illinois and another from New York? . . . A federal or œcumenical government should be as wide in its selection of the persons composing it as in the jurisdiction which it exercises. . . . The permanent council, which has its seat in Rome, will be effective so far as it virtually includes every portion of the Church and weak as it is wanting in any one of them."

"NOT BOND-SLAVES OF ANY CÆSARISM."

Dr. Barry puts his case very cogently when he says:

"Freedom according to law is a Catholic idea, and arbitrary government has no foundation in the canons or the councils. . . . Though the servile may affect an unmanly, nay, even a Byzantine adulation of rulers whose claim on our reverence is their office, not their persons, yet, in spite of all this, Christ has made us free, and we are not the bond-slaves of any Cæsarism. . . . Should the number of American and other English-speaking Catholics increase, as it surely will, how is their influence not to be felt or their idea of self-government and open justice to be defeated? They have the secret of orderly

political progress, than which none is more favorable to Catholicism.

"Under these conditions the Church must deliver her message. Ought she to prefer Tiberius Cæsar or the tyrants of the Renaissance to a republic which guarantees her freedom and respects her moral dignity? The Catholic faith is, in our view, concrete religion, as it is historical Christianity. Again, English liberty is the highest achievement of civilization regarded in its judicial and political aspects. These two gifts of Providence, at present put asunder, we desire to see joined together for the good of the world. United they should prove equal to the establishment of a higher and happier state of mankind than has hitherto been known."

The article concludes with the desire that "all nations should be Catholic and all Catholics be delivered from the dead hand of Cæsarism."

The descendants of the Pilgrim fathers will probably smile to see a Roman Catholic divine pleading for the democratic government of each parish, comparing bishops to elective State governors, finding analogies between the College of Cardinals and the Congress at Washington, and generally substituting the American for the Roman system as the mundane model of the papacy.

THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM.

IN *Gunton's Magazine* for July there is an exhibit of the recent growth of political socialism, as indicated by the following statistics of the vote cast by the socialist-labor party in different countries:

FRANCE.		GERMANY.	
1885.....	30,000	1867.....	30,000
1893.....	590,000	1877.....	468,843
1898.....	1,000,000	1884.....	599,990
		1890.....	1,427,296
BELGIUM.		1893.....	1,786,738
1894.....	334,500	1896.....	2,125,000
1898.....	534,324		
DENMARK.		ITALY.	
1872.....	315	1893.....	20,000
1887.....	8,406	1897.....	134,496
1890.....	17,232		
1895.....	25,019	GREAT BRITAIN.	
		1895.....	55,000
AUSTRIA.		SWITZERLAND.	
1895.....	90,000	1890.....	13,500
1897.....	750,000	1896.....	36,468

DIFFERENT PHASES OF EUROPEAN SOCIALISM.

The figures given above afford very little indication of the actual progress made by the socialistic propaganda, for in no two countries does the political movement represent the same body of principles. Furthermore, the socialist platform in particular countries has undergone marked changes in recent years. In Germany, for example, the party in its early stages was devoted to the single idea of overthrowing the existing

industrial plutocracy. It would not take part in remedial legislation of any kind. After it had elected a few members to the Reichstag, however, the party began to modify its programme and to advocate practical measures.

"To-day in Germany the socialistic party in the Reichstag is comparatively conservative, being little more than an advanced liberal party advocating industrial legislation which, for the most part, has long since been conceded in capitalist England and in many of the States in this country.

"In France the movement is more abstract and visionary, and hence more revolutionary in its temper, because it has taken on less of the responsibility of political party organization. It is in the semi-communistic, firebrand stage of irresponsible eloquence, with practically no concrete political influence.

"In England, where socialism was entirely a transplant, it took on still a different aspect. Although London was the birthplace of Marx's book, he having been exiled for his revolutionary proclivities, England never took on the metaphysical aspect of German socialism. There are many reasons for that. The English are very self-confident. They seldom frankly take any idea from another country, especially the continent. No second-hand ideas are knowingly taken on there. Therefore the idea of socialism in England was not to be advocated as the straight German gospel. It must needs be made over into Fabianism, a sort of an eclectic creed. It took on the character of a municipal reform movement, advocating public ownership of municipal functions conducted under charter franchises. In England, therefore, it has been the municipal radical party, a little more progressive and more definitely identified with the interests of the laboring class than the Liberal party. In proportion as the Fabian or socialist party has directed its efforts to specific reforms, like better housing of the city poor, increasing the public parks and free museums, opening them on Sundays, and extending the system of free popular education through the county councils, it has grown in strength and popularity."

SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

Political socialism in this country has mainly come from Germany and other European countries through immigration. The practical measures now demanded by the socialists in Germany had nearly all been embodied in our legislation before the arrival of the socialists. They have concentrated, therefore, on a broad declaration against the capitalist system and a demand for its overthrow. Socialism entered the field as an

official political party in New York in 1890. It nominated candidates in 3 States in 1891, in 6 in 1892, in 4 in 1893, in 9 in 1894, in 11 in 1895, in 20 in 1896, in 22 in 1897, and in 25 in 1898, with a slowly increasing vote, as shown in the following table :

States.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Alabama.....						344
California.....			1,611	1,728		7,780
Colorado.....			188	160	1,444	1,736
Connecticut.....		870		1,223	1,223	2,866
Illinois.....				1,147	1,147	4,527
Indiana.....				324	324	1,736
Iowa.....		537		453	910	1,081
Kansas.....						648
Kentucky.....						364
Maine.....			83			
Maryland.....			403	587	508	508
Massachusetts.....	2,038	3,104	3,249	2,114	6,301	10,063
Michigan.....			358	297	2,166	1,101
Minnesota.....				867	867	1,687
Missouri.....	1,631	1,537		566	566	1,063
Nebraska.....				186	186	248
New Hampshire.....				228	228	407
New Jersey.....	2,018	5,309	4,147	3,985	4,360	5,458
New York *.....	19,984	15,868	21,497	17,667	20,854	23,860
Ohio.....		470	1,367	1,187	4,242	5,793
Pennsylvania.....		1,733	1,329	1,683	5,048	4,318
Rhode Island.....		562	1,730	558	1,386	2,579
Texas.....						562
Utah.....					124	
Vermont.....			48			
Virginia.....				106	528	528
Washington.....						1,823
Wisconsin.....				1,314	1,314	1,477
Totals.....	25,666	30,020	34,869	36,275	55,550	82,204

* In New York in 1890 the vote was 13,704; in 1891, 14,651; and in 1892, 17,956.

"As a political factor the socialist party in this country exercises no appreciable influence on public policy. It has not elected a single Congressman, governor, or State senator, only one or two members of State legislatures, and one mayor. As a political party it is really nothing more than an organized propaganda. The voting socialists constitute only 1.8 to each 1,000 of our population, as compared with 17.93 to 1,000 in Austria, 23.85 to 1,000 in Serbia, 40.66 to 1,000 in Germany, and 88.61 to 1,000 in Belgium."

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

THE holding of the second quinquennial session of the Women's International Council in London last month gives occasion to several articles in the English reviews.

ITS GENESIS.

In the *Fortnightly* Mrs. May Wright Sewall describes the genesis of the movement. In 1882 Elizabeth Cady Stanton suggested the organization of an international woman suffrage society, which Miss Susan B. Anthony, her friend, approved. In November, 1883, at a meeting

called in Liverpool to bid these two ladies farewell, a resolution was carried on the motion of Mrs. E. E. Parker, of Scotland, supported by Mrs. Priscilla Bright McLaren, appointing a committee of correspondence preparatory to forming an international woman suffrage association. This committee consisted of 41 men and women, but was never convened. In January, 1887. Mrs. Stanton's plan was explained by Miss Anthony at Washington, D. C., before a convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association. In pursuance of resolutions then passed, "an International Council of Women, to which all associations of women in the trades, professions, and moral reforms, as well as those advocating the political emancipation of women," was convened and sat in March and April, 1888. At that first "transient" council 53 different organizations of women, "most of them national in scope and all national in value," were represented by 80 speakers and 49 delegates from England, France, Norway, Denmark, Finland, India, Canada, and the United States. A committee of fifteen, with Miss Willard as chairman, was appointed to make the council a permanency. On March 31, 1888, the constitution suggested by this committee for the International Council was adopted.

ITS PURPOSE.

Mrs. Fawcett was the first president. Its first quinquennial session was held at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, when 32 nationalities were represented by 78 delegates. The second quinquennium has had one year added to it. It has seen the rise of many national councils. Mrs. Sewall concludes :

"The double purpose of every council, local, national, and international, is: (a) To promote greater unity of thought, sympathy, and purpose among women workers of all classes, parties, creeds, and nationalities. (b) To further the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom, and law.

"Hitherto the Golden Rule has been recommended to individuals only. It is the function of the council to apply this test to society in the aggregate, and to hold the state to a standard at least not lower than that prescribed for the individual citizen. In short, the International Council is the harbinger of the new civilization; its leaders, to use the happy phrase of Lady Aberdeen, are international women, who do not love their own countries the less for having learned to love humanity more. The International Council is the feminine counterpart and the forerunner of that permanent international parliament suggested in that international court

of arbitration which the conference now in progress at The Hague lifts into nearer view."

Mr. Gilbert Parker, also in the *Fortnightly*, remarks on the fact that this modern movement has sprung up not from society ladies, but from working women, largely from working gentlewomen who found association necessary to secure free and legitimate outlet for women's energy. He adds :

"The immense restlessness, the sound activity of that energy is apparent everywhere now, particularly and largely in the English-speaking world, and, curiously enough, more in England than in America, and in practical advancement more in the colonies—that is, Canada and New Zealand notably—than in England."

Lady Aberdeen on the Record of the Council.

The president of the council is the Countess of Aberdeen, and she gives her estimate of its value in the *Nineteenth Century*. She refers at the outset to the recent origin, as also to the extraordinary multiplicity, of women's agencies and associations, and lays stress on the need of promoting coöperation. She appeals to the results achieved by the banding of women's societies into national councils. She takes as illustration the National Council of the Women of Canada. She speaks of its unifying influence on Canadian society :

"Again and again during the past five years have I had the opportunity of seeing packed halls of earnest-faced women—Roman Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Liberals, and Conservatives—rich and poor, sitting side by side, listening eagerly to explanations of the council's aims, or to reports of the work carried on by different bodies in different districts, or descriptions of work which is needed to be done; and bending together in silent prayer to our common Father in heaven to bless and direct our various labors."

ACTUAL RESULTS IN CANADA.

"But it may be asked whether there are any actual results.

"1. It obtained the introduction of manual training and instruction in domestic science in the public schools of Ontario, and the training of teachers so that they may be able to give instruction in these arts. It has also initiated or stimulated the same movement in other provinces.

"2. It has obtained the appointment of women factory inspectors for factories and workshops where women are employed in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

"3. It has obtained the extension of the provisions of the factory act to the shop act in Ontario as regards the supervision of women workers.

"4. It has obtained the appointment of women on the boards of school trustees in New Brunswick and the amendment of the school act so that they may be elected in British Columbia.

"5. It has brought about very desirable changes in the arrangements for women prisoners in various places, notably in the city of Quebec, where matrons are now in charge of the women and young girls are sent to a separate institution.

"6. It has organized in various centers boards of associated charities or other systems of coöperation in the relief of distress.

"7. It has established hospitals in some of its smaller centers.

"8. It originated the Victorian Order of Nurses and has taken a leading part in its establishment in different centers.

"9. It has organized cooking schools and cooking classes, and at Quebec is helping in the formation of a training school for domestic servants.

"10. It has spread sanitary knowledge, especially by means of health talks for mothers given by physicians in Montreal. This has been specially successful both among the French and English mothers.

"11. It has held an inquiry all over the country into the circulation of impure literature, and has been able to do something to lessen it already, as well as to warn parents and teachers as to the very great danger that exists in this direction. It hopes to be able to do more by legislation and by the circulation of healthy and interesting literature. It also inaugurated in Canada the Home Reading Union to promote habits of good and systematic reading.

"12. It instituted inquiries into the conditions surrounding working women in various centers, and urges on its members various methods whereby they may work for their amelioration.

"13. It conducted an inquiry into the laws for the protection of women and children, and has laid certain recommendations before the minister of justice which it hopes he will adopt when amending the criminal law.

"14. It is at the present moment earnestly concerning itself in the care and treatment of the aged poor.

"15. At the direct request of the Dominion Government it is now engaged in drawing up a handbook regarding the women of Canada, their position, work, education, industries, etc., for use at the Paris Exhibition of 1900."

It appears from Lady Aberdeen's paper that the practical results of the organization of the council are more in evidence in Canada than in the United States.

FINDING HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS.

A WRITER in the *Treasury* for July describes the work carried on by the "emigration department" of the New York Children's Aid Society, which within the past fifty years has found homes for 100,000 waifs of New York streets in the States of the middle West. Mr. Charles L. Brace, his father's successor as president of the society, last year personally visited 150 of the children sent out from New York and placed in Western homes from three to thirteen years ago. His report was most encouraging.

"Of the 150 visited last year the record shows a failure here and there. Some boys and girls have proved not amenable to the good influences around them; sometimes children have had to be replaced, the fault sometimes without doubt being in part, if not chiefly, with the homes in which they were first placed. A very few have been recalled and taken back to some public institution in or near New York. Some have fallen ill and died, as in natural course must have been expected; but 90 per cent. of all have been most successful in all the elements of true success. Boys have become valued members of the households where they have found a home, industrious in school and on the farm; girls have won a true daughterhood with loving foster-parents, and where there has been time enough boys and girls have grown up to be useful, self-supporting workers on the farm and in the home, teachers of schools, good workers in many trades. Not a few are married and independent. One poor boy is now the honored head of a family living in a house which he owns. More than one has entered the ministry of the Gospel, and one is to-day the able and much-respected governor of one of the Western Territories. A considerable number during the war with Spain volunteered in regiments forming near their homes, and have done good service in the camp and field. Remarkable success in a few individual cases is most interesting, but not so good evidence of the value of the work as the large number of fair cases of saved lives.

"The society employs at present three placing agents, who are also visiting agents, who co-operate with agents in the West temporarily employed, as their services are needed, traveling where directed and visiting the children, and removing them if necessary. Besides these paid agents there is in each town a local committee of leading business men, who have agreed to look after children in any trouble until the agent, summoned by telegraph, can arrive. By these means about 300 children are placed in homes each year; and of the 150 looked after last year,

some of them placed as much as thirteen years ago, only three have been lost sight of—these three being large boys who ran away very soon after they were placed."

GOOD CITIZENSHIP AND ATHLETICS.

IN the *International Journal of Ethics* Mr. C. S. Loch writes on the duty of the citizens of London in relation to athletics, following a line of thought somewhat similar to that suggested by Professor Kirkpatrick elsewhere in this number of the *REVIEW*. Although Mr. Loch's arguments are addressed to the people of London, they are equally applicable to conditions in many of our American cities.

In concluding his remarks on school playgrounds Mr. Loch says:

"The playgrounds, with play-masters and masters joining in the play, would be one means of giving an outlet to that rough love of sport which, unguided, may lead to sheer brutality. For boys another resource would be cadet corps, which may be joined at the age of twelve, or cadet battalions, in which the ages of cadets may range from fourteen to seventeen. The cadet corps might be linked to the schools, recognized and patronized by the military authorities, and, greatly to the improvement of the cadets in health and discipline, required to camp out every summer.

"The facilities for exercise and athletics would make the schools more attractive. The boys and girls would attend school because they liked school, which is, after all, the only argument acceptable to the naturally unwilling scholar. Special schools for boys—truant, industrial, or reformatory—are only desirable in exceptional cases. The absenteeism of our schools can only be met by a readjustment of the whole system. It is too large to be met by any but general methods.

AN ANTIDOTE TO SOCIALISM.

•• These are some remedies. It is better to spend the means of the community in adding to its health and vigor, and thus to the versatility and independence of its members, than to provide them with free meals and free physic, cheap houses, and money allowances. These they can provide for themselves better and better if opportunities for healthy development are given them, and the chiefest of these is space for play, exercise, games, and athletics. One great advantage of the bicycle is that it provides exercise and some of the pleasure of a game upon the already available open spaces of the community—public roads. But to carry out a sufficient policy of

open spaces, a worthy ideal of English manhood and womanhood has to be conceived by us as an incentive to our imagination and a guide to our action; and this guide we must follow. Then, perhaps, where we now watch the gradual enfeeblement of the town population we should see a stronger nature grow, better trimmed and balanced, trained to a higher temperance, endowed with a greater respect for plain living, ready to make the many small sacrifices that temperance and cleanliness entail, and withal more deliberate in counsel."

DIRECT LEGISLATION IN ACTUAL OPERATION.

IN the *Arena* for July Mr. A. A. Brown summarizes instances of the referendum as a practical measure in actual use. With the experience of Switzerland all who have read about the referendum at all are more or less familiar, but most Americans, oddly enough, have very imperfect knowledge of the extent to which the referendum is applied in the United States. Constitutional amendments, it is true, are referred directly to the people for a vote in every State but one; this, however, is only one of many applications of the principle in our political life.

"In fifteen States the location of the capital cannot be changed by act of the Legislature, but must go to the people direct. In seven States banking institutions can only be organized by a vote of the people. In eleven States no debts can be incurred except such as are provided for specifically in the several constitutions. In many States 'no rate of assessment exceeding a figure proportionate to the aggregate valuation of the taxable property' can be imposed without the consent of the people by a direct vote. Illinois cannot by legislative enactment sell its State canal. The State of Minnesota cannot pay any part of its debts incurred by the building of the Minnesota railroad or pay its interest without first 'referring' to the people. North Carolina cannot employ the credit of the State in aid of corporations or industrial enterprises without first submitting the proposition to the electors. By the vote of her people only could Colorado adopt woman suffrage or create a debt for public buildings. The people of Texas can select a location for a college for colored youth. Wyoming cannot choose sites for State institutions until her electors first determine by vote where they shall be situated."

THE REFERENDUM FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND COUNTIES.

There are many county, city, township, and school district referendums. Nineteen State constitutions guarantee to counties the right to

fix by vote of the citizens the location of county seats.

"Without the referendum certain Southern communities may not make harbor improvements, and other communities may not extend local credit to railroad, water transportation, and similar corporations. The prohibition of the liquor business in a city or county is often left to popular vote; indeed, local option is the commonest form of the referendum. In California any city with more than 10,000 inhabitants may frame a charter for its own government, which, however, must be approved by the Legislature. Under this law Stockton, San José, Los Angeles, and Oakland have acquired new charters. In the State of Washington cities of 20,000 may make their own charters without the Legislature having any power to vote. Largely, then, such cities make their own laws."

"In Ohio the referendum is employed by municipal corporations in voting for improvement of streets, sidewalks, for bond issues, for sewerage, electric lighting, etc. With this form of the referendum our people are already familiar. They have witnessed the people going to the polls and voting on a measure of common interest, partisanship having no part in the contest, politicians being ignored; the good of the community being the only motive."

Mr. Brown states that direct legislation has been indorsed in 38 State platforms and is advocated by more than 3,000 newspapers and magazines, while all the labor organizations have adopted it for their own government.

THE REVISION OF CRIMINAL TRIALS IN FRANCE.

IT is remarkable that the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is the only French review which had the courage to refer, in its June numbers, to the famous affair, and even so, what M. Brunetière gives us is a paper by a well-known international jurist, M. Arthur Desjardins, on the revision of criminal trials, which is not directly concerned with the Dreyfus case, though it is no doubt suggested by it.

M. Desjardins begins by showing how, from the earliest times, lawyers have agreed to regard any *chose jugée* as equivalent to the truth and as not to be reopened indefinitely; but he also points out that the world is not governed by logic, and that cases may arise in which the security of the state demands a reëxamination of what has been already judicially decided. M. Desjardins passes on to deal with particular cases in which revision has proved necessary. In 1409 Jean de Montagu, Lord of Marcoussis, was con-

demned to death unjustly and was beheaded in Paris. Afterward he was discovered to have been innocent, and the confiscation of his property was annulled. So, too, the heirs of Joan of Arc were allowed to clear her memory by letters patent in 1449. Up to 1667 in France a revision of sentence could only be obtained on the direct interposition of the crown, and, of course, such a system was liable to abuse in the case of important and highly placed criminals. The system was abolished in 1667, and a more regular legal procedure was substituted.

The ten years which preceded the French Revolution were notable for several judicial errors. In 1780 five persons accused of burglary were condemned by the Parliament of Burgundy; one of them was hanged and another died in the galleys. Afterward it was found that they were all innocent, and the characters of both the living and the dead were formally cleared. More remarkable still was the case of a girl named Salmon, who was condemned as a poisoner by the Parliament of Normandy. This judgment was revised, public influence becoming excited and large sums of money being sent from every part to the prisoner. She had an ovation in the streets of the capital, and ultimately the Parliament of Paris acquitted her. It is needless to follow M. Desjardins in his technical discussions of the procedure of revision. It will be sufficient to mention two more of the particular cases to which he alludes.

A CELEBRATED MURDER CASE.

There is the famous case of the murder of the Lyons courier, for which six men were placed on trial, of whom three were condemned to death. One of these, a man named Lesurques, protested his innocence on the scaffold, and prophesied that his character would one day be cleared; and a popular agitation, which was taken up in the press and on the stage, was set on foot. Ultimately the heirs of Lesurques obtained pecuniary compensation amounting to nearly 500,000 francs, but they did not obtain a rehabilitation of the condemned man's character. The affair went on for many years, and before it was concluded the popular attention was diverted to another scandal. Two men who had been condemned to penal servitude for robbery and had died in confinement, each strongly protesting his innocence, were found to have been really innocent by the discovery of the real culprits.

M. Desjardins concludes his interesting paper with an analysis of the various steps in the process of revision of the sentence on Dreyfus, written from the point of view of a scientific jurist.

BRET HARTE ON THE SHORT STORY.

THE first paper in *Cornhill* for July is that on "The Rise of the Short Story," by Bret Harte. He disclaims the responsibility often imputed to him for the origin of the American short story. He says it was familiar enough in form in the early half of the century, but it was not characteristic of American life. "So-called American literature was still limited to English methods and upon English models." "It took an Englishman to first develop the humor or picturesqueness of American or Yankee dialect, but Judge Haliburton succeeded better in reproducing 'Sam Slick's' speech than his character." He proceeds:

"But while the American literary imagination was still under the influence of English tradition, an unexpected factor was developing to diminish its power. It was humor—of a quality as distinct and original as the country and civilization in which it was developed. It was at first noticeable in the anecdote or 'story,' and, after the fashion of such beginnings, was orally transmitted. It was common in the bar-rooms, the gatherings in the 'country store,' and finally at public meetings in the mouths of 'stump orators.' Arguments were clinched and political principles illustrated by 'a funny story.' It invaded even the camp-meeting and pulpit. It at last received the currency of the public press. But wherever met it was so distinctly original and novel, so individual and characteristic, that it was at once known and appreciated abroad as 'an American story.' Crude at first, it received a literary polish in the press, but its dominant quality remained. It was concise and condensed, yet suggestive. It was delightfully extravagant—or a miracle of under statement. It voiced not only the dialect, but the habits of thought of a people or locality. It gave a new interest to slang. From a paragraph of a dozen lines it grew into a half column, but always retaining its conciseness and felicity of statement. It was a foe to prolixity of any kind. It admitted no fine writing nor affectation of style. It went directly to the point. It was burdened by no conscientiousness; it was often irreverent; it was devoid of all moral responsibility—but it was original! By degrees it developed character with

its incident, often, in a few lines, gave a striking photograph of a community or a section, but always reached its conclusion without an unnecessary word. It became—and still exists as—an essential feature of newspaper literature. It was the parent of the American 'short story.'"

The national note was always struck by the humorist, but did not appear in the current narrative fiction.

HOW "THE LUCK" WAS BORN.

But from California deliverance came. The Pacific press sparkled with satire and developed its humorists, but the short story arose when Bret Harte took over the editorial control of the *Overland Monthly*. He tried to get characteristic American fiction and could not:

"He failed to discover anything of that wild and picturesque life which had impressed him, first as a truant schoolboy and afterward as a youthful schoolmaster among the mining population. In this perplexity he determined to attempt to make good the deficiency himself. He wrote 'The Luck of Roaring Camp.' However far short it fell of his ideal and his purpose, he conscientiously believed that he had painted much that 'he saw and part of which he was;' that his subject and characters were distinctly Californian, as was equally his treatment of them. But an unexpected circumstance here intervened. The publication of the story was objected to by both printer and publisher, virtually for not being in the conventional line of subject, treatment, and morals! The introduction of the abandoned outcast mother of the foundling 'Luck' and the language used by the characters received a serious warning and protest. The writer was obliged to use his right as editor to save his unfortunate contribution from oblivion. When it appeared at last he saw with consternation that the printer and publisher had really voiced the local opinion. . . . However, its instantaneous and cordial acceptance as a new departure by the critics of the Eastern States and Europe enabled the writer to follow it with other stories of a like character."

So the foundling of the West owed its preservation to the East. The writer concludes by declaring the American short story to-day to be the germ of American literature to come.



THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

IN the August *Century* Eliza R. Scidmore makes a very interesting article of information she has gathered about the great tea country of the Yang-tse Kiang, the great muddy river of China. The city of Hankow is the great tea mart of the world. The dried leaves are taken there and for six weeks the town is under the dominion of expert tea-tasters, whose acute senses render their judgment final. A few leaves are carefully weighed from the sample into a shallow cup and boiling water poured over them. The tea-taster notes carefully how the leaves unfold in the water, how the liquor colors and deepens to a rich, clear coffee-brown, and inhales the fragrance of the essential oil as it is borne off in vapor before he takes the judicial sip. He carefully analyzes its qualities for the second it rests on his tongue and then ejects the liquid, never by any chance swallowing it. The best quality of black leaf tea is all shipped to Odessa. Twenty-five half chests are always sent to the Emperor of Russia for his palace use. Several times the whole crop of some particular farm has been bought up by the Russians before the Chinese *connoisseurs*, who will drink no other tea, knew of it. At once they cabled to Odessa and had the tea bought on its arrival and shipped back to China. The tea experts must be total abstainers during the season. Even though they never swallow a single sip, their nerves and digestion are impaired at the end of ten or twelve years, and there is a well-recognized disease, a sort of tea tremens, from the stimulating effect of the strong volatile aroma.

Mr. Jonas Stadling gives an account of the wild nomadic Lapps, "The People of the Reindeer," as he calls them. These people cannot endure the air of houses in winter or summer; their children run barefoot in a frost temperature and they rarely perspire at all. Prof. John Trowbridge gives a brief description of "Powerful Electrical Discharges," to show that the study of these artificial discharges may increase our knowledge of the character of lightning, and Mr. Alexander J. Wurts, of the Westinghouse Electrical Company, writes on "The Protection of Electrical Apparatus Against Lightning." Our inventors have constructed lightning arresters to be used in connection with electrical apparatus, and have perfected them as the increasingly elaborate apparatus demanded, until now it might be said that the modern lightning arrester with no moving parts and operated without destructive arcs is entirely adequate. The writer says that before long it may be that atmospheric electricity instead of being an enemy will become a boon to mankind. A third brief essay by Alexander McCabe is entitled "Needless Alarm During Thunder-Storms." He assures the people with nerves who suffer no little discomfort during an electrical storm that the chance of being killed by lightning is very little; that counting all the deaths from all the storms during the year the chances are but 1 in 100,000. The risk in the city is about five times less than in the country, owing to the great spread of tin roofing and fair ground connections. In the country one should feel perfectly secure if the buildings are adequately protected with good conductors.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

"HARPER'S" for August shows the prevailing magazine tendency toward fiction for the recreation month of the year. There are pleasant stories by Seumas MacManus, Alice Duer, Mary E. Wilkins, Stephen Crane, Howells, Remington, Janvier, Marriott Watson, James Barnes, and Anna W. Sears. The little group of war articles includes "Episodes of the Taiping Rebellion," by Rear Admiral Beardsley, incidents of the life of General Forrest, by Dr. John A. Wyeth, and an interesting account of "The Filipino Insurrection of 1896," written from a study of the Spanish archives left in Manila, by Lieut. C. G. Calkins, of the United States navy. Lieutenant Calkins bears witness in his historical account of the revolt to the sterling and even heroic military qualities of the Filipinos, especially the Tagalos. Indeed, he tells us that Tagalo regiments helped the French to conquer Cochinchina, and they formed the nucleus of the "ever-victorious army" led by Ward and Gordon, and that their brown faces were even known in the American navy of the last generation. But though the Filipinos have shown themselves ever ready to die for independence, he considers that they have not yet proven that they have the capacity for governing themselves. Mr. Henry Sandham is very enthusiastic over the little island which he calls "Haiti the Unknown." It is a mass of mountains, he tells us, from 1,000 to 10,000 feet in height, wooded to the top, and the natural beauty of the island he describes as something marvelous. He thinks it should be a great acquisition for us. It is wonderfully fertile and "inhabited by a docile and unambitious race, who, with steady government and rights assured, will develop into good citizens. It is free from the pests that generally infest the tropics, and the climate is healthy, with the exception of one or two small regions."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

"SCRIBNER'S" for August is chiefly taken up with fiction, and very pleasant and charmingly illustrated fiction it is. Mr. Richard Harding Davis begins the number with a story of London life, which he calls "The Lion and the Unicorn," and in the pictures which embellish it Mr. Howard Chandler Christy shows a disposition to rival Mr. Gibson as a delineator of fashionable types and fashionable draperies. Walter Appleton Clark strikes a sturdier note in his pictures to Henry Van Dyke's story of the French-Canadian woodsman's life, entitled "*Vaillantcœur*," and Mr. Albert White Vorse's story, "The Play's the Thing," is illustrated in colored reproductions of the drawings of W. Glackens, while a fourth feature of notable picture work is Mr. Ernest S. Thompson's nature story, "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag," illustrated by the author.

"The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson" continue as fascinating as ever. This installment consists chiefly of epistles to Mr. William Archer, Will Low, Stevenson's father, and others. The writer of "The Point of View," in searching for the formula for a book which will sell 100,000 copies, arrives at no very

valuable discovery, for in running over the list of volumes which have recently performed that feat a startling array of unhomogeneous factors is displayed. There is "David Harum," the "Dooley" book, "In His Steps," "Trilby," and Mr. Kipling's "Day's Work." "What, then, is our popular book going to be? Shall it be a compilation of horse stories like 'David Harum,' a religious story like 'In His Steps,' a book like 'Dooley,' of lively discourse on current events, or a 'Trilby,' compounded of charm, mystery, bohemianism, love, theology, and music? Alas! there is no formula."

MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

IN the August *McClure's* there is an article on "The Cape to Cairo Railway" by Mr. W. T. Stead, which we quote from in another department. Like the other magazines this month *McClure's* is largely given over to fiction. Mr. Ray Stannard Baker gives a thrilling story of the Federal Secret Service Bureau in its work of "Capturing a Confederate Mail," and the story derives a further interest from its source, as Mr. Baker got the facts from Maj. J. S. Baker, who was one of the three men detailed to capture the stage-coach. Miss Tarbell's papers on Abraham Lincoln end this month with a chapter which tells of the great President's death.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

IN the August *Lippincott's* Mr. Maurice Thompson writes on the disagreeable subject of lynching in the South, and gives some fearful instances of mistakes that have been made in the summary punishment meted out to the negroes. Mr. Thompson has no theory to advance to remedy the evil. He reports the Southerners as being firm in the thought that the only remedy for the lynching evil is a cessation of the revolting crime that causes it. He thinks there is no remedy, in fact, except the education and refinement of the negro.

Prof. George F. Barker writes of wireless telegraphy from the standpoint of the scientist. He shows that there are two methods of wireless telegraphy that have been devised, both of them capable of transmitting signals to a distance commercially without the use of conducting media directly connecting the terminal stations.

"The chief distinction between these methods lies in the fact that in magnetic space telegraphy very low frequencies of vibration, only 300 or 400 per second, are used, both transmitting and receiving circuits being closed, while ethereal-wave telegraphy employs oscillations of some hundreds of millions per second and its circuits are open. Both, however, transmit very slowly, only 15 to 20 words a minute, while the modern automatic wire telegraph can send and receive 2,000 words a minute. The general opinion of those best qualified to judge seems to be that the use of ethereal-space telegraphy will be special rather than general, and that for ordinary purposes it does not promise to displace present methods. For communicating between inaccessible points, such as light-houses and light-ships, and the shore, it has already demonstrated its value. It is too soon, however, to define its possibilities. Experiments are yet in progress. What it may become in the future, the future only can determine."

The novel of the month is "Fortune's Vassals," by Sarah Barnwell Elliott.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

IN his article on "The International Peace Conference" Mr. Benjamin F. Trueblood reviews in the August *New England* the work accomplished so far by the conference at The Hague. He thinks it will be a long time before the full result of the conference will be seen, and he thinks probably that the mere fact of the meeting of a body of able, disinterested men working sincerely for the future of civilization will be more important than any direct result accomplished.

Edward Porritt asks the interesting question in his title, "Is the United States a Good Neighbor to Canada?" To answer it he reviews the matters of the Alaskan boundary, the fisheries question, the United States contract labor laws, the lumber schedule of the Dingley tariff of 1897, and the lack of legislation regulating the lake fisheries, and shows that it is not hard to understand the attitude of self-defense that Canada sometimes feels it necessary to assume.

In this number is a poem and a story, side by side, from the pen of Paul Laurence Dunbar, the young negro writer, with an excellent picture of him.

The handsomely and intelligently illustrated descriptive articles which distinguish the *New England Magazine* are continued in Mr. George Willis Cooke's "Old Times and New in Dublin, New Hampshire," "A Hudson Bay Trading Post," by Russell W. Porter, and "The Romance of Mount Desert," by Samuel A. Eliot.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE August *Cosmopolitan* contains a most eulogistic sketch by Gustav Kobbé of Augustin Daly and his life-work as a theatrical manager in New York City. Daly was a clerk in a mercantile firm before the war. He spent his leisure time in writing plays. He did not succeed at first as a playwright, and in 1859 he became a dramatic critic for the *Courier*. His first success on the stage was made in December, 1862, in Boston, with a play called "Leah, the Forsaken." This was an adaptation, and his first original drama was a thrilling affair called "Under the Gaslight," in which he made a tremendous success in 1866. Mr. Kobbé gives some curious examples of the exact system with which Mr. Daly conducted his business of theatrical manager. Daly was one of the busiest of men, and had sometimes as many as four rehearsals going on in the theater at one time. His throne—a low easy-chair—was that of a dictator whose commands were implicitly obeyed.

The *Cosmopolitan* gives several pages to a full statement by the editor of the unfortunate series of events in connection with the discontinuance of Count Tolstol's novel, "The Awakening." This novel was sold to the *Cosmopolitan* by Count Tolstol's agents under certain conditions on both sides. There seems to be some misunderstanding about several conditions, and the chief of these is the right of the *Cosmopolitan* to cut out parts of the novel which its editor considered unfit for American serial publication. So no more chapters of the novel will appear.

Mr. George Reno describes "Operating an 'Underground' Route to Cuba," and gives a graphic account of the dangers of running the strict Spanish blockade which was in force the last part of 1897. Mr. J. W. Bennett contributes a prize essay on "Your True Relation to Society," and Mr. Alexander Harvey tells how one can now go "By Trolley to the Sphinx."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WE have quoted in another department from an article in the August number of the *Atlantic Monthly* on "The Break-Up of China and Our Interest in It." The Hon. H. L. Dawes, who has given his name to the allotment act in our Indian legislation, asks in his title, "Have We Failed With the Indian?" and tells in his article what we have done for our wards in late years. He thinks it a pessimistic and unjust view to estimate that we have failed. The present work of the United States for the Indian is to fit him for civilization and absorb him in it. It has become impossible to keep him on reservations. In 1877 the nation made the first appropriation for Indian education. It was only \$20,000. This sum was increased each year, and the work was broadened until in 1899 the United States is setting apart \$2,638,390 for the purpose of teaching the Indian to be a good citizen. There are now 148 well-equipped boarding-schools for Indians and 295 day schools engaged in the education of 24,004 children, with an average attendance of 19,671. Not only is the United States trying to look after the new generation—the severalty act provided that any Indian who chose might take a homestead of 160 acres, inalienable and untaxable for twenty-five years, to be selected by him on the reservation of his tribe. If he preferred to abandon his tribe and go elsewhere, he might take his allotment anywhere on the public domain free of charge. This allotment carries with it all the rights and privileges of American citizens. Under this act no less than 55,467 individual Indians have taken allotments, amounting to an aggregate of 6,708,628 acres. Not the least surprising among the evidences that Mr. Dawes cites of the progress of the Indians is his statement that there are no less than 28,351 church communicants among the Indians.

This number of the *Atlantic Monthly* opens with a description of the Yosemite National Park by the naturalist John Muir. Mr. Jacob A. Riis, who wrote in the last number of the *Atlantic* on the typical tenement house, describes this month "The Tenant." Mr. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr., contributes an essay on "The Vitality of Macaulay." Mr. Percy Gardner writes on "Greek History and Greek Monuments," and there are several stories, notable among them an installment of Miss Mary Johnston's fine story "To Have and to Hold," one of the strongest serial stories that has appeared in the magazine for a long time.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN another department we have quoted from the Russian plea for a Russo-American understanding, and also from "The Logic of Our Position in Cuba" by an officer of the army of occupation, appearing in the July *North American*.

The number opens with a poem, "A Channel Passage, 1855," by Algernon Charles Swinburne. The Rev. Dr. William Barry writes on the subject of "'Americanism,' True and False," declaring that the false "Americanism" denounced by the Pope has already been repudiated and condemned by the authorities of the Catholic Church in this country, but that there is "a true Americanism which will march to victory under the banner of Leo XIII."

Baroness Bertha von Suttner, writing on "Universal

Peace—From a Woman's Standpoint," takes a most favorable view of the results likely to be achieved by The Hague conference, asserting that "the progress from the first of the past eight peace congresses in 1889 to The Hague congress of 1899 has been far longer and more difficult than that leading from this conference to a complete attainment of its aims—i.e., to the abolition on principle of the institution of war."

Mr. Sydney Brooks discusses England's relations with the Transvaal. Mr. Brooks maintains that the danger of violent rupture in the relations between the Boers and the Uitlanders can only be avoided by "altering the franchise laws so as to give Johannesburg a voice in the government of the country, and by removing the barriers upon the education of English children in English. A revision of the dynamite and railroad monopolies and a rearrangement of the tariff schedule would give the capitalists all the privileges they care for, and at the same time add largely to the revenue of the republic."

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer replies to the paper entitled "The Curse in Education," contributed to the May number of the *North American* by Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis. Mrs. Van Rensselaer writes from a personal acquaintance of five years with the New York public-school system and a much longer acquaintance with those classes of the population which most need its help. She has been impressed "not by its defects, but by its merits, not by its failures, but by its successes, not by the deficiencies of its teachers, but by their unselfish devotion and the educational intelligence they often display, even when their scholastic equipment is not of the best."

Comptroller Coler, of New York City, the only member of the present Tammany government (with the possible exception of Col. Asa Bird Gardiner) who has ever yielded to the temptation to write for the periodical press, contributes a thoughtful and pointed article on the government of the Greater New York. He classifies the mistakes of the Greater New York charter under two heads: too much government and unnecessary division of authority. He is convinced that the bicameral municipal assembly created by the charter should be abolished and its limited duties divided among the several administrative departments. Only one legislative body should be left, with very limited powers similar to those possessed by the board of aldermen in the city of New York prior to the consolidation. The borough system, too, is a failure in Comptroller Coler's opinion and should also be abolished. Further amendments to the charter suggested by the comptroller would vest in the board of estimate and apportionment absolute control of the financial interests of the city. The power of the mayor should be so increased as to fix upon him beyond possibility of evasion responsibility for his administration, and his power of removal over his subordinates should be absolute throughout his term.

Noticing the close relations between the price of pig iron and commercial prosperity, Mr. George H. Hull proposes a plan for carrying surplus stocks of iron so as to secure stability in the price—a system for accumulating stock in times of plenty to be drawn upon in times of great activity. Every other great staple is either carried in large quantities or its output can be increased to a large degree at short notice, but the average stock of iron carried in the United States during the last ten years has been less than twenty-three

days' product, and it takes practically a year to build new furnaces.

Mr. Charles Whibley writes on "The Tercentenary of Velasquez," General Miles contributes the third chapter of his history of the war with Spain, and Mr. Andrew Lang presents a St. Andrews view of golf.

THE FORUM.

FROM the July number of the *Forum* we have selected Mr. James D. Whelpley's article on "The Currency of Porto Rico" for quotation in another department.

Mr. Henry W. Lucy, the "Toby, M.P." of *Punch*, contributes an article on Lord Rosebery and his present prospects for the premiership. He points out that an important section of the British Liberal party has a deep-rooted objection to the prime minister's having a seat in the House of Lords. This has been shown many times in the past. "While ready to admit that Lord Rosebery is unimpeachable as a Liberal, irreproachable, unapproachable in the matter of fitness for the premiership, there are impeccable Radicals who will not accept his leadership because it must needs be carried on from the House of Lords, when it would unquestionably be much better if he sat in the House of Commons." Mr. Lucy regards this class of Liberals as decreasing in numbers, but still important to Liberal success in the next general election.

Ex-Senator Pepper, in writing on "The Trust Problem and Its Solution," proposes a national freight railroad on the lines suggested in the recent report of General Longstreet, the United States Commissioner of Railroads. Senator Pepper thinks that Congress should provide "at once for the early construction of a national freight railroad with double tracks from St. Louis to San Francisco, and follow that immediately with three others like it—one from Chicago by way of St. Louis to Galveston, Texas; another from Jamestown or Bismarck, N. D., by way of St. Louis to Savannah, Ga.; and a third from St. Louis to New York City. The aggregate length of these several lines would not exceed 5,500 miles, and the roads could be built and equipped for about \$250,000,000. This amount could—if it were deemed necessary, rather than to issue treasury notes—all be borrowed from our own people on 2½-per-cent. fifty-year bonds, and long before these bonds had matured the net earnings of the roads would have raised a sinking fund large enough to pay them. Afterward rates could be reduced accordingly, or the income of the roads could be turned into the Treasury as public revenues."

The Hon. Truxton Beale, formerly United States minister to Persia, writes on "The White Race and the Tropics," meeting the objection made by anti-expansionists that the white race can never colonize the tropics by arguing that the advances of science and modern inventions tending to minimize the actual manual labor devolving upon those engaged in agriculture must before long render outdoor occupations as little dangerous to health in the tropics as they are in some parts of the United States during the summer months.

Professor Lombroso raises the somewhat sensational question, "Was Columbus Morally Irresponsible?" and answers the question in the affirmative, bringing under review the handwriting of Columbus, his utter-

ances in his book of prophecies, his treatment of the Indians, and his domestic life, and making, on the whole, a rather strong *prima facie* case against the sanity of the great discoverer.

President W. H. Council, of the college for negroes at Normal, Ala., presents a pessimistic view of the negro's future in this country, maintaining that the race problem is not to be solved by either education or religion, and that the thing for the negro to do is to go right on "educating himself in all the essential principles of the highest Christian civilization that he can get hold of, making of himself a polite, law-abiding, peaceful, industrious, dignified man, full of honor and integrity, in his own sphere, and he will have fulfilled what seems to be the highest law of being; and in God's eyes no race can climb higher."

President Henry Wade Rogers writes on "International Law in the Late War," dealing with the questions of intervention, contraband of war, cable-cutting, and privateering. Judge Charles B. Elliott, of the District Court of Minnesota, discusses "The Treaty-Making Power."

The Hon. Frederic C. Penfield discusses the curious subject of Rosicrucianism. The tenets and ordinances of the Rosicrucian brotherhood as published and current in 1615 were as follows:

"1. That in their travels they should gratuitously cure all diseases.

"2. That they should always dress in conformity with the fashion of the country in which they reside.

"3. That once every year they should meet together in the place appointed by the fraternity or send in writing an available excuse.

"4. That every brother, whenever he felt inclined to die, should choose a person worthy to succeed him.

"5. That the words 'Rose Cross' should be the marks by which they should recognize each other.

"6. That the fraternity should be kept secret for six times twenty years."

President Milton H. Smith, of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, writes on what he terms "The Inordinate Demands of the Interstate Commerce Commission;" Mr. Jacob Schoenhof concludes his "Centennial Stocktaking," completing a survey of the agricultural resources of the world; and Mr. Ferris Greenslet propounds "A Theory of the Drama."

THE ARENA.

FROM the July *Arena* we have selected Mr. A. A. Brown's article on direct legislation for quotation elsewhere.

The Rev. Benjamin Fay Mills makes a spirited protest against existing social conditions, which he characterizes as "ridiculous and degrading," and associates with the "reptilian stage" of existence.

Mr. Edward B. Payne, of San Francisco, closes a chapter of comment on Edwin Markham's "Man With the Hoe" with a strain of pessimism quite similar to that in which Mr. Mills indulges. "The voices of men," says Mr. Payne, "are discordant, their motives at variance, their aims contradictory. The worst of it is that the majority seem still to be skeptical of any great possibilities for human society. To any voice crying aloud in behalf of the primary rectitudes as between man and man the multitude is still disposed to respond, 'Crucify him!' This seems to prove that the

hoe man is not the only man of whom it may be said that the light has been extinguished within his brain. We have all been brutalized under this *régime* of interior and ever-intensifying competition. We cling to and defend the traditional business and social procedures, despite their radical iniquities. . . . This general lack of moral insight into the essential meanness and degradation of our system is the dark fact of our times, the hopelessness of humanity. It makes room within us for a sometimes flippant and sometimes sullen skepticism as to the plain simplicities of social truth and righteousness. We need, more often than we hear it, the clear voice of the bard and the prophet challenging our indifference and unbelief. There should be many Markhams."

In an article on "American Education in the Ottoman Empire" the venerable Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, founder of Robert College, tells how Admiral Farragut once played diplomat in Turkey and secured important concessions from the Porte for the building of the American college on the Bosphorus.

This is the *Arena's* "educational number." President Thomas J. Allen writes on "Modern College Education," Stansbury Norse on "Art in the Public Schools," Dr. Oscar Chrisman on "Courses of Study for Normal Schools," and Edward Erf on "The Kingsville Plan of Education"—a school system adopted by the citizens of Kingsville township, Ashtabula County, Ohio, and operated for many years in certain Massachusetts towns, by which the district schools are consolidated into a common central school, to and from which the pupils in every part of the township are conveyed by means of coaches.

The Rev. W. D. P. Bliss makes an appeal to all social reformers in the United States to unite in support of the Union Reform League on a platform of direct legislation, public ownership, anti-imperialism, and free silver.

Mr. S. Ivan Tonjoroff contributes an instructive paper on social democracy in Germany.

THE COMING AGE.

IN another department we have quoted at some length from Professor Abbott's article on "The Mental Characteristics of the Native Hawaiian" in the *Coming Age* for July.

There are two "Conversations" in this number—one in which the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton reviews the progress of the past fifty years, and one which gives Miss Viola Allen an opportunity to describe her conception of the character of Glory Quayle.

Dr. John T. Codman, one of the few surviving members of the famous Brook Farm community, describes the history and *personnel* of that interesting social experiment. Mr. E. P. Powell's paper on Harriet Martineau in America is also a study of American social and political conditions sixty years back.

Henry Wood writes on "The Unfulfilled Ideal of Unitarianism," and in the series of "Why I Am" papers the Rev. Dr. De Witt S. Clark expounds the *rationale* of Congregationalism.

Dr. B. Sherwood-Dunn contributes a paper on "The Sociological Aspects of the Dreyfus Case" and the Rev. W. G. Todd unfolds "A Theory of Immortality."

In "The Passing Day," a department of editorial comment by Mr. B. O. Flower, the question of the trusts is discussed.

AMONG THE QUARTERLIES.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE title of the opening article in the current number of the *American Historical Review* is "The County of Illinois." How many citizens of the present commonwealth of that name are aware of the fact that not only the land within the borders of their present State, but all the territory included in the five great States northwest of the Ohio River, was at one time claimed by Virginia as a mere "county," and was established as such so far as the laws of the Old Dominion could do it? During the Revolution it was the Virginia militia in the main who captured the British posts within that territory, and the campaigns of Gen. George Rogers Clark on the Mississippi and the Wabash strengthened the claims based by Virginia on the interpretation of the royal charters. The whole history of the county of Illinois and how it finally disappeared in the Northwest Territory is related in full by Mr. Carl Evans Boyd.

Mr. Henry Charles Lea describes the famous trials by the Inquisition of Hidalgo and Morelos, the two foremost martyrs of the war of independence in Mexico. It is difficult to believe that such an institution as the Mexican Inquisition could have existed on this continent as late as the year 1820.

The career of John Bell, of Tennessee, in which the Presidential nomination of 1860 was only an episode, is narrated by Prof. J. W. Caldwell. Entering politics in the Jacksonian era, Bell rose to leadership in the House of Representatives and was elected Speaker. He was in President Harrison's Cabinet, in the Senate, and with Crittenden, of Kentucky, succeeded to the leadership of the Whig party in the last days of that organization. In 1860 Bell was nominated for the Presidency by the Constitutional Union party, Edward Everett at the same time accepting the nomination for the Vice-Presidency. Professor Caldwell says of him: "In the war Mr. Bell had no part, and never after 1860 did he attract or seek public attention. He had not been sufficiently in sympathy with secession to win the favor of the South, and at the North much odium was unjustly attached to his name. This country has produced no more sincerely or unselfishly patriotic man, none whose life was more thoroughly squared with conviction. To no American did the war bring deeper grief, and never did opprobrium more unjustly fall upon an honorable and a good man."

Mr. James Ford Rhodes contributes a brilliant account of the battle of Gettysburg, from which we quote at length in another department.

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS.

In the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* (Harvard University) Prof. H. H. Powers writes on the relation of expansion to production. As momentary phases of political policy, Professor Powers argues, production and expansion may be combined; but as expression of national temper they are incompatible. The change in the direction of a national imagination which makes remote regions the subject of general and eager attention, to the temporary disadvantage of home interests, must change our industrial policy.

Prof. W. Cunningham writes on "The Value of Money," Prof. Edward A. Ross on "The Sociological Frontier of Economics," Prof. Thorstein Veblen on "The Preconceptions of Economic Science," and Mr. H. R. Meyer on "The Settlements with the Pacific Rail-

ways;" while in the department of "Notes and Memoranda" Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman contributes an account of the franchise tax law in New York, and Mr. Charles Moore describes the Detroit street-railroad situation and the prospects of municipal ownership.

THE JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

"The Suspension of Specie Payments, December, 1861" is the subject of the principal article in the *Journal of Political Economy* (University of Chicago). The article is contributed by Mr. Wesley C. Mitchell and is a very complete historical study of Civil War finances.

In an article on "Organized Labor and Organized Capital" Mr. Harry P. Robinson, of Chicago, declares that labor unions cannot be suppressed by law. He says: "The orders will grow stronger, more intelligent, and more conservative until all employers, when they know that the order with which they treat is financially responsible, is able to control its members and will live up to any contract which it makes, will be glad to deal with it rather than with the individuals."

Mr. William W. Carlile writes on "Historical Changes in the Monetary Standard," and Mr. Ward A. Cutler on "Insolvent National Banks in City and Country."

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

In the current number of *Municipal Affairs* Dr. Milo Roy Maltbie describes the water supply of London and of Philadelphia. Both cities are in a bad plight as regards water supply. Dr. Maltbie concludes: "As matters stand, however, there seems to be in London enough of civic pride and self-respect to promise ultimate relief, even though after much tribulation. But in Philadelphia there are no signs as yet of a public uprising sufficient to reform her municipal system. Unless a change takes place, her practical alternative is between, on the one hand, a worse-debauched public service than that from which she now suffers, and on the other a more complete surrender of that city to such tender mercies as those from which London is now being rescued."

A study of the municipal government of Padua, a representative Italian city, is contributed by Prof. Luigi Einaudi.

Mr. Edward E. Higgins, the editor of the *Street Railway Journal*, writes on "Some of the Larger Transportation Problems in Cities," Mr. Charlton T. Lewis on the "Duration of Franchises," and the Hon. John DeWitt Warner on the Ford bill in New York for the taxation of local franchises.

By way of further discussion of urban taxation problems Mr. Lawson Purdy writes on "Taxation of Personality" and Mr. Byron W. Holt on "The Single Tax Applied to Cities."

Mr. Frank Moss, of New York City, presents an argument for the State oversight of municipal police.

THE ANGLO-SAXON REVIEW.

THE much-heralded first number, which is also the first volume, of Lady Randolph Churchill's *Anglo-Saxon Review* has at last made its appearance. Each issue of this quarterly magazine is to be a sumptuously bound book. Indeed, the distinguishing characteristic of Volume I., so far at least as the outward appearance is concerned, is the elegant morocco binding, which seems to justify the historical and descriptive note contributed by Mr. Cyril Davenport, an expert in library bindings. Mr. Davenport tells us that the

original of the binding illustrated on this first number of the *Anglo-Saxon Review* is a copy of a work by André Thevet, printed at Paris in 1584. "It is covered in dark blue morocco, richly tooled in gold, bearing the royal arms in the center, surmounted by the crown of England, without supporters. The red in the coats of England and Scotland and the crimson cap within the



LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.
(Editor of the *Anglo-Saxon Review*.)

crown are marked by inlays of red morocco. The coat is flanked by the initials 'J. R.' and supported above and below by small sprays of laurel, all inclosed in a fretted border of dotted ribbon, which expands outward from each of its four sides into interlacing circles. These in their turn again expand into ten ornamental cartouches, finally ending in a border along the edges of the book, which assumes circular forms at the four corners. In the center of each ornamental cartouch is a conventional flower, from which spring innumerable curves or stalks symmetrically arranged and richly ornamented with conventional leaves, tendrils, buds, and flowers. These graceful curves cover the whole ground closely, and where the leather is still unadorned it is further decorated with triple dots, rings, small quatrefoils, and a small five-petaled flower. The whole is inclosed in an outer roll border of closely set ornamental forms, small circles, *fleur-de-lis*, etc."

From this accurate description those among our readers who may be so unfortunate as never to have an opportunity of gazing on the luxurious covers of the *Anglo-Saxon* may at least gain some idea of what the elaborate decoration is like. (We may remark in passing that the sum of six dollars in good United States currency will afford any plebeian American the privilege of possessing at least one number of this extraordinary publication.) Within the covers of the new review we find a variety of contents, such as is aptly described by the old word "miscellany." Mr. Henry James and Mr. Gilbert Parker contribute stories, John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie) a drama, and Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne a poem in celebration of the centen-

ary of the battle of the Nile, while important articles are contributed by the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Lord Rosebery, Prof. Oliver Lodge, Sir Rudolf Slatin, and others.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid writes on "Some Consequences of the Last Treaty of Paris," addressing his remarks chiefly to readers in Great Britain, with a view to explaining the present perplexities in the American mind arising from contradictory views of constitutional points.

Lord Rosebery's paper is a careful study of Sir Robert Peel's public career; Prof. Oliver Lodge reviews the scientific principles of wireless telegraphy, and Sir Rudolf Slatin writes about "The Sudan."

"A Modern Woman Born 1689" is the subject of an interesting study of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu by Elizabeth Robins, and selections from the letters of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, are presented.

An important feature of the volume is a series of portraits, including Queen Victoria, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, George Washington, Sir Robert Peel, Anne of Austria, Mary Sidney, Countess of Pembroke, and the Duchess of Devonshire, all of which are reproductions from well-known paintings. Notes on several of these portraits are contributed by Lionel Cust, director of the National Portrait Gallery.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THERE is much solid and appetizing fare in the July number of the *Contemporary*. Separate treatment is required for Dr. Barry's plea for virtually Americanizing the papacy and for "Ritortus'" discovery that the whole world belongs to British capital.

WHAT IS CANCER?

The cancer problem is discussed by Dr. Woods Hutchinson. He describes cancer as "treason in the republic of the body," as "a rebellion of the cells." He finds the conclusion to be irresistible that "a cancer is a gland turned parasite, growing and spreading at the expense of the rest of the body." "The whole process from start to finish is simply a repetition of the earlier stages of gland formation in embryonic life." It is "a health process gone wrong." The writer rejects the theories that it is due to local irritation (blow, chafe, bruise, etc.) or to parasites. Rather he traces it to disturbances of balance within the organism itself. It appears with the advent of incipient senility and in organs that are in process of atrophy. The gland-cells, though losing their functions and income, "have still strength to inaugurate a rebellion." The writer, while quoting a high authority to the effect that the apparent increase in cancer is statistical rather than real, reports a concurrence of expert opinion that cancer is slowly increasing—thanks chiefly to the larger number of people whom modern improvements keep alive to the cancer age. Yet it is emphatically a local disease and curable by early surgical operation in 80 per cent. of cases.

MEN OF GENIUS AND COLLEGE TRAINING.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, in the study of Lamb and Keats which he delivered at the opening of Edmonton Free Library, refuses to either author a place in the foremost rank of writers, but grants to each the possession of "a rare, unique, fascinating gift of his own." He lays stress on this fact in both:

"Here are two of our brightest men of genius, one a

writer of exquisite prose, the other a poet endowed with the luscious note of a nightingale. Yet both were wholly bereft of any education of the official and academic sort. They gave themselves the whole of the education they had, with scant leisure, meager resources, cruel hindrances. How few indeed of our famous writers in prose or verse, even our men of learning or of science, owe their success to the conventional school and college curriculum! Not Shakespeare, certainly, nor Marlowe, nor Pope, nor Shelley, nor Byron, nor Burns, nor Scott. All of these made themselves, formed their own minds, their own ideals and form. And so, too, did Swift and Defoe, Goldsmith and Gibbon, Mill and Grote, Spencer and Darwin. Milton, Gray, and Johnson are the few examples of those who received complete academic training, and even they gave themselves the best part of their own education. You, too, may give yourselves your own education! Nay, you must do so!"

Mr. Harrison fears that popular education, while teaching millions "the art of correct correspondence, quick arithmetic, and some popular statistics of a remunerative sort," really "deadens originality of mind, vulgarizes form, dulls the desire for literature, and would cramp genius if it ever could seize the chance."

PURITAN INFLUENCES IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Professor Dowden contributes a paper with many noble passages in it on Puritanism and English literature. Following Dr. Martineau's division of all men into Catholic or Puritan, the writer finds the central idea of Puritanism in its contention that "the relation between the invisible spirit of man and the invisible God was immediate rather than mediate." Its cardinal error lay in "a narrow conception of God as the God of righteousness alone, and not as also the God of joy, and beauty, and intellectual light." Yet it was not without a lofty ideality of its own.

"Religious ideas and religious emotions, under the influence of the Puritan habit of mind, seek to realize themselves not in art, but, without any intervening medium, in character, in conduct, in life. It is thus that the gulf between sense and spirit is bridged."

DANE VERSUS TEUTON.

George Brandes takes occasion from the Sleswick troubles to deny the Prussian charge that Danish culture is but a "mock sun" of the German. He writes eloquently and forcibly in proof of the independent intellectual life of Denmark. He maintains that Danish literature has aided the development of the German. He finds the strength of the Danish style in its cheerfulness. He traces, by the bye, the tendency to irony and satire in Danish literature to its modern founder, who was a comic dramatist. He claims that "the best public" has a finer sense of art and letters in Copenhagen than in Berlin. As a sign of the general diffusion of culture in Denmark, he cites the yearly circulation of 80,000 subscribers possessed by the scientific journal the *Frem*.

A NEW-WORLD SWITZERLAND.

Dr. Antonio G. Pérez puts in a sanguine plea for "the independence of Cuba." This is his picture of the future:

"As Cuban ports will be open to the commerce of the whole world, in time the luxuriantly lovely island with its tropical scenery, as yet little known, may perhaps

come to hold the place in America that Switzerland does in Europe—viz., that of an ideal resort for tourists and a refuge for the oppressed of every clime."

He bitterly resents the suggestion of Cuba being made a dumping-ground for negro fugitives from the United States. He asserts that "the native Cubans are, we may say, almost unanimously in favor of a republic."

THE REAL HOPE OF THE PAPACY.

"A Modern Catholic" replies to "*Voces Catholicæ*," who contended in a previous number that a Catholic university was not possible. He declares both Washington and Freiburg Universities to be free and flourishing, in spite of the troubles half told. He grants that mischief has been done, owing to the ignorance of the congregations. He says:

"The Italians who man the offices of the *curia* are mostly far from fanatical. They are sincere and they are extremely able. But they are lamentably ignorant of the world outside, and particularly of that vast English-speaking world which they are gradually coming to regard as the real hope of the Church."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

LADY ABERDEEN'S paper on the Woman's International Council in the July number of the *Nineteenth Century*, along with one or two other articles, demands separate notice.

THE ADVANCE OF CANADA.

The outlook at Ottawa is sketched in glowing statistics by Mr. J. G. Snead Cox. Canada has, he shows, made great advances under Sir Wilfrid Laurier's sway. Once the United States seemed not so much a natural as a necessary market for Canada. She now has had opened to her the markets of the Old World, and the American market is no longer indispensable. Hostile tariffs set up by the United States have fired the spirit of Canada and made her a nation. She "has made the memorable discovery that she is dependent on none." The foreign trade per head in Canada is \$56.29; in the United States it is \$24.66. At the close of the present financial year is expected an increase of \$80,000,000 in her foreign trade since 1896. A surplus of \$1,722,000 was declared last year and \$3,000,000 is expected this year. The population is increasing more rapidly—and by immigration from the United States. Exports to England have risen from \$66,689,000 in 1896 to \$104,998,000 in 1898. So England's answer to Canada's message of good-will was quick and decisive. As to the future, Mr. Cox suggests that in negotiations between Canada and the United States questions of fisheries and boundaries should be kept apart from tariff discussions. In the American Senate fifteen States with a population of less than 4,000,000 can veto any treaty, though approved by Senators representing the remaining 66,000,000, and a tariff question touching these fifteen States might cause the whole treaty to be sacrificed. Mr. Cox closes by suggesting Lord Russell of Killowen as successor to the late Lord Herschell on the commission.

A FRENCH OLD-AGE-PENSIONS BILL.

Mr. Arthur F. Wood discusses old-age pensions in France. The existing system is made use of by only 800,000 out of 12,000,000 workmen. Of many proposals now being advanced Mr. Wood selects as the

soundest that of the socialists, involving an expenditure of about \$70,000,000 and formulated in a bill drawn by M. Escuyer.

"Magnanimously allowing that the workingman who is to benefit should contribute a portion of the cost, it is proposed that his share should be one franc per month. The contribution of the employers is to be 1.50 francs per month for each Frenchman or 2.50 francs for each foreigner employed. The charge upon the state is fixed at 33.50 francs per annum per adherent. Every member is to have a pension of 500 francs at sixty years of age or 400 francs if unmarried, besides gratuitous medical attendance and 1.50 francs sick pay per diem. If totally incapacitated by accident or illness from working, he is to enter into immediate enjoyment of his pension; and in case of his death after reaching the age of sixty his widow will be entitled to half his pension. No one with an assured income of 1,000 francs or more is eligible as a member, and any one with an assured income of less than 1,000 francs will have the right only to such a sum as is the complement of that amount. The total annual charge upon the state for an estimated membership of 10,500,000 members would amount to about 358,000,000 francs. This is to be an annual charge upon the budget, thus avoiding the difficulty of finding suitable investments, and it is proposed to meet it by (1) an income tax, estimated to produce 157,000,000; (2) a succession duty which, taking advantage of an apparent indiscretion of a former minister of finance, is estimated to produce 150,000,000; (3) 20,000,000 from the *Parti Mutuel*; and (4) a conversion of the national debt from 3½ to 3 and later to 2½ and to 2 per cent. This, it is estimated, will produce 168,000,000 per annum."

A "TRUST" NOT OPEN TO OBJECTION.

"The Open Spaces of the Future" is the title of an admirable paper by Miss Octavia Hill. She presses for volunteer workers to try and render small London playgrounds fuller of life for the children by "the introduction of games, of drill, of outdoor processions and festivals, and of gardening." She suggests the formation of grass or gravel walks leading from common to common round London, "a sort of magnified field path." She enumerates various societies for securing open spaces and preserving foot-paths, ending with this account of the National Trust:

"The National Trust has not been more than five years at work, but we have made a small practical beginning which we believe will gradually develop. We are much encouraged by the deep and general interest in our scheme. We have received from one lady a gift of a beautiful cliff near Barmouth; we have purchased by 173 donations a headland of fourteen acres in Cornwall, commanding the best view of Tintagel, and are appealing now for help to secure a wooded hillside in Kent with a splendid view; we have bought and entirely preserved from ruin a lovely old clergy house in a fold of the Sussex downs; we have purchased a piece of fen land to preserve plants, moths, and birds peculiar to marsh land; lastly, we have received a gift of a spur of a Kentish hill commanding a lovely view over the country. This was given in memory of their brother by a lady and gentleman who wished to make this a memorial to him. Beautiful indeed it is, and more changeful in morning glow and evening blue, and with fair sight of sunrise and sunset

from its steep slope, than any stained-glass window; free for all time to the step of every corner, a bit of England belonging to the English in a very special way."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir Charles Roe asks: "Is there really a crisis in the Church of England?" Protestant and Catholics, within a pale of an establishment designed to inclose them both, have often quarreled before; need they pull the establishment to pieces because they quarrel now?

Prof. Edward Dowden writes on the English masque, which he describes as "essentially an aristocratic form of art," a flower of Italian culture grafted on an English stem which perished in the Civil Wars.

Mr. Edwin Collins insists on the importance of careful attention being paid to the teeth of the schoolboy. He holds up the sensible ideal that extraction of teeth should be regarded like the amputation of a limb, to be resorted to only in the last extremity. Preservation should be the aim.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

MR. J. JACOBS' statistical conclusions concerning "The Mean Englishman," in the July *Fortnightly*, demand separate notice.

"Rallying-points for the Liberal party" are suggested by a young Liberal hiding under the initial K. He is disgusted with "the men who control the party." They care nothing for convictions or traditions—only votes. He insists that imperialism has come to stay, and proposes "imperial federation" as a good Liberal "cry." Similarly Liberals must face the demand for social legislation. More specific "rallying-points" are: taxation of land values in towns, old-age pensions, popular control of the licensing system, and, later, reform of the House of Lords, which he admits is now more popular in the country than ever it was. "Home rule must be abandoned." "Mr. Gladstone was deceived" about it and the Irish have lost all interest in it.

THE PEERS AND THE SHOP-GIRLS.

"The Shop Seats Bill Movement" is brought forward by Miss Margaret H. Irwin, sorrowfully indignant at the Peers' rejection of the measure. She reports the result of her investigations:

"The evidence elicited showed that the hours in certain classes of shops were in many cases excessive, sometimes including stretches of twelve, fifteen, sixteen, or even seventeen hours of work. It was found that numbers of girls were obliged to leave these shops at quite an early age with their health irretrievably injured, and testimony was given in the course of the investigations by medical men of standing and special experience to the effect that this cruel and, to a large extent, unnecessary practice of forbidding women shop assistants to sit down was a fruitful cause of serious disorders among women of this class."

An influential appeal was made to leading shopkeepers to provide seats for their girls, but with such scant response as to strengthen the case for legislation.

"THE PROVIDENTIAL MAN" FOR FRANCE.

An Anglo-Parisian journalist pumps cold water on the hopes of those who are expecting a regenerated France. As "man never is but always to be blessed," so this writer would have it, France never is but always to be regenerated. The republic is now, as ever since

the great revolution, a victim of the *régime* of the sword. Scandals similar to the Dreyfus affair are cited from earlier generations. The nation now, as a hundred years ago, wearily longs for "a providential man."

"It is very doubtful whether the French would tolerate him in the shape of a Bonaparte. It must be a 'civil Napoleon,' as Lamartine had it. Is it to be Loubet, who was supposed to be weak and is now suspected to be strong, and who, like a kind of Perretti, has thrown his crutch away on becoming a lay Sixtus V.? Or is it to be Brisson? In the past I have often spoken in terms the reverse of serious of M. Brisson's Puritanism and want of sociable qualities, though always admitting his strict integrity. On the other hand, while constantly on guard against Henri Rochefort's politics, I have held him up as a pattern of all that is most fascinating in the French character. If optimistic previsions of a regenerated France are to be realized, that regeneration will have to be accomplished by men of Brisson's stamp, and not of Rochefort's. Brisson frankly fears and detests the would-be supremacy of the army chiefs."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. R. S. Gundry discusses the situation in China. He sees no hope of a transformed empire from the present *régime* at Peking, but does not think it impossible for the powers to agree in upholding the principle of commercial equality.

Mr. W. S. Lilly contributes a study of Lammenals, whose first mistake, he finds, was becoming a priest. "His gifts were prophetic, not priestly."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE chief distinction of the July number is Mr. Henry Cust's fine essay on "The Genesis of Germany," which, with several other articles, asks for separate treatment. The contents generally leave a vivid impression of their actuality.

THE PARISIAN BEDLAM.

"The Civil War in France" is the title taken by Admiral Maxse for his paper from François Coppée's anti-Dreyfus utterance since the judgment of the Court of Cassation. It is a gruesome picture that is presented. The writer says:

"The other day in Paris a Frenchman of some distinction who has been a senator and deputy said to a friend of mine: 'I believe Dreyfus is innocent, but he ought to be found guilty by the Rennes court-martial. If I were one of the judges I should condemn him!'"

"A somewhat famous newspaper correspondent said to me during a recent visit to Paris while talking of the condition of France: 'I feel sometimes as if I were living in a mad-house, so inexplicable to me is the common reasoning on this affair; or, if I am listening to sane people, whether I ought not to be shut up as out of my senses.'"

"The perverted sentiment of which I have given some specimens is of course fashionable."

THE DECAY OF ALGIERS.

"A Study in Jew-Baiting" is supplied by Mr. F. C. Conybeare from the horrors perpetrated by anti-Semitic mobs in Algiers in January, 1896. He says:

"The decay of the French population nowhere pro-

duces more disastrous consequences than in Algeria, where the Italian, Maltese, and Spanish element is rapidly getting the better of the French. As has already been pointed out, nearly 17,000 of these foreigners have acquired full citizenship in the last ten years alone. They are ignorant, dirty, superstitious, and hopelessly enslaved by their priests. French traditions and aspirations are alien to them, and they will not learn the French language and history in their schools. The few immigrants from France who settle among them are assimilated by instead of assimilating them. It is they who are responsible for the disgraceful scenes of pillage and cruelty which have disgraced Algiers and other colonial centers."

HUMOR VERSUS VANITY.

Mr. Leslie Stephen takes Southey's letters as a theme for his biographical study. He refers to the poet's egregiously high opinion of himself and expectation of fame. Mr. Stephen says:

"A man could hardly take himself so seriously who had any very strong sense of humor. But a sense of humor is hard to reconcile with some cardinal virtues. The true humorist sees that the world is a tragi-comedy, a Vanity Fair, in which enthusiasm is out of place. Southey, with a sense of humor, would have been alive to his own smallness in the general system of things. He would have perceived that even a quarterly reviewer cannot make the great current flow backward, and that a drudging journalist had no right to drape himself in the robes of a prophet."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster* is as anxious as ever about the future of the Liberal party in England. The first article of the July number is headed, "The Rights of Property: Who Are For and Who Against?" It accepts Lord Salisbury's demarcation of party lines if by "property" he means "property in land." That is, in the judgment of the writer, "marked out as the next object of Radical attack." He deplores the lack of earnestness in Liberal leaders, and waits for a leader who would pledge himself on accession to power to introduce a budget including "payment of members and of election expenses, the abolition of the breakfast-table duties, old-age pensions, and the taxation of land values." "An Old Radical" asks "What should be the Liberal policy?" and enumerates a formidable array of measures, of which, he says, "Land reform, state railroads, and the revision of taxation must come first."

FRENCH ESTIMATE OF ENGLISH GENIUS.

H. D. Oakeley gives a valuable survey of "some French appreciations of the Anglo-Saxon genius." He says:

"To pass from the common newspaper world to the thinker's study, from the streets of Paris to the judgment of a Vacher de Lapouge, is to pass from the triumph of *la déesse* France to the coroner's inquest on the cause of her death. In the one we seem to have as self-evident truths the unquestioned superiority of France in the last exquisite refinements of civilization and the incarnation in England of all that is repulsive to a Frenchman. In the other the decay of the French and the magnificent vigor of the English life are little less than axioms."

Between the extremes of over and under government he says:

"The *via media* of M. Saroléa is the way of municipal government, through which, as it seems, at least ideally, we may look for the nearest reproduction now conceivable of the spirit of the old city-state, calling out in political life the energies of all its members. Finding the symbol of this in the county council, he rises to a panegyric almost poetical of that body."

WOMEN ON THE WAR-PATH.

Whether in honor of the International Women's Council or not, the *Westminster* is almost a woman's number. No less than six papers deal with problems of the sex. "Ignota" extols Frances Swiney's "Awakening of Woman" and her forecast of a paternity and a maternity equal in rank and equal in purity. Emma C. Hewitt insists on the same moral code being applied to both sexes. Effie Johnson discusses the respective claims of marriage and free love, and finds in the child the irrefragable argument in support of a permanent monogamic union. "A Philosophic Amateur" expatiates on "one cause of woman's present state of discontent"—that marriage as now instituted by man aims at "the union of octave notes rather than the harmony of full chords," and that the woman's side of the question, with her finer sensitiveness and clearer intuitions, is not sufficiently recognized. "The woman of the future" is sketched by Annabella Dennehy as destined to stand "on an even pedestal with man." The writer rejoices in the avenues of public service now opened to Irish-women. The "domestic problem"—the unsatisfied demand for servants and the unsatisfied demand by women for paid work—is discussed by Mr. Allen Ogilvie, who urges mistresses not to boycott every servant for a solitary lapse from virtue.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. James Oliphant pleads for a reformed liberal education, and argues that Latin should not be studied until the boy is fifteen years of age. The learning of the abstract grammar of a dead language during the earlier years, when the mind is keenest about concrete and external things and most quickly observant, is condemned as a grave mistake.

Mr. N. W. Sibley argues that the author of "The Letters of Junius" was the then Earl of Chesterfield.

CORNHILL.

"CORNHILL" for July may be described as an exceptionally good number. It is full of racy and readable articles, several of which are quoted separately.

Lady Broome continues her "Colonial Memories" with interesting incidents from the early life of western Australia.

Mr. G. S. Layard has been reminded of a precedent to his experiment in translating and retranslating, and gives the version through which a quatrain passed as translated by William Selwyn into Latin, Professor Jebb into Greek, Emmanuel Deutsch into German, J. Milsand into French, and back again by Frederick Locker into English.

Mr. Scarlett Potter serves up the adventures of what he calls "The Most Successful Bigamist on Record," though bigamy seems rather to be a mild word to use;

for the man, William Morrell, living in the latter part of the seventeenth century, succeeded in having eighteen wives living at the same time! He kept himself by marrying and then absconding with his brides' money.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

THE opening article in the July *Blackwood* is entitled "The Downfall of Finland: An Object-Lesson in Russian Aggression." The writer of the article does not attempt to disguise his Finnish sympathies. He declares that the action of the Russian Government in replacing the national militia of Finland by the enrollment of Finnish conscripts in Russian regiments is nothing less than "an illegal and unwarranted spoliation of an innocent people." The Finnish Diet, this writer says, is reduced to the level of a mere consultative provincial board, and yet it is generally believed among Finnish people that if only the true state of their position could be brought under the notice of the Czar he would at once see that justice is done. They do not believe that the Czar himself is responsible for the recent usurpations.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* for June is fully up to the high standard of its reputation. We have mentioned elsewhere the article by M. Desjardins, in the second June number, on the revision of criminal trials.

TRADE UNIONISM IN FRANCE.

M. Benoist notes the extraordinary fact that among all the spectacles which France offers to the curiosity of the universe, perhaps the greatest paradox is that under her republican form of government the right of association does not really exist. He is inclined to attribute much of the woes of modern France to the unorganized character of her democracy, and he looks with longing eyes to the highly organized masses of workers, both in England and in the United States, where individual effort plays so important a part in national life.

FRENCH SOCIAL PROGRESS.

M. Fouillée contributes a paper of a very philosophical kind on social progress in France, which may be naturally placed by the side of M. Benoist's article. M. Fouillée comments on the singularly even distribution of wealth in France, as compared with England, for instance. In England there are about 200,000 holders of government securities, with an average income of rather less than \$500 a year, while in France the holders of government securities number 4,000,000, each with an average income of \$80. So, too, with the ownership of land, which in France is divided up among the peasantry, the great estates being few and far between. Similarly France has not arrived at the period of great capitalist syndicates, such as flourish in the United States and in England also to a certain extent. Generally speaking, M. Fouillée thinks that the wide diffusion of wealth in France is increasing more and more, which gives the country, in spite of its miseries, a basis of stability and of morality, for sudden displace-

Writing on "The Modern German Drama," Laurie Magnus ventures the conclusion that the time is not ripe for the birth of a national literature. The German empire of to-day has not formulated its purpose. Germany's home policy lies behind her foreign policy. "In a house divided against itself the muse does not seek a resting-place."

Alexander Macdonald concludes his series of papers on "Pioneering in Klondike." He records the experiences of his party in the perilous journey of 700 miles in twenty-eight days over what we may well believe to be the "most difficult and dangerous trail in the world." The writer of a paper entitled "Two Spectacles" speaks approvingly of the temper of the Spanish nation lately exhibited in the quiet and dignified celebrations of the tercentenary of Velasquez, which symbolized not only the past magnificence of Spain, but her present and future tranquillity.

The "Looker-On" bestows some good advice on his countrymen in several trenchant paragraphs devoted to the "Verities and Fatalities of the Transvaal Trouble." "The Revolutionary Prospect in France," "The Hague Congress," and international arbitration are also discussed.

ments of wealth are dangerous to the morality of a nation, while a progressive increase of comfort in all classes favors national morality. Of course the mere fact that the working classes in a nation have high wages does not of itself necessarily mean that that nation has made progress, for sometimes it is found that high wages mean periods of trade depression and an increased consumption of alcohol. Thus the workers of Saxony, who are highly paid, spend much of their time in drinking and have little or no family life, whereas their comrades of Silesia, who are not so well paid, are comparatively temperate and lead happier and more moral lives. In France, however, the feeling of family life is so strong that the general diffusion of wealth has had a good rather than a bad effect.

THE COMMERCIAL ARISTOCRACY OF CHINA.

M. Courant devotes an interesting article to the great commercial houses in China and the part which they play in the national life. In Japan and Corea the tradesman belongs to an inferior class and dwells at a respectful distance from the residence of the territorial magnate; but in China commerce pushes itself to the front, and the small traders swarm in every town, their shops being by no means hidden away in back streets. A purchaser is received without any marks of excessive humility, but with considerable politeness, even if he be a person of no great importance. Regular customers or eminent personages are treated with marked deference and are taken into a special chamber and given tea and a light for the pipe. The employees of the shops are generally fed and lodged by the employer, and the heads of the business habitually mingle in the life of their subordinates. Women, of course, have no part in business in China.

The trading class preserves a remarkable unity and stability, owing partly to this amiable and simple fellow-feeling, partly to certain social conditions which are favorable to the growth of a kind of hierarchical sentiment. Businesses are transmitted from father to

son, and so there is formed a sort of aristocracy of commerce, who possess not only accumulative wealth, but also a hereditary capacity for business together with honorable traditions. This commercial stability in China is increased by the custom of uniting the various business houses in groups or corporations, according to the particular article in which they deal. These corporations, which are at least two hundred years old, are quite voluntary and are subject to no government interference. It is difficult to ascertain much about them, as their members are very reticent. It appears that each corporation fixes the minimum price at which an article shall be sold, and carries on a sort of spy system in order to see that no shop undersells the others. The corporations occupy themselves also in detecting frauds, generally in each trade. Thus the banking corporation, if a particular house is making heavier engagements than it is likely to be able to meet, will throw into the market, all at once, all that house's paper, so that it speedily suspends payment and disappears. The corporations also do a good deal in the way of charity, both regularly and in the emergencies of flood or famine; they subscribe, too, for religious ceremonies, and will frequently make friends with a mandarin by a present of an umbrella of honor. Each corporation has a kind of patron saint to whom sacrifices are offered and dramatic pieces performed of the enormous length which the Chinese love.

REVUE DE PARIS

THE editors of the *Revue de Paris* do not in their June numbers touch in any way on the Dreyfus case. In both numbers, however, a great part is given to contemporary politics, and June 1 opens with an anonymous article dealing with the Marchand mission and telling a really remarkable story of the brave French soldier's march from the sea to Fashoda. The writer, who apparently speaks with authority, puts an end to the foolish legend that the French were in any sense in league with the Mahdi. On the contrary, he tells in striking language how nearly Marchand and his small group of men were themselves destroyed by the dervishes. When Lord Kitchener wrote his famous dispatch to Marchand he addressed his letter, "To the Chief of the European Mission, Fashoda." The rest is well known. The letter arrived on September 19; on December 11, 1898, Marchand left the spot which he had made so many sacrifices to attain forever. The anonymous writer, taking the bull by the horns, declares that from the political point of view the whole idea of making a French settlement at Fashoda was a mistake. "Who could have been so foolish as to imagine that the mere arrival of Marchand at Fashoda would give us a right of bringing forward the Egyptian question or suffice to compel England to discuss its possible solution?" On the other hand, he says that if instead of resorting to the *casus belli* arguments the British Government had taken the part of discussing the case in a courteous manner, the result would have been what it ultimately was and France would have been spared a bitter humiliation; and further, he evidently believes that the Fashoda incident led to the far more serious abandonment by the French of the rich province of Bahr-el-Ghazel.

M. Faguet deals in a sympathetic manner with two well-known Frenchmen who have lately passed away—one the great dramatic critic, Sarcey, who has been

called the Clement Scott of France, and Henri Beque, a typical Parisian dramatist, who, though little known in this country, was immensely popular with the French playgoing public.

TRADE OUTLOOK IN ENGLAND.

M. Bérard, under the curious title of "Peaceful England," gives a candid account of the trade outlook of the great manufacturing centers of England. He quotes from numerous blue-books, and he points out, not altogether with sorrow, that England has now lost forever certain branches of trade which were once her undisputed property. To take but one item—namely, cotton. About 1872, over a quarter of a century ago, the whole world depended upon Lancashire for its cotton, and for a while the demand was greater than the supply. In one year alone \$400,000,000 worth of cotton was exported, Europe taking rather more than half. In those days free trade seems to have been more or less universal. Austria was the first country to bring in a prohibitive tariff, Germany and Russia followed shortly, and France in 1882.

Lancashire, not to be beaten, set up factories in Germany, France, Barcelona, and Italy; but in spite of all this British trade suffered terribly. In 1892 the German cotton trade began to make itself felt, and from Hamburg there soon sailed weekly goods offered at half, and sometimes even at one-third, the price still asked by British manufacturers. M. Bérard has many hard things to say of the selfishness of British trades unions, which he evidently believes have had a disastrous effect on British trade. Apropos of Lancashire life, he gives some picturesque and curious details. While the trade is leaving the Black Country, other countries are becoming more and more prosperous. The Lancashire artisan or factory hand, whatever his work, will find upon examination that all the food he eats is procured from over sea. Denmark provides him with lard and butter; France with eggs; Ireland with bacon. Meanwhile even India and Japan are beginning to learn that they can make their own cotton; indeed, as early as 1887 a large factory was opened at Osaka, now called the Japanese Manchester.

The French writer has evidently a great admiration for Manchester, and he declares that the *Manchester Guardian* is the best daily paper in the world—"the best informed, the most impartial, the most honest, and the least fanatic."

VICTOR HUGO'S WRITING STYLE.

Victor Hugo is still a great and picturesque figure in France, and the two brothers Glachant tell in the second number of the *Revue* the story of the great poet's manuscripts. Victor Hugo left all his autograph manuscripts, amounting to some thirty-four volumes, to the French National Library. Here are to be found almost all he ever wrote, with the exception of "Hernani" and "Odes and Ballads." Here is given a curious insight into the great writer's mind and method of work. It proves conclusively that in the first half of his life he jotted down his ideas on any stray piece of paper lying under his hand, such as the backs of old letters and envelopes. In this way he wrote in a few weeks "*Notre Dame de Paris*." In those days his handwriting was very slight, clear, and small, and when he became famous he was very particular both as to the kind of manuscript paper on which he wrote and also as to the

sort of pen which he was wont to use. In after-years the style of his handwriting changed completely and became bold and large. He always used a quill pen, and when he became a middle-aged man he was fond of embellishing his manuscripts by clever drawings, of course by himself.

Those who wish to know him in his second manner should see the manuscript of the "*Travailleurs de la Mer*." As an old man he wrote well and clearly, and the blue paper—so well known to autograph collectors—became thicker and finer as time went on. He always left a large margin, but he rarely took advantage of this to make any serious alterations. Victor Hugo was evidently at one time a convinced spiritualist, and on one occasion he distinctly says that, without being in the least anxious to do so, he found himself writing automatically some verses which were afterward published under his name. He seems to have always sought with some anxiety the exact word with which to express his thoughts, and he attached the greatest importance to style. Sometimes he made many rough copies of his work, on other occasions seeming to be satisfied with what he had first done. The manuscripts can now be seen in the National Library in Paris.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE June numbers of the review edited by Madame Adam are scarcely up to their usual standard, though there is a great deal of interesting biographical matter, notably two charming articles dealing, the one with the brilliant literary woman who signed her work "Daniel Lesueur" and the other with the great artist Puvis de Chavannes, whose death has deprived the French art world of perhaps its greatest ornament. Following the example set her by the heavier French reviews, the editor gives the place of honor in the first June number to an historical study of the life led by certain members of the old French royal family in Poland. Probably few people who have not made a study of the subject are aware that the French Prince who was ultimately to be known as Louis XVIII. spent some of the years that immediately succeeded the French Revolution at Mittau. The then Czar, Paul I., treated the royal exiles with the greatest kindness and consideration, till, unfortunately for the Bourbon princes, Napoleon, at that time simply First Consul, made advances to Russia. In these pages is told very vividly the enforced flight from Mittau, not only of the unfortunate King, as he was even then called, but of the Duchess d'Angoulême, of the Abbé Edgeworth, and of the whole of the miniature court, which was composed of *émigrés*—that is, of those Frenchmen who preferred a life of exile with a Bourbon to existence in

France under a Napoleon. The great Polish nobility was more than kind to the French who had taken refuge with it, and the writer, Count Wodzinski, gives a most charming and pathetic picture of that section of the French world which found a home in Poland, for after leaving Mittau Louis XVIII. settled down at Varsovia. After the Restoration the perhaps least noble scion of the Bourbons showed his kingly quality by always showering gifts and benefits on any Pole who happened to come his way: while on one occasion he wrote the memorable words, "Poland will always be very dear to me, and I hope that my successors will find the means to acquit the debt of honor that I have contracted with that country."

A NAVAL OFFICER ON THE NAVY.

In strange contrast to this historical romance is the incisive article with which opens the second number of the *Revue*, dealing with M. Lockroy and the French navy. It is interesting mainly as showing how profoundly the French naval officer distrusts and dislikes the idea of the navy being confided to the hands of a man who, whatever his qualifications, has had no practical experience. The Commandant Chasseriaud has the courage of his convictions, for unlike most French review writers who attack public men he signs his full name. He considers, and perhaps not unnaturally, that the state of the French navy at the time of the Fashoda crisis had something to do with the peremptory tone taken by the British Government. The commandant goes into the question of the submarine boat *Gustave Zédé*, but he evidently considers that M. Lockroy attached too much importance to the invention.

WAR MEMORIES AND PEACE HOPES.

The second number of the *Revue* opens with some most interesting extracts from a number of recollections written by a well-known Havre doctor who served as ship's surgeon from 1805 to 1810. At that time France and England were at war and seemed to have been very fairly matched. The writer describes several naval engagements, and to the student of contemporary French history even these pages help to make clear the prejudice against England which dates on the other side of the water from the great Napoleonic wars.

Madame Adam devotes both her letters on foreign politics to the peace conference at The Hague. She is quite willing to believe that the wars of the future may be rendered far more humane than was the case in the past, but she violently disavows and warns her readers against the creation of an international arbitration tribunal. She asks whether any country would accept a decision when really great interests were in question.



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A FEW OF THE LATEST NOVELS.

Richard Carvel. By Winston Churchill. 12mo, pp. 538. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

Mr. Churchill's novel was published about the 1st of June, and by the middle of July it was announced that the sales were approaching 40,000. The selling qualities of a novel do not prove everything, of course; but in this case they prove a great deal, because "Richard Carvel" is a book that must make its way as a contribution to our best literature, or not at all. It is a stirring tale, most admirably told, of life in Maryland just before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, and of contemporary life and manners in certain circles in London,—a series of thrilling events having taken the young Marylander into the very heart of political and fashionable life of the London of Fox and Horace Walpole. For most of us such a novel is doubly valuable if,—besides being thoroughly entertaining in its plot and its romance, and of good literary style,—it is also accurate in its dealing with historical facts and illuminating in its interpretation of movements and events. Mr. Churchill has not merely worked up something of history, of manners and customs, and of political and literary biography for the purpose of giving the color of the times to his story; but he has evidently brought a strong and clear mind, with unflinching resolution, to the genuine understanding of the larger bearings of the political, economic, and social facts of the times in which his characters live and move. Certain critics who have some private theory of their own as to the art of fiction may say that "Richard Carvel" has in it too much of old colonial Maryland as such, or too much of the London of Fox, or too much of the sea adventures or the personal eccentricities of John Paul Jones. But if these critics were compelled to answer why they say these things, they could not give a convincing answer. It will be the testimony of many thousands of readers that "Richard Carvel" is not in the least overloaded, but that its greatest merit lies in the fact that the author has been willing, in connection with the experiences of his hero, to give us exactly these studies of the times—whether of colonial life and manners, of adventures by sea, or of the corrupt and extravagant conditions in English political life under which George the Third committed his colossal blunder of driving America to independence. Mr. Churchill had the industry and courage to lay out the plan of a large book, and then to fill in the details, not only with intelligence and with fidelity, but evidently with a real and robust interest on his own part in the public as well as in the private fortunes of all his characters. It is that kind of interest and that kind of work that make a real book; and this is what Mr. Churchill has given us. Some people may like it because they enjoy a tremendously good story; other people—and we certainly sympathize with them—because they really like to have history and biography interpreted for them by this method of the historical novel; and still others for different reasons, as, for example, because it is an excellent instance of its kind of descriptive English, and in a noteworthy contribution to American literature. It is a successful work with standing by Charles Warner.



MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.
(Author of "Richard Carvel.")

and knowledge with the passage of the years, it stands to reason that this gain should be reflected in his writing. Mr. Warner's story, "A Little Journey in the World," that appeared some years ago was a notable study of those conditions of American life which bring the conscience and culture of sheltered country communities into the wholly different atmosphere of plutocracy and luxury in our great cities. The characters of that story and its general theme reappeared in Mr. Warner's next novel, "The Golden House." Now comes a new book, "That Fortune," which completes the trilogy. Each of these three books stands alone as a separate story, but they may well be read together, and those who have not read "A Little Journey in the World" and "A Golden House" should seize the present opportunity and take up the three books together. The theme concerns, first, the building up, second, the use, and third, the loss, of a great modern American fortune, and the relation of these vicissitudes to character and society.

The Span o' Life. A Tale of Louisbourg and Quebec. By William McLennan and J. N. McIlwraith. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.75.

The pronounced success of the Canadian historical romance "The Span O' Life" is only another evidence of the American reading public's appreciation of the type of novel represented by the works of Sir Walter Scott and James

Fenimore Cooper. The authors of "The Span O' Life," Messrs. William McLennan and J. N. McIlwraith have drawn on their intimate knowledge of Canadian history, and have found in certain Canadian heroes of the past the originals of several of their secondary characters.

The Launching of a Man. By Stanley Waterloo. 12mo, pp. 285. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. \$1.25.

It is a pleasure to find Stanley Waterloo's good work in literature growing better. It is an evidence of high qualities of physical and mental endowment, and also of moral purpose, when men whose vigor has been for years incessantly poured without reserve into the responsible work of daily journalism should also produce books of a pure and true literary quality. Eugene Field and Harold Frederic were of that type, but they have laid down their pens. Mr. Waterloo gives no sign of weariness or cynicism, although he continues to date his letters from the Chicago Press Club, of which he is President. "The Launching of a Man" is intended to interpret to the world at large the process by which,—not only among the colleges of Michigan, Wisconsin, and the Northwest, but also throughout the whole country,—the raw material of manhood passes from the farm, or from the life of the humble village home—through the American common school to the democratic college, and thence out into the life of struggle and action. In a country which has no classes, and which gives every stout-hearted lad his equal opportunity, the country college is the gateway through which scores of thousands of young Americans are constantly passing to take their places in the great, splendid world of "Things as They Are." Mr. Waterloo keeps his perfect sympathy with youth, and forgets nothing of how the right-minded young western American feels, and thinks, and is bound to act under given circumstances. Mr. Waterloo is also a devotee of nature. Whether he is writing this last story of the young collegian of Michigan, or the story of Ab, the prehistoric youth of the stone age, the human being as Mr. Waterloo shows him is simply a child of that great Mother Nature whose children also include the beasts and the trees.

Espíritu Santo. By Henrietta Dana Skinner. 12mo, pp. 329. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

Mrs. Skinner's novel may be described as a grand opera story, since the chief characters are two brothers who are celebrated singers in the Paris Opéra. The love story in the book was suggested, it is said, by an episode in the life of the young queen Mercedes of Spain, with whom Mrs. Skinner, then Miss Dana, was a schoolmate and intimate friend in the year 1874. It may not be generally known or remembered that the letters describing the young queen and her school life published in the old *Scribner's Monthly* under the title of "A Queen at School," and afterwards translated into French and Spanish and published in Paris and Madrid, were written by Miss Dana.

The Capsina. By E. F. Benson. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

"The Capsina," believed by most of the critics to represent the best work yet done by Mr. Benson, like its predecessor, "The Vintage," has to do with Greek history, and is as far removed as possible in structure and motive from "Dodo," the story which gave Mr. Benson his first reputation as a writer. "The Capsina" is a patriotic Greek woman who engages in privateering on the coasts and in venturesome inland expeditions during the war for independence in 1821. Intense patriotism is the keynote of the character and of the book.

The Pedagogues: A Story of the Harvard Summer School. By Arthur Stanwood Pier. 12mo, pp. 287. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.25.

"The Pedagogues" is a bright little tale of a phase of American summer life that we believe has not before been exploited by the story writers. While we should hesitate to believe that the chief characters of the story are fairly typical of either Harvard Summer School instructors or their



MR. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

pupils, some of the foibles that are commonly ascribed to Harvard men stand out in bold relief; and if any one were to take the book so seriously as to derive from it any lasting impression of the Harvard spirit and methods of instruction, such an impression would not be wholly favorable. But the writer was far more interested in the people who attended the Harvard Summer School than in the school itself, and his portraiture is, on the whole, far from displeasing.

A Civilian Attaché. A Story of a Frontier Army Post. By Helen Dawes Brown. 16mo, pp. 161. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

"A Civilian Attaché" is a story of that frontier army life of which the world at large has only an occasional glimpse, and that is usually furnished by Captain King or some other army man to the manner born. The distinction of this little book is that it was written by a woman not "in the army," who won literary reputation some years ago through the publication of "Two College Girls."

Sand 'n' Bushes. By Maria Louise Pool. 12mo, pp. 365. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. \$1.50.

The last work of the late Maria Louise Pool took the form of a story of a horseback tour in Cape Cod. It is an amusing tale, and brings out much of the dry humor and other original traits of the natives of that corner of New England.

"If I Were a Man." The Story of a New-Southerner. By Harrison Robertson. 16mo, pp. 190. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

"If I Were a Man" is a newspaper man's story of love and politics. It narrates incidents in the recent political history of Kentucky which are so like the actual facts that

a non-resident of that State can hardly convince himself that he is not reading a real history. The author assures us, however, that he has freely modified facts for the purposes of fiction. The characters, with one minor exception, are imaginary, and it must not be assumed that they are intended as either portraits or caricatures of real persons. Mr. Robertson is the managing editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*.

SOME BOOKS OF VERSE AND DRAMA.

The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems. By Edwin Markham. 12mo, pp. 134. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. \$1.

Mr. Edwin Markham's poem, "The Man with the Hoe," inspired by the painting by Jean Francois Millet of that name, has produced more stir than any poem written by an American in many decades. Mr. Markham's verses have appeared in *Scribner's*, the *Century*, the *Atlantic*, the *San Francisco Examiner*, and other periodicals, but not all of them together have aroused one thousandth part the interest brought forth by the title poem of his new volume. To understand how its powerful, sonorous verses have captured the ears of Americans, it is only necessary to read the daily papers, especially in the West. Mr. Markham has waited many years for this recognition, as he is not a young man. He was born in Oregon City, Oregon, in 1852, his ancestry being of the New England colonial stock. He was the youngest son of pioneer parents who shortly before his birth had crossed the plains from Michigan. His father died before Markham was five years old, and with his mother and brothers he settled in a wild, beautiful region in central California, where he grew up in the rough school of a Western cattle ranch. Mr. Markham earned his way through the State normal school at San Jose, California, studied law but did not practice, and after various positions in educational work he came to his present place of head master of the Tompkins Observation School, Oakland, which is connected with the University of California. Mr. Markham has published two volumes of his fugitive poems, one called "In Earth's Shadow," and the other the book before us, "The



MR. EDWIN MARKHAM.

(Author of "The Man with the Hoe.")



MR. STANLEY WATERLOO.

Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems. "The Man with the Hoe" is not the only one of Mr. Markham's poems which laments social wrong and injustice. That theme is found with a softening note of Christian humanitarianism in verse after verse through the volumes of his poetic writings.

When Cupid Calls. By Tom Hall. 12mo, pp. 119. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Hall has collected in the volume dedicated to his mother, the light *vers de société* which we have become familiar with in the comic periodicals.

Poems. By Mena Kemp Ogan. 16mo, pp. 156. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

There are many pretty thoughts prettily expressed in this volume, dedicated to James Whitcomb Riley, and there is a quaint and old-fashioned note running through many of the verses, that is not without its suggestion of the Hoosier poet.

Poems. By Richard Realf. With a Memoir by Richard J. Hinton. 12mo, pp. cxiii-232. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$2.50.

A large part of this volume containing the collected poems of the late Richard Realf is occupied with a memoir by Realf's friend, Richard J. Hinton, who sketches the life of the "poet, soldier and workman." Realf was but forty-four years of age when he died, but his life was one so full of storm and stress and activity, that he seemed to his contemporaries to be an older man. In his intensely occupied life he found time to produce a quantity of verse, some of which, especially the lyrics and sonnets, are fine in their mastery of English rhythm.

Along the Trail. By Richard Hovey. 16mo, pp. 115. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.50.

In Mr. Hovey's new volume of verses one notes a departure in several instances from his well-beloved realm of Vagabondia, witness "The Word of the Lord from Havana," "The Call of the Bugles," "Unmanifest Destiny," and "America," all of which deal with the stirring public topics of the late war with Spain. A second division of the book is

composed of love lyrics, and a fourth of various occasional poems delivered at Psi Upsilon Fraternity meetings and elsewhere, and Mr. Hovey loses none of the esteem which he has won for the virile fibre that distinguishes him from most of the minor poets of the day.

Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám. Translated by Edward FitzGerald. With Preface by Nathan Haskell Dole. 24mo, pp. 71. Portland, Maine: Thomas B. Mosher. Boards, 25 cents.

Of the many recent efforts to popularize the Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, none, so far as the publishers are concerned, seems more successful than "The Vest Pocket Omar," published by Thomas B. Mosher, with a preface by Nathan Haskell Dole, the American authority on Omar Khayyám. It contains a pronouncing vocabulary of the Persian names in the translation, and the text is FitzGerald's final version, with his entire notes.

Sea Drift. By Grace Ellery Channing. 12mo, pp. 90. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.50.

Miss Channing's verses are gathered in a pretty little volume which is dedicated to her father. Some of the lyrics are remarkably fine in feeling and delicate in expression, as "In a Medicean Garden," and "Walt Whitman."

Heroes of the Spanish-American War, and Lyre and Sword of Spain. By Theodore F. Price. 12mo, pp. 220. Cape May, New Jersey: Published by the Author. \$1.25.

Mr. Price has done into verse the warlike deeds of the soldiers at Santiago and Manila, dedicating his volume to Admiral George Dewey. The unfortunate *Maine*, Mr. McKinley, Admiral Dewey, the battle of Manila, and other subjects, are celebrated in verse with much patriotic enthusiasm.

Lucifer. A Theological Tragedy. By George Santayana. 16mo, pp. 187. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. \$1.25.

As its sub-title denotes, Professor Santayana's poem is a theological tragedy. The dramatic personae include The Risen Christ, Michael the Archangel, Saint Peter, Lucifer, Mephistopheles, Zeus, Aphrodite, and lesser mythological nobilities. Professor Santayana, who holds the chair of philosophy of Harvard University, can, of course undertake such an ambitious work without the fear of anticlimax, and the well constructed lines and simplicity of word selection make the verses easier reading than one would have anticipated with the theological argument in poetry.

The Song of the Wave, and Other Poems. By George Cabot Lodge. 12mo, pp. 135. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Mr. Lodge's volume is named from the opening numbers, which sing of the ocean and its might. His verses throughout are characterized by a tremendous and often extreme sonorosity and energy. The volume is dedicated to the poet Giacomo Leopardi, and seems to show at various points evidences of the influences of the Italians.

Yale Verse. Compiled by Charles Edmund Merrill, Jr. 12mo, pp. 160. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Merrill has selected from the files of the *Yale Courant*, the *Yale Literary Magazine*, and the *Yale Record*, the undergraduate poetical efforts which seemed to him best worthy of perpetuation. The effort is somewhat ambitious, and we see none of the humorous composition with which the undergraduate poetical genius is usually associated. The number of contributors, several score, show that there is in our modern college a greater interest in poetical composition of the serious sort than one would suspect in the face of the overwhelming attractions of football and boat-racing.

In Palestine. By Richard Watson Gilder. 16mo, pp. 110. New York: The Century Company. \$1.

No volume of verse has appeared from the Editor of the *Century* for five years, before this prettily bound book. Its title is occasioned by Mr. Gilder's travels in Greece and Palestine on a vacation, which doubtless brought him opportunities for poetic thought and utterance, which are rarer in his busy life of editing the *Century Magazine* and working for tenement house reform and civic progress in many ways. The first division of the book is taken up with poems inspired by these Eastern travels; the second part is more distinctly lyrical; the third consists of songs of heroism in peace and battle, in which the late war with Spain is not without its inspiration, and the fourth with poems of occasion. One of these we think the finest of the volume, that inscribed in praise "Of One Who Neither Sees nor Hears," Miss Helen Keller,—a very touching and truly poetic composition.

Some Verses. By Helen Hay. 16mo, pp. 72. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. \$1.

Miss Hay's dainty little volume, with its modest title, is dedicated to her father. The score of sonnets and the twenty-seven poems of various form that make it up show a musical quality and tender fancy, together with an evidently sincere sympathy for nature, which are encouraging in a maiden effort.

Within the Hedge. By Martha Gilbert Dickinson. 12mo, pp. 127. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. Boards, \$1.

Miss Dickinson's verses have become well known to readers of the *Atlantic*, *Century*, *Scribner's*, *Harper's Magazine* and other of the best periodicals in this country. This volume, which is bound and printed in exceedingly good taste, will be welcome to a considerable audience which has learned to admire Miss Dickinson's work. Hers is a strenuous note, and with a vein of sadness in almost every stanza. The verses gathered here do not, as a literal interpretation of the title would suggest, deal chiefly with the poetic interpretation of nature, but nearly always with the sorrows and passions of the human heart.

Seekers after God. By William Preston Johnston. 8vo, pp. 81. Louisville, Kentucky: John P. Morton & Co.

The late Colonel Johnston, whose death we announce in the obituary department of this number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, has gathered in this volume a number of sonnets, each devoted to the hitting off of one of the great men of history who in his own way and his own time sought after God, from Pythagoras to Bishop Pattison.

Songs of Good Fighting. By Eugene R. White. 8vo, pp. 48. Boston: Lamson, Wolfe & Co. Boards, \$1.

Mr. Eugene R. White is a young Baltimore man, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, and this is his first published collection of verses. They are rarely homogeneous in their quality, and show that Mr. White has decided for himself, at least during the period of work that these cover, that his inspiration was fittest for one thing,—to write stirring sea ballads, with a very practical dash and a stormy swing. The style of many of them is modeled closely after Mr. Kipling's ballad work.

War is Kind. By Stephen Crane. 8vo, pp. 96. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Boards, \$2.50.

Of all of our contemporaneous writers Mr. Stephen Crane, in prose or verse, is certainly nearest in his art to the peculiar thing that Mr. Will Bradley is in his art, and it is rarely appropriate that Mr. Bradley should have given his daring talents to the printing and illustrating of this volume. It is printed in the most unconventional and unexpected ways, on dark gray paper, with frequent embellishments of a symbolic or purely ornamental kind, by Mr. Bradley, who is reported as considering this the acme of his unusual style of art. The opening and title poem of the

book, "War is Kind," consists of two thoroughly fine stanzas, quite worthy of the author of "The Red Badge of Courage." The verses as a whole are as various, as daring and as vague as Mr. Crane loves to be, with always, it seems to us, a little touch of genius to save a thoroughly morbid mood.

Pan and the Young Shepherd. A Pastoral in Two Acts. By Maurice Hewlett. 12mo, pp. 140. New York: John Lane. \$1.25.

Mr. Hewlett, the author of "The Forest Lovers," has made a fine pastoral poem in this new volume from his pen, and Mr. John Lane, the publisher, has made it in type, cover and paper thoroughly harmonious with the subject. As every one who read "The Forest Lovers" knows, Mr. Hewlett has undoubtedly the classic sympathy for the forest, the fields, and those that in them dwell, and, in addition, a very pretty humor that will leave his readers very well satisfied to find him invading the field of Horace and Homer.

Alladine and Palomides. Interior. The Death of Tintagiles. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Alfred Sutro and William Archer. 8vo, pp. 126. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel Company. \$1.25.

The editors of the Modern Plays Series, Mr. R. Brimley Johnson and Mr. N. Erichsen, have selected for Maeterlinck's contribution to the series, the three brief dramas, "Alladine and Palomides," "Interior," and "The Death of Tintagiles," characteristic productions of Maeterlinck which were written about five years ago, being the last of the series that began with "The Princess Maleine." The editors call the series "dramas of unconsciousness and instinct," which is somewhat vague until one has read Maeterlinck, and appreciated the curious fatalism which runs through them all, and which he knows so well how to present in symbolic guise. The translators of Three Plays are Alfred Sutro and William Archer.

The Dawn. By Emile Verhaeren. Translated by Arthur Symons. 8vo, pp. 110. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel Company. \$1.25.

The Storm. By Ostrovsky. Translated by Constance Garnett. 8vo, pp. 120. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel Company. \$1.25.

In the same series of Modern Plays comes this work of Verhaeren, which has the added advantage of being translated with the delicate, sympathetic and scholarly touch of Mr. Arthur Symons. A third volume in the Modern Play Series represents the Russian play of to-day, in Ostrovsky's "The Storm," translated by Constance Garnett. The play consists of a keen analysis of the provincial society in which civilized Europe has as yet not obtained dominion. Ostrovsky, the author of "The Storm," was born in Moscow in 1823, and died in 1886, and is generally considered to be the greatest of the Russian dramatists. He has been called "a specialist in the natural history of the Russian merchant."

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

From Sea to Sea: Letters of Travel. By Rudyard Kipling. 2 Vols., 12mo, pp. 460-400. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. \$2.

It is no trifling boon to the admiring reader of Kipling, and also to the lover of good descriptive letters of travel, to have these two little volumes, edited by Mr. Kipling himself, of the letters that he wrote for newspapers in India from 1887 to 1889. Kipling was then twenty-four or twenty-five years old. This was the period of his "Plain Tales from the Hills" and those first literary efforts that caught the attention of the world. The newspaper letters now reprinted were, of course, dashed off with no thought of their ever having any more than ephemeral interest for the local public to which they were addressed. But they are capital, and would deserve to be put in book form on their own merits, even if they did not borrow interest from the subsequent fame of their writer.

The Break-up of China. With an Account of Its Present Commerce, Currency, Waterways, Armies, Railways, Politics, and Future Prospects. By Lord Charles Beresford. 8vo, pp. xxii-491. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.

Lord Charles Beresford's famous trip to China last year on behalf of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain was very much more than a cursory junket. It involved a thorough and valuable investigation of practical conditions in China,—industrial, governmental, military, and political in the international sense. The present attractive volume is Lord Beresford's report. He stoutly opposes the policy of the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, and advocates the doctrine that Great Britain should take the lead in supporting the integrity of China, at the same time assisting in the reform of the Chinese army and the internal system of government, in the same spirit in which Sir Robert Hart has reformed and managed the Chinese customs service.

Puerto Rico: Its Conditions and Possibilities. By William Dinwiddie. 8vo, pp. 294. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

Mr. Dinwiddie's study of Porto Rico is similar in scope and method to the admirable books on Cuba recently published by Messrs. Clark and Porter. Mr. Dinwiddie gives just the kind of information that would naturally be sought by any citizen of the United States who contemplates making investments or engaging in any form of industrial enterprise in our new acquisition. The author acquired his information while acting as correspondent for *Harper's Weekly* in Porto Rico. He devoted special attention to coffee, sugar, and small-fruit plantations, and also studied the opportunities for investment in railroads, ice plants, cattle raising, dairy farming and manufacturing. He investigated the cost of living and the price of labor, and the results of all this study are embodied in the present volume.

On the Edge of the Empire. By Edgar Jepson and Captain D. Beames. 12mo, pp. 275. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

The authors of this volume are thoroughly familiar with the Indian military and civil service. Their book tells us a great deal about happenings in the native Indian regiments and about the home life of the natives. It has been suggested as good collateral reading for Kipling's stories.

On the Birds' Highway. By Reginald Heber Howe, Jr. 12mo, pp. 175. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$2.

Mr. Howe has written with the ornithologist's enthusiasm of the birds which frequent the better-known New England and New York resorts at different seasons of the year. Photographic illustrations are included in the volume, and an appendix contains lists of birds observed at several of the localities mentioned in the text.

HISTORY.

The Constitution of the United States: A Critical Discussion of its Genesis, Development and Interpretation. By John Randolph Tucker, LL.D. Edited by Henry St. George Tucker. 2 Vols. Large 8vo, pp. xxviii-518, v-1015. Chicago: Callaghan & Company.

At the time of his death in February, 1897, the Hon. John Randolph Tucker of Virginia, eminent as a lawyer and a statesman, was somewhere near the end of the first draft of a great work on American constitutional law. It is needless to tell American lawyers and public men that Mr. Tucker was regarded by his contemporaries both North and South as one of the foremost students and expounders of the Constitution. It is an interesting fact that he had come by inheritance, as it were, into possession of a great aptitude for the law. His father was Henry St. George Tucker, president of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and his grandfather,

also of that court, wrote the first commentary on the Constitution of the United States. His son, Henry St. George Tucker, who has carefully edited the present work and carried it through the press, has succeeded his father as professor of constitutional and international law and equity in the Washington and Lee University. This great work is at once historical, philosophical and practical in its method. The style and manner of the book are direct and clear, and the editor has been exceedingly wise in refraining from any attempt to correct and improve the diction by eliminating colloquialisms due to the manner in which the chapters were dictated in the original draft. This noble work will at once take its place among the most valued standard authorities on American constitutional law.

Reminiscences. By Justin McCarthy. 2 Vols., 8vo, pp. 387—424. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$4.50.

Mr. Justin McCarthy for a great many years has been in the very heart of the political, literary, journalistic and artistic world of the British Islands, and he has also known many people in America and other countries. These volumes of reminiscence have been rather severely criticised in London for their amiability. But, of course, in its kindness lies the great charm of such writing. Mr. McCarthy has given us rather desultory chapters, but replete with character sketching and anecdote, and, fortunately, well indexed. He avoids, very properly, much allusion to living contemporaries, but gives us most sympathetic and valuable reminiscences of such men as Matthew Arnold, John Bright, Charles and Louis Blanc, Thomas Carlyle, Lord Randolph Churchill, Richard Cobden, Charles Dickens, Benjamin Disraeli, Ralph Waldo Emerson, the American Field brothers, William E. Forster, Froude, Thackeray, Gladstone (of course) and, not to follow the alphabet any further, almost every really significant personage of the last half century. The volumes are in no sense autobiographical. They are not about Mr. McCarthy himself, but about other people. They are delightful reading.

The History of South Carolina Under the Royal Government, 1719-1776. By Edward McCrady. 8vo, pp. xxviii—347. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.50.

Perhaps the most noteworthy of recent contributions to our colonial history is the work on South Carolina by Gen. Edward McCrady, a learned lawyer of that State. General McCrady's earlier volume, devoted to the period of proprietary government, was noticed in these columns at the time of its appearance. The present volume covers the period of the royal government, 1719-76. General McCrady has spared no pains to provide a full and trustworthy account of the colonial origins of the Palmetto State. His volume on the proprietary government was enthusiastically received by all students of Southern history. His point of view has been described as that of the historian, rather than that of the native South Carolinian. Throughout his work there is no attempt to exploit particular persons or events at the expense of historical accuracy, but, on the contrary, the narrative is remarkable for its evenness and calmness of tone; indeed, if any criticism were to be passed upon the work it might possibly be said that the more significant passages of the history have not been brought out and separated from the less important episodes with sufficient clearness.

The Study of History in Schools. Report to the American Educational Association by the Committee of Seven. 12mo, pp. 267. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

A valuable report on the study of history in schools made to the American Historical Association by its committee of seven has been published by the Association. This report discusses all the important phases of the problem, makes definite and important recommendations, and presents in the form of appendices a great deal of information about present methods of history teaching in American, German, French, English and Canadian schools, with bib-

liographies and lists of maps and atlases. The book is invaluable to every teacher of history in the United States.

Source-Book of American History. Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart. 12mo, pp. xlii—408. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

In a single volume Professor Hart has gathered documents illustrating every period of American history, from the discovery by Columbus to the recent war with Spain. The materials thus gathered may fairly be termed "sources of American history." They have been edited for use in schools, and are interesting to all classes of readers, old and young. Professor Hart has added brief bibliographical notes.

Side Lights of American History. By Henry E. Elson. 12mo, pp. 398. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

Mr. Elson has undertaken to present for the period of our national history before the Civil War a series of "pictures on a larger scale" of some of the more important events. His book is intended to supplement the ordinary historical text-book. No effort is made to provide connectives, but each episode is treated by itself, and, as the title partially indicates, these episodes are not in themselves the most important or crucial events in our history, but rather the events which throw the best side-lights on the general course of the historical narrative. For example, after the account of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, the framing of the Constitution and the inauguration of Washington, chapters are devoted to the Alien and Sedition Laws, Fulton and the steamboat, the Lewis and Clarke expedition, the conspiracy of Aaron Burr, the Missouri Compromise, the Monroe Doctrine, Lafayette's visit, the *Caroline* affair, the campaign of 1840, the discovery of gold in California, the underground railroad, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Lincoln-Douglas debates, the history of political parties, and the relation of the States to the nation. Each of these subjects is treated in a popular and interesting way. The writer has purposely chosen subjects as unlike in character as practicable, so that as many as possible of the important aspects of our national growth may be presented to the reader. The book is well calculated to stimulate further research.

Reminiscences of the Santiago Campaign. By John Bigelow, Jr. 12mo, pp. 188. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

Captain Bigelow's little volume on the Santiago campaign is valuable as a frank and straightforward expression of an American officer's views of the abuses and shortcomings displayed in various departments of our military service during the Spanish war. Captain Bigelow was in command of the Tenth Regiment (colored) of the United States Cavalry, and was wounded in action.

Story of the Huguenots. By F. A. Mann. 12mo, pp. 197. St. Augustine, Florida: Mann & Mann. Paper, 50 cents.

Mr. F. A. Mann, of St. Augustine, Florida, has published the "Story of the Huguenots." Mr. Mann has given his work the form of a piece of fiction, but has incorporated in it many historical facts relating to the earlier Huguenot settlements in Florida and the successive struggles of the French, Spaniards and Indians during the sixteenth century.

Russia in Asia. A Record and a Study: 1558-1899. By Alexis Krausse. 8vo, pp. 411. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$4.

Just at this time, when the growth of Asiatic Russia is of such absorbing interest to statesmen and financiers all over the world, it is most important that we should have the subject treated on historical lines. This is what has been attempted by Alexis Krausse in a volume of 400 pages. The chapters specially interesting to Americans perhaps are those on the new Siberian railway, the relations between Russia

and China, and Russia and England. The volume is supplied with twelve maps and a bibliography of authorities on Asiatic Russia. It is written from the British point of view.

Our Conquests in the Pacific. By Oscar King Davis. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.25.

Mr. Oscar King Davis, the special correspondent of the *New York Sun* at Manila from May to December, 1898, has reprinted his letters to that journal, describing scenes and events during the American occupation. These letters justly acquired a high reputation for the light which they cast on new and untried conditions. Half-tone illustrations accompany the text.

A History of Gambling. By John Ashton. 8vo, pp. xxii—286. London: Duckworth & Co. New York and Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Mr. John Ashton, the author of "Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne," has investigated the history of gambling in England, and the result is a volume of nearly 300 pages, containing much interesting and curious material of an anecdotal and gossip character.

Memoirs of the Duc de Saint-Simon on the Times of Louis XIV. and the Regency. Translated and Abridged by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 4 Vols., 8vo, pp. 345—330—345—396. Boston: Hardy, Pratt & Co. Sold by subscription.

The Prince de Ligne. His Memoirs, Letters, and Miscellaneous Papers. Selected and Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. With Introduction and Preface by C.-A. Sainte-Beuve and Madame de Staël-Holstein. 2 Vols., 8vo, pp. 328—324. Boston: Hardy, Pratt & Co. Sold by subscription.

The Correspondence of Madame, Princess Palatine; of Marie-Adélaïde de Savoie; and of Madame de Maintenon. With Introductions from C.-A. Sainte-Beuve. Selected and Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 8vo, pp. 326. Boston: Hardy, Pratt & Co. Sold by subscription.

The Book of the Ladies (Illustrious Dames). By Pierre de Bourdelle. With Elucidations on Some of Those Ladies by C.-A. Sainte-Beuve. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 8vo, pp. 308. Boston: Hardy, Pratt & Co. Sold by subscription.

By far the most important part of the "Versailles Historical Series" recently published in Boston is the "Memoirs of the Duc Saint-Simon." Since the first publication of extracts from these memoirs in the latter part of the eighteenth century they have held the first rank among the writings of their kind. George Ticknor indeed declared that they were in their way "the greatest history ever written, the greatest portrait gallery ever painted." They have made the age of Louis XIV. and that of the Regency to live again for us. Miss Wormeley has translated and arranged in the present edition about one fourth of the original material, but that the most important fourth, from the historical point of view. The translation has been made from the best existing French edition, that of M. Chéruel, which was carefully collated with the original manuscript. The photogravure illustrations are nearly all from the original paintings by great artists of their time, while the typography and the press work leave nothing to be desired. Two volumes in the series are devoted to the memoirs of the Prince de Ligne, the personal friend of Marie Antoinette, of the Empress Catherine of Russia and of Joseph II. of Austria, and the correspondent of Frederick the Great, Stanislaus Poniatowski, King of Poland, Voltaire, Rousseau, Beaumarchais and many other celebrities of that time. Another volume is taken up with the correspondence of the Princess Palatine, Marie-Adélaïde de Savoie, and Madame de Maintenon, three contemporary writers of great individuality, while the last volume in the series called "The

Book of the Ladies" and published in Europe as the "Dames Illustres," by the Abbé de Brantôme, who accompanied Mary Stuart to Scotland, antedates all the other volumes and describes the courts of Henry II., François II. and Charles IX. These eight volumes are published in a uniform series, and the same scheme of illustration is maintained through all. Each volume is well indexed, and paper and binding are of approved library quality. Miss Wormeley's ability as a translator was fully demonstrated by her celebrated editions of Balzac and Molière.

BIOGRAPHY.

Eugénie, Empress of the French. By Clara Tschudi. Translated by E. M. Cope. 8vo, pp. 283. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.

A translation has been made of the sketch of the Empress Eugénie, by Clara Tschudi, the gifted Norwegian writer who had before written the life of Marie Antoinette. After this life of Eugénie had met with an enthusiastic reception in Scandinavia it was translated into German and Italian. Its success in three countries of Europe seems to have justified an English translation.

Cosimo De Medici. By K. Dorothea Ewart. 12mo, pp. 237. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

To Macmillan's series of "Foreign Statesmen" Miss Ewart has contributed an enthusiastic sketch of Cosimo de Medici, whom she characterizes as "a statesman who required little less tenacity of purpose than a Bismarck, little less diplomatic skill than a Richelieu," though he was master of only a little city-state with a few thousand inhabitants; while his diplomacy was conducted among other states of the same size and seldom extended beyond Italy. It is a picture of statesmanship in miniature.

Phillips Brooks. By M. A. DeWolfe Howe. 16mo, pp. xviii—120. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

David G. Farragut. By James Barnes. 16mo, pp. xviii—133. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

Robert E. Lee. By William P. Trent. 16mo, pp. xviii—135. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

James Russell Lowell. By Edward Everett Hale, Jr. 16mo, pp. xviii—123. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

Daniel Webster. By Norman Hapgood. 16mo, pp. xvi—119. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

The "Beacon Biographies" is the title given to an attractive series of brief lives of notable American personalities. This series is designed to meet the needs of busy people who cannot spare the time to delve in the larger volumes of American biography, many of which are loaded with details for which the general reader has little use. The "Beacon Biographies" are at once readable, practical and convenient. The things that the general reader cares most to know are given by competent writers, and each volume is equipped with a frontispiece portrait, a calendar of important dates, and a brief bibliography for further reading. The scheme is an excellent one, and the five volumes thus far issued wholly justify all the promises made by the publishers.

A Sketch of Anne Robert Jacques Turgot. 12mo, pp. 63. Boston: Geo. H. Ellis.

From Mr. James M. Barnard of Milton, Mass. we have received an interesting monograph on Turgot, to which is annexed a translation of Turgot's celebrated letter to Dr. Price, of London, relative to the danger of America imitating Europe.

Last of the Great Scouts. The Life Story of Col. William F. Cody. By Helen Cody Wetmore. 8vo, pp. 267. Duluth, Minnesota: Duluth Press Printing Company. \$1.25.

Mrs. Helen Cody Wetmore, of Duluth, Minn., has written the life-story of her brother, Col. William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"). The chief events in Colonel Cody's life have been told before, and the public has grown tolerably familiar with them through the handbill literature of the "Wild West Show" and other advertising channels. Mrs. Wetmore gives something more than a glimpse of the frontier home life which made possible the winning of the great West for civilization.

Who's Who in America. A Biographical Dictionary of Living Men and Women of the United States. 1899-1900. Edited by John W. Leonard. 8vo, pp. xxxii-822. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. \$2.75.

This volume impresses us as an exceptionally complete and satisfactory fulfillment of the publishers' promises. We have waited a long time in this country for a dictionary of living men and women, not necessarily of those personages of the very first rank and importance, but a book to which we may go to find the significant facts in the lives of thousands of Americans who at the present moment are most active in commercial, scientific, professional, and political life. Such a book we seem to have at last in "Who's Who in America." The editor of this work has taken great pains to secure accuracy of data; and we are informed that each biographical sketch (and there are more than 8,000 of them) was submitted, wherever possible, to the subject for verification. A plain, brief statement of facts important to know in the lives of these living Americans is all that the book pretends to supply, and if we are not greatly mistaken that is precisely what the American public will most appreciate. "Who's Who" serves the purpose of a directory, as well as a biographical dictionary. The address of each person whose life is sketched is appended to the brief biography.

Emma Willard and Her Pupils. 4to, pp. 805. New York: American Tract Society. \$3.50.

This volume contains biographical sketches of several thousand women who were pupils at Mrs. Emma Willard's famous Troy Female Seminary during the first fifty years of that institution's history (1822-72). These are prefaced by interesting sketches of Mrs. Willard herself and several of her associates in this pioneer work for the higher education of women. The volume is illustrated with portraits and views of the seminary buildings.

SOCIOLOGY.

The Races of Europe. A Sociological Study. By William Z. Ripley. 2 Vols., 8vo, pp. 656-160. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$6.

This elaborate work by Dr. Ripley furnishes what has heretofore been lacking—at least among publications in the English language—an anthropologist's description of the present living peoples of Europe. The interest and value of the work is greatly enhanced by the collection of more than 200 portrait types gathered from all the European countries. A special study has been made of the European peasantry and their physical traits, such as the stature, color of hair and eyes, head, form and features. The historian and archaeologist will find in this volume many suggestions regarding the origin and migrations of European peoples. The author also traces the influence of geographical circumstances in the determination of such social phenomena as suicide, divorce, and intellectuality. Of special interest to Americans in connection with our new policy of colonial expansion is the final chapter concerning the possible adaptation of Europeans to the climate of the tropics. Very valuable also is the supplementary volume containing a selected bibliography of the anthropology and the ethnology of Europe, comprising nearly 2,000 titles and published by the trustees of the Boston Public Library.

Between Cæsar and Jesus. By George D. Herron. 16mo, pp. 278. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

This little volume contains the lectures delivered by

Dr. Herron in Willard Hall, Chicago, for the Christian Citizenship League in the autumn of 1898. The general subject of these lectures is the relation of the Christian conscience to the existing social system. The titles of the lectures indicate the trend of Dr. Herron's thought; they are as follows: "The Ethical Tragedy of the Economic Problem," "The Social Sacrifice of Conscience," "Public Resources and Spiritual Liberty," "Christian Doctrine and Private Property," "The Conflict of Christ with Civilization," "Industrial Facts and Social Ideals" and "The Victory of Failure." Dr. Herron attacks trusts, monopolies and the private ownership of land. He arraigns modern civilization and conventional Christianity as responsible for most of the evils under which men suffer to-day. Dr. Herron's zeal and earnestness are admired even by those who dissent from his conclusions. These Chicago lectures have attracted much attention and deserve the serious consideration of thoughtful men and women.

Principles of Scientific Socialism. By Charles H. Vail. 12mo, pp. 237. New York: Commonwealth Company. Paper, 35 cents.

The Rev. Charles H. Vail has made a compact statement of the case for socialism from an American point of view. Mr. Vail gives special attention in his book to the claims of socialism on the grounds of morality. He also discusses specific economic problems, such as the origin of surplus value, cause and cure of poverty, rent and interest, industrial depressions, labor-saving machinery, and the law of wages.

Higher Life for Working People. By W. Walker Stephens. 12mo, pp. 132. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. W. Walker Stephens opens his discussion of modern social problems with a study of the condition of the unemployed, and the "submerged tenth" in Great Britain. He commends the Salvation Army social scheme and the farm colony at Hadleigh, and his recommendations for practical reform efforts are all along the lines of that enterprise. The other chapters of his book are especially applicable to British conditions, but suggestive also to social reformers in other countries.

A Handbook of Labor Literature. Compiled by Helen Marot. 12mo, pp. 96. Philadelphia: Free Library of Economics and Political Science, 1315 Filbert St. \$1.

The Free Library of Economics and Political Science, Philadelphia, has published a useful "Handbook of Labor Literature," a classified and annotated list of the more important books and pamphlets in the English language. The library announces that besides loaning books on economics and political subjects, it will fill orders for the purchase of books and pamphlets made either personally or by letter, and to encourage reading on these lines a discount is given whenever possible on the list price. The library also furnishes lists of books to those requesting information in regard to literature or special subjects. There is no charge of any kind, but a request is made that a stamp be inclosed for reply.

PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS.

The Dawn of Reason; or, Mental Traits in the Lower Animals. By James Weir, Jr. 12mo, pp. 247. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

This book presents evidences of mental action of the lower animals in a clear, simple and brief form. The author has avoided technicalities, and has also resisted the temptation of the psychologist to indulge in metaphysics. Dr. Weir has relied for evidence on the results of his own independent study of biology at first hand, disregarding the second-hand data used by many of the authors once regarded as standard authorities in this department of research.

The Psychology of Reasoning. Based on Experimental Researches in Hypnotism. By Alfred Binet. Translated by Adam Gowans Whyte. 12mo, pp. 191. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 75 cents.

This is a translation from the second French edition of Dr. Alfred Binet's work. It is one of the few treatises on hypnotism possessing a recognized scientific value.

Studies in the Psychology of Woman. By Laura Marholm. Translated by Georgia A. Etchison. 12mo, pp. 348. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

These "Studies in the Psychology of Woman" will attract attention—if for no other reason—because they are a woman's work. As the author very truly remarks in the preface, the very fact that such a work is undertaken from the feminine side might of itself be regarded as a contribution to the psychology of woman. The analysis attempted by Miss Marholm can hardly fail to interest any woman who reads the book.

The Philosophy of Memory, and Other Essays. By D. T. Smith. 8vo, pp. 208. Louisville, Kentucky: John P. Morton & Co. \$1.25.

The title essay of this volume deals with the "relation of mind to the common force," a theme which has been the subject of inquiry on the part of the writer for more than thirty years. The writer long ago took the ground that there probably could be no motion which, on final analysis, would not be found to be vibratory. This essay is chiefly an attempt to elucidate this proposition. There are other essays on "The Philosophy of Emphasis," "The Functions of the Fluid Wedge," "The Birth of a Planet" and "The Laws of Riverflow."

A System of Ethics. By Friedrich Paulsen. Edited and Translated by Frank Thilly. 8vo, pp. xviii—723. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.

This is a translation of the fourth edition of Paulsen's great work, or rather of the first three "books" of that work, the first of which traces the historical development of the conceptions of life and moral philosophy from the times of the Greeks down to the present, while the second examines and answers the fundamental questions of ethics and the third applies these principles to our daily conduct, defining the different virtues and duties. Professor Thilly, the American editor and translator, has added notes and bibliographical references. The book is well fitted to introduce the beginner to the study of ethics, and represents the ripest German scholarship in this field.

EDUCATION.

Educational Aims and Educational Values. By Paul H. Hanus. 12mo, pp. 211. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.

Professor Hanus of Harvard University has reprinted in this volume his essays on educational subjects which have recently appeared in the *Educational Review*. These essays have to do more especially with secondary schools and the preparation for secondary instruction. They express the matured opinions of an expert.

Handbook of British, Continental and Canadian Universities, with Special Mention of the Courses Open to Women. By Isabel Maddison. 8vo, pp. 174. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

It is significant of the recent progress in the opening of European universities and colleges to women that the Graduate Club of Bryn Mawr College, which three years ago published a handbook of courses for women in British, Continental and Canadian universities, has now found it necessary to publish a new edition of the work, embracing information of practically all of the European universities and colleges, since it has been found that all these institutions

have now opened their doors to women students. Most of the facts collected are as valuable to men students as to women students. The information has been obtained from the authorities of the different universities, and from calendars and other official publications. In its new form the handbook is a most convenient and useful publication.

Yale. Her Campus, Class-Rooms, and Athletics. By Lewis Sheldon Welch and Walter Camp. 8vo, pp. xxv—628. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. \$2.50.

The last Yale book, the product of the joint authorship of Lewis Sheldon Welch and Walter Camp, will interest alike the old Yale man seeking to know the changes that have been wrought in Alma Mater since his student days and the prospective freshman just making choice of his college home. Incidentally, also, the sophomore, who already knows all that is to be found between the covers of the blue-bound volume, will read the book to see what mistakes have been made by the authors. It is needless to say that Yale enthusiasm abounds throughout the 600 pages, and the inner life of the university—its scholarship, its athletics and its journalism—are attractively and adequately set forth. The book is profusely illustrated.

Ninth Report of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts. 1899. Large 8vo, pp. 465. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 18 Post Office Square.

The latest report of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts takes the form of a special descriptive and illustrated account of the progress of Massachusetts up to date in the founding and operation of public libraries. The showing is a marvelously interesting one. Less than one-half of 1 per cent. of the people of Massachusetts are without public libraries. The State has more than 2,500,000 people, and the seven towns which are without public libraries are decaying communities which in the aggregate have only ten thousand people. Massachusetts leads the whole world in the free public library movement. The report shows a great number of well-executed half-tone pictures of the attractive library buildings of the State.

CRITICISM.

Henrik Ibsen. Björnstjerne Björnson. Critical Studies. By George Brandes. 8vo, pp. xvi—171. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

These appreciations of Ibsen and Björnson have been written by a distinguished critic who has won perhaps as wide a recognition in England and America as in continental Europe. The author's "first impression" of Ibsen was written as long ago as 1867, a "second impression" in 1882, and a "third impression" in 1898. In republishing these impressions Dr. Brandes has made no correction or modification of any moment. The essays, therefore, describe Ibsen as Brandes understood him at three different stages in his literary career. When Brandes first wrote about him Ibsen was between thirty-eight and thirty-nine, the second time he was fifty-four, and last year, when the third impression was written, Ibsen had completed his seventieth year. Dr. Brandes's studies make up a uniform record of progressive criticism of a single personality. His study of Björnson however, stops at the year 1882. It is to be regretted that Dr. Brandes did not see fit to write a supplementary essay covering Björnson's work since that date.

An Introduction to the Study of Dante. By John Addington Symonds. Fourth Edition. 8vo, pp. 288. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

Six years after the death of the author and twenty-seven years after the first publication of the book, we now welcome the fourth edition of Symonds' "Introduction to the Study of Dante," a work which has won for itself a place in our literature such as few purely critical essays can ever hope to attain.

A History of Literary Criticism in the Renaissance. By Joel Elias Spingarn. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

Dr. Spingarn has made a survey of literary criticism in Italy, France and England during the time of the Renaissance, his main theme being the critical activity of the sixteenth century. The writer's chief purpose has been to trace the origin and causes of the classic spirit in modern literature.

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.

Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life Among the Lowly. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. With a Critical and Biographical Introduction by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 8vo, pp. xxi—527. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Sold by subscription.

The Histories of Herodotus. Translated by Henry Cary. With a Critical and Biographical Introduction by Basil L. Gildersleeve. 8vo, pp. xxi—568. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Sold by subscription.

Democracy in America. By Alexis De Tocqueville. Translated by Henry Reeve. With a Critical and Biographical Introduction by John Bigelow. 2 Vols., 8vo, pp. xlix—417—451. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Sold by subscription.

Great Orations, by Clay, Fox, Gladstone, Lincoln, O'Connell, Phillips, Pitt, Webster, and Others. With a Critical Introduction by Thomas B. Reed. 8vo, pp. xlii—451. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Sold by subscription.

Childe Harold and Other Poems. By Lord Byron. With a Critical and Biographical Introduction by Francis Hovey Stoddard. 8vo, pp. xvii—504. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Sold by subscription.

The very admirable series entitled "The World's Great Books," under the general editorship of Mr. Rossiter Johnson, has brought out in its latest issues an edition of De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America" with an introduction by John Bigelow; a translation of "The Histories of Herodotus," with a valuable introduction by so eminent an authority as Professor Gildersleeve of Johns Hopkins; a reprint of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with a biographical sketch of Mrs. Stowe by Thomas Wentworth Higginson; a selection of great orations, with an introduction on the art of oratory by the Hon. Thomas B. Reed; and a collection of the poems of Lord Byron, including "Childe Harold," with an introduction by Francis Hovey Stoddard. All of the volumes contain beautifully executed frontispieces, besides various other valuable illustrations.

Creation Myths of Primitive America, in Relation to the Religious History and Mental Development of Mankind. By Jeremiah Curtin. 8vo, pp. xxxix—532. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50.

This volume contains twenty myths taken down word for word by Mr. Curtin from Indians who knew no religion nor language save their own, and whose chief had not seen a white man until years of maturity. One of these myths contains an account of the creation of the heavenly house in the Central Blue, the highest point in the sky above us. This myth describes also the great world fire which was extinguished by a flood and also a reconstruction of the earth in the form now existing. There is one story in the volume which resembles the tale of Helen of Troy; this story describes the origin of the first war in the world, not among men, but among gods. It is believed that these myths antedate the earliest forms of thought represented to us in the records of Egypt and Assyria. While Mr. Curtin has won his literary reputation as a translator of Sienkiewicz, he has been interested for many years in mythology.

Bird Gods. By Charles de Kay. 12mo, pp. xxiv—249. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.50.

In this volume Mr. de Kay shows how the ancient leg-

ends find expression in the worship of birds. While the author was consul-general at Berlin he employed some of his leisure in studying strange facts in regard to the old gods worshiped by the peoples of the Mediterranean and Baltic, discovering that a great many of them were originally worshiped in the shape of birds. The volume is decorated by Mr. George Wharton Edwards.

Mathematical Essays and Recreations. By Hermann Schubert. Translated by Thomas J. McCormack. 8vo, pp. 149. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 75 cents.

This book presents the construction of arithmetic as a "monistic" science. Number is defined as the result of counting. Arithmetic is made to take the general shape of a system of logical forms. The advocates of this system hold that it has great æsthetic and logical advantages, and high didactic value both to the student and the teacher. Professor Schubert is said to be one of the most successful teachers of Germany. This is one of the few treatises in English that give this point of view.

Etiquette for Americans. By a Woman of Fashion. 16mo, pp. 273. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. \$1.25.

This little book has been the occasion of considerable newspaper discussion, east and west. Whether rightly or not, it has been assumed in eastern newspapers that the "Woman of Fashion" hails from Chicago. This assumption is based, it appears, not so much on what the book contains as on the fact that Chicago is the place of publication. The rules of social intercourse set forth in the book bear no *prima facie* evidence of a Chicago origin. A book of this kind must needs be more or less ridiculous, but of this quality Chicago surely has no monopoly. The publishers sought to produce an "up-to-date" manual and they have achieved their aim, whatever New York editors may say. The etiquette of telephoning, bicycling, and smoking (for both men and women) has nowhere else been so elaborately treated by any writer.

Elements of Sanitary Engineering. By Mansfield Merriman. 8vo, pp. 216. New York: John Wiley & Sons. \$2.

Prof. Mansfield Merriman's work on sanitary engineering includes a careful discussion of water and its purification, water-supply systems, sewerage systems, and disposal of garbage and sewage. The book is full of practical suggestions for municipal officials and boards of health, as well as for builders and individual householders.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.

New Plane and Solid Geometry. By Wooster Woodruff Beman and David Eugene Smith. 8vo, pp. 382. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.35.

The Essentials of Geometry. By Webster Wells. 8vo, pp. 391. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.25.

Plane Geometry. By G. A. Wentworth. Revised Edition. 12mo, pp. 256. Boston: Ginn & Co. 85 cents.

Graded Work in Arithmetic. By S. W. Baird. Fifth Book: Grammar Grades. 12mo, pp. 356. New York: American Book Company. 65 cents.

Qualitative Analysis for Secondary Schools. By Cyrus W. Irish. 12mo, pp. 100. New York: American Book Company. 50 cents.

Stories of Animal Life. By Charles Frederick Holder. 12mo, pp. 261. New York: American Book Company. 60 cents.

Glimpses of Nature for Little Folks. By Katharine A. Griel. 12mo, pp. 103. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. Boards, 30 cents.

The High School Hymnal. A Collection of Psalms and Hymns for the Use of High Schools and Seminaries.

- By Irving Emerson. Square 8vo, pp. 175. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. Boards, 35 cents.
- The Last of the Mohicans. By James Fenimore Cooper. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by John B. Dunbar. 12mo, pp. xxix—512. Boston : Ginn & Co. 75 cents.
- The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers from The Spectator. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Mary E. Litchfield. 12mo, pp. xxxvii—178. Boston : Ginn & Co. 50 cents.
- Lays of Ancient Rome. By Thomas B. Macaulay. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Moses Grant Daniell. 12mo, pp. xvi—145. Boston : Ginn & Co. 40 cents.
- The Poems of William Collins. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Walter C. Bronson. 12mo, pp. lxxxv—135. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$1.
- The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers from the Spectator. With Introduction and Notes by William Henry Hudson. 16mo, pp. xxiv—208. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 40 cents.
- Kenilworth. By Sir Walter Scott. Abridged and Edited by Mary Harriott Norris. 12mo, pp. 385. New York : American Book Company. 50 cents.
- The Iliad of Homer: Books I, VI, XXII, XXIV. Translated by Alexander Pope. Edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by Albert H. Smyth. 16mo, pp. lv—169. New York : The Macmillan Company. Boards, 25 cents.
- Conciliation with America. By Edmund Burke. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Sidney Carleton Newsom. 16mo, pp. xxxviii—124. New York : The Macmillan Company. Boards, 25 cents.
- Sir Roger de Coverley Essays from the Spectator. By Joseph Addison and Richard Steele. Edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by Zelma Gray. 16mo, pp. xli—166. New York : The Macmillan Company. Boards, 25 cents.
- The Vicar of Wakefield. By Oliver Goldsmith. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Henry W. Boynton. 16mo, pp. xxxiii—206. New York : The Macmillan Company. Boards, 25 cents.
- Palamon and Arcite. By John Dryden. Edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by Percival Chubb. 16mo, pp. xxxix—165. New York : The Macmillan Company. Boards, 25 cents.
- Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. By Lord Byron. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Andrew J. George. 16mo, pp. xxxiv—282. New York : The Macmillan Company. Boards, 25 cents.
- Comus, Lycidas, and Other Poems. By John Milton. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Andrew J. George. 16mo, pp. xxxviii—178. New York : The Macmillan Company. Boards, 25 cents.
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- Through the Year. Book I., September to January. A Supplementary Reader for Third and Fourth Year Pupils. By Anna M. Clyde and Lillian Wallace. Square 12mo, pp. 107. Boston : Silver, Burdett & Co. 36 cents.
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- Advanced Grammar and Composition. By E. Oram Lyte. 12mo, pp. 368. New York : American Book Company. 75 cents.
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- Johann Heinrich Jung's, Genannt Stilling, Lebensgeschichte. By Sigmon M. Stern. 12mo, pp. xxvi—285. New York : Henry Holt & Co. \$1.20.
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- Prinz Friedrich von Homburg : Ein Schauspiel. By Heinrich von Kleist. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by John Scholte Nollen. 12mo, pp. lxxii—172. Boston : Ginn & Co. 90 cents.
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- Waldnovellen. Six Tales by Rudolf Baumbach. With Notes and a Vocabulary by Wilhelm Bernhardt. 12mo, pp. 164. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. Boards, 35 cents.
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 Yachting: New York Yacht Club, J. C. Hemment, Mun.
 Yaw, Ellen Beach, M. D. Griffith, Str.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Alns.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Bos-
AHR.	American Historical Review,	Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	ton.	
	N. Y.	Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	NIM.	New Illustrated Magazine,
AJS.	American Journal of Soci-	Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	London.	
AJT.	American Journal of The-	Ed.	Education, Boston.	NW.	New World, Boston.
ALR.	American Law Review, St.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
	Louis.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	NAR.	North American Review, N.Y.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine,	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
	Washington, D. C.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	OC.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
	Reviews, N. Y.	Frl.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, Lon-	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Fran-
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine,		don.		cisco.
	N. Y.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
AngS.	Anglo-Saxon Review, N. Y.	Gunt.	Guntton's Magazine, N. Y.	Pear.	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
Annals.	Annals of the American Acad-	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
	emy of Pol. and Soc. Science,	Home.	Home Magazine, N. Y.	PhoT.	Photographic Times, N. Y.
	Phila.	Hom.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PL.	Poet-Lore, Boston.
APB.	Anthony's Photographic Bul-	HumN.	Humanité Nouvelle, Paris.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly,
	letin, N. Y.	IJE.	International Journal of		Boston.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science		Ethics, Phila.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed
	Monthly, N. Y.	IntS.	International Studio, London.		Review, Phila.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	IA.	Irrigation Age, Chicago.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Char-
Arena.	Arena, Boston.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of En-		lotte, N. C.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	JF.	Journal of Finance, London.	QJ Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Econom-
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Ser-		ics, Boston.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.		vice Institution, Governor's	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
Art.	Artist, London.		Island, N. Y. H.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy,	RefS.	Réforme Sociale, Paris.
Bad.	Badminton, London.		Chicago.	RR1.	Review of Reviews, London.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chi-	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Mel-
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.		cago.		bourne.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Spring-	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes,
BSao.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.		field, Mass.		Paris.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lau-	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RDP.	Revue du Droit Public, Paris.
	sanne.	LeisH.	Lecture Hour, London.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edin-	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
	burgh.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review,	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parlia-
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal, Lon-		London.		mentaire, Paris.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RRP.	Revue des Revues, Paris.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettys-	RSoc.	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.		burg, Pa.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, Lon-	School.	School Review, Chicago.
CasM.	Cassell's Magazine, N. Y.		don.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	SelfC.	Self Culture, Akron, Ohio.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	Met.	Metaphysical Magazine, N. Y.	SR.	Sewanee Review, Sewanee,
Cham.	Chambers's Journal, Edin-	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.		Tenn.
	burgh.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Char.	Charities Review, N. Y.	Mid.	Midland Monthly, Des Moines,	Sun.	Sunday Magazine, London.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Meadville, Pa.		Iowa.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
CAge.	Coming Age, Boston.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	USM.	United Service Magazine,
Contem.	Contemporary Review, Lon-	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.		London.
	don.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	Month.	Month, London.	Wern.	Werner's Magazine, N. Y.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	WWM.	Wide World Magazine, Lon-
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.		don.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine,	Mus.	Music, Chicago.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Maga-
	N. Y.	NatGM.	National Geographic Maga-		zine, N. Y.
DH.	Deutscher Hausschatz, Re-		zine, Washington, D. C.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
	gensburg.	NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	YM.	Young Man, London.
		NatR.	National Review, London.	YW.	Young Woman, London.

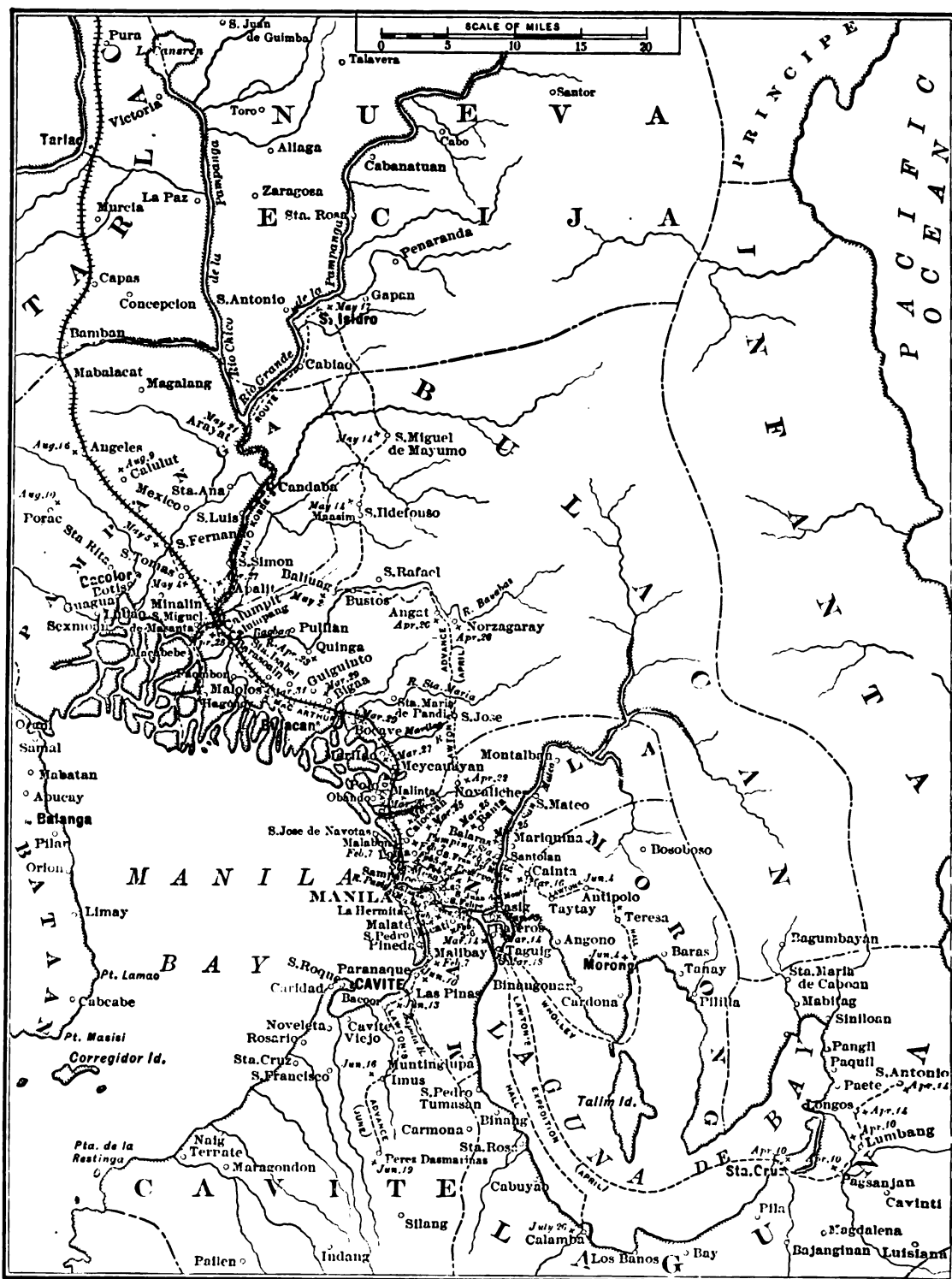
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MAP TO ILLUSTRATE ARTICLE BY HON. JOHN BARRETT (pp. 290-304) ON THE WAR WITH AGUINALDO FROM ITS OUTBREAK DOWN TO AUGUST 21.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

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No. 3.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

An "Old Home Week." The people of New Hampshire will have ended August and begun September in the observance of an entirely new festival which seems to be due to the initiative of Governor Rollins, who calls it "Old Home Week." The time has been well chosen; for northern New England usually begins to enjoy charming weather when other parts of the country are still in a dog-days' swelter. The revival of affectionate interest in their native hills on the part of those who have gone from rural New England to the great cities of the country or to the West is very marked indeed, and it is a good and pleasant thing to contemplate. It is showing itself in many admirable ways which are leaving a material impress upon the life and civilization of New England. For example, in looking over the wonderful report lately issued by the library commissioners of the State of Massachusetts, in which they describe the public libraries which are now flourishing in practically every hamlet of that noble commonwealth, one cannot fail to be struck by the great number of attractive library buildings which have been erected by men or women who have made prosperous homes for themselves elsewhere, but whose thoughts turn to their native neighborhoods in old New England. An examination of the villages of Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine would show, in some such way as this Massachusetts report indicates, how greatly the old places have benefited by this loyalty of their sons and daughters who have gone forth to live and labor in larger fields. Mr. Sylvester Baxter has written for this number of the *Review* an interesting article upon the spread of the free-library movement throughout the villages of Massachusetts, apropos of the report to which we have referred. Not only has there been a marked disposition to add to the dignity and pleasure of New England village life by the development of such institutions as free libraries and admirable schools, but there has also come about a strong increase of interest in the preser-

vation of all kinds of local historical landmarks, and everything that would shed light upon the honorable history of what undoubtedly may be termed the most self-respecting series of small communities that the world has ever seen.



GOVERNOR ROLLINS, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Advantages of the New England Farm. Further than all this, however, there is a remarkable awakening of affectionate interest in the old New England homesteads as such. It has become more and more the fashion for families to recover the old, worn-out farms. Many of these had been wholly or half way abandoned, with the result of their relapsing rapidly to a condition of young forest, both of evergreen and deciduous trees, that is beautiful beyond the arts of the landscape gardener. These old places make the most salubrious and delightful of summer homes. The old sheep pastures lend themselves, for example, to neighborhood golf courses or other wholesome purposes of recreation in the most te-



A NEW HAMPSHIRE FARM.

fashion. The worn-out New England farm, as an admirable summer home for city people, may be safely commended in the highest terms. But the little article that we publish elsewhere from Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth shows also the practical side of the advantage of acquiring and holding on to a New England farm as a place where one may earn a frugal but comfortable livelihood. It is to be remembered that even the possessor of an old New England farm may find himself within a very short distance of excellent schools, admirable free public libraries, good church facilities, and a very intelligent society. It is true that in various parts of New England, especially in the neighborhood of manufacturing towns, there has been a large influx of French Canadians and other foreigners, whose presence has much modified the old New England life; but New England remains after all a remarkable region of abounding natural beauty, where the fair landscape is studded at intervals with free public libraries, as described by Mr. Sylvester Baxter, and where there is still much comfort to be had on the old farm, as set forth by Mr. Butterworth. New Hampshire's happiness in the celebration of "Old Home Week" would seem likely enough to recommend something of the same kind to neighboring States.

*Local Life and
History Further
West.*

The zeal of New England in the preservation of the annals and traditions and the memorable buildings and localities of earlier days ought to infect at least a few people in every community in the newer parts of the country. For there is no reason why Western village communities should not also develop a high spirit of self-respect and of local pride, and begin to collect and preserve all worthy memorials. Almost every locality in the West has had an interesting origin, well worthy at least of the acquaintance of its own citizens. Even if one went no further back than the Civil War, there should everywhere be local records of those who served in it. A State like Ohio, for instance, seems new country as compared with New England, and relatively barren of historical traditions. But there are now a good

many communities in Ohio which have been in existence for more than a hundred years. Few people seem to remember that the early communities of the East were for the most part not very far from navigable water; and that the pioneers who cleared the forests of Ohio were contemporary with those who opened up Vermont and northern New York. Thus it happens that there are those—not a few, either—whose ancestral homes on one side of the family in New Hampshire or Vermont are not a whit older than their ancestral homes on the other side of the family in Kentucky, Ohio, or some other neighborhood west of the Alleghanies. There are, indeed, men and women on the Pacific coast who may be said to have left behind them a series of ancestral homes marking the westward progress of the family. Thus "Old Home Week"—the idea that it conveys, at least—is not necessarily a festival belonging to New England alone. The greater part of the population of the United States is a vast tribe of inter-related folk spread out over a wide realm through facilities for travel and the Anglo-Saxon desire for land. But all men and women of true feeling, however widely removed from early associations, can never forget the old home neighborhood. And by a sort of common consent, growing out of climatic and other practical conditions, the late summer or early autumn seems to be a peculiarly favorable time for making pilgrimages to the scenes of one's childhood. No custom is more worthy of commendation.

*The New
Secretary
of War.*

The new Secretary of War entered upon the duties of his office on August 1. Mr. Root's choice, so far as we have noticed, has not yet elicited a single word of disapproval in any serious quarter. It is understood that the President desired a lawyer and administrator rather than a man of military qualifications. Whatever may be the opinion in certain quarters as to the ability of Aguinaldo to keep the war going for years to come, it is altogether the belief in official circles at Washington that the fighting can be brought to an end in a very short time after the favorable weather begins, a few weeks hence. And the civilians are willing to believe that the professional soldiers belonging to the army of the United States are capable of managing the fighting if properly supported. But there is other work for the Secretary of War to do. At the present moment he occupies the position of a colonial secretary charged with the oversight of affairs in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines. All sorts of novel and difficult questions have to be dealt with, and these require a great variety of talents.



Photo by Clinedinst, August 2.

MR. ROOT IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Root is one of the ablest lawyers not only in New York, but in the United States; and he has a decided talent for constructive governmental problems. As a lawyer of large practice he has acquired a thoroughly practical view, moreover, and will not easily be misled by the class of men who will naturally desire to take advantage of conditions either in the West Indies or the Philippines to further their personal ends. Mr. Root has the health, vigor, and power of continuous application that his predecessor in the War Department did not possess, and he is of a firmer and less compromising disposition. The War Department has been in desperate need of a real master not afraid to incur enmity in the interest of various necessary reforms. Mr. Root incidentally will have rendered the army and the country a great service if he can secure the thorough reconstruction of the unfortunate staff system that was responsible for most of the army scandals of last year. Mr. Root is not only likely to achieve high success in the conduct of his department, but he has also brought added strength to the Cabinet considered in its general duties as a body of advisers to the President. The article in this number on our new Secretary of War, from the pen of Mr. Macfarland, will be found exceptionally well informed as to the situation in the War Department and as to Mr. Root's qualities and methods. Mr. McKinley and the country are to be congratulated.

*Harmony
Among New
York Repub-
licans.*

It is worth while to note the fact that Mr. Root's appointment is an added token of the most complete harmony that has ever existed in the Republican party in the State of New York. One by one the prominent Republicans of the Union League Club—formerly Senator Platt's most determined opponents—have been accorded high office either on Mr. Platt's personal recommendation or with his gracious consent. Mr. Bliss went into the Cabinet; Gen. Horace Porter was made minister to France; Hon. Andrew D. White was sent as ambassador to Berlin; Mr. Choate was made ambassador to England; Mr. Depew was sent to the United States Senate; Mr. Whitelaw Reid was made special ambassador to England at the time of the Queen's jubilee, and afterward a member of the Paris peace commission; Colonel Roosevelt was made governor of New York; President Seth Low, who might have had various foreign posts, was sent to the Czar's conference at The Hague; and now Mr. Elihu Root, who might have had earlier appointments at Mr. McKinley's hands, has taken the Secretaryship of War. The country has been a distinct gainer by obtaining the services of these notable and talented men. They reflect credit upon the administration and upon the Republican party. Mr. Platt's attitude meanwhile has probably strengthened rather than weakened his personal hold upon the party. He has aided in securing for the old anti-Platt leaders the highest and most honorable offices, with the consequence that there are no anti-Platt leaders left. Everything now betokens a complete unanimity on the part of the Republicans of the State of New York in support of Mr. McKinley's candidacy for a second term.

*A Half Year
of Aguinaldo's
War.* The rather sudden outbreak in the newspapers of dissatisfaction with General Otis and the management of the army in the Philippines seems for the present to have disappeared. General Otis has found earnest defenders, and at least it is only fair to withhold judgment until the conditions are better understood. The administration finds no cause to supersede or distrust him, so far as we can learn. Six months had elapsed early in August since the beginning of hostilities between Aguinaldo and the United States army. The fighting of that first half year was in the main done by volunteer regiments approaching the end of the period for which they were enlisted. These men showed wonderful fighting qualities, but they had enlisted to free Cuba from Spain, not to subjugate the natives of tropical islands near the coast of China. At the outbreak of the

war in February General Otis had under his command about 22,000 men, of whom 16,000 were volunteers. The lull caused by the rainy season marks the end of the first stage of the war. The second stage will begin with the American army in the Philippines recruited to almost or quite 50,000 men, the great majority of these being regulars. And Mr. Root will in December have brought that force up to 65,000 men, as stated in Mr. Macfarland's article. The war, of course, does not altogether cease during the weeks of the rainy season; but nothing conclusive can be done until the good weather comes next month. The present time therefore seems the opportune one for recapitulating the war up to date, and we are fortunate in being able this month to present to our readers an article very carefully prepared by the Hon. John Barrett, which we believe gives the best-proportioned and most accurate statement that has yet been made of the first six months of Aguinaldo's war. The greater part of Mr. Barrett's information was obtained upon the ground.

Admiral Dewey En Route.

Apropos of the return of Admiral Dewey, who is expected to reach this country by October 1, it may be noted that Mr. Barrett has written for the Messrs. Harpers a small book on Dewey at Manila, based principally upon his notes of conversations with the admiral. This book will fill a distinct place. It is also worth mention that as a result of Mr. Barrett's years of sojourn in the far East he is soon to give us an important book on American interests in the Orient, to be comparable in importance with the well-known volumes on the far East by Mr. Henry Norman and Lord Curzon, who wrote from the point of view of British imperial interests. Admiral Dewey has been received with high honor at numerous stopping-places in his leisurely and dignified journey homeward by way of the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean. He has met with flattering attentions everywhere. His health has been far from perfect, but his restful journey ought to be beneficial, and the glorious October climate of the United States ought to dispel all lingering results of an anxious year or more spent in the debilitating climate of Manila harbor.

The Political Pot Boiling.

The talk of Admiral Dewey in connection with the Presidency has ceased altogether so far as the slate-making politicians are concerned. Everything points to Mr. McKinley's undisputed renomination by the Republicans, and the various schemes of Democratic politicians to undermine the position of Mr. Bryan have not as yet accomplished any re-



THE CONVERSION OF CROKER.

(Mr. Croker went to Europe and came back again on the same vessels with the Hon. Thomas B. Reed.)

From the *Evening Post* (Denver).

sults. Mr. Richard Croker, who had been counted upon by the anti-Bryan politicians as their strongest reliance, has returned from his regular summer sojourn in England only to create consternation in certain circles by giving to the press a carefully prepared statement which puts him practically in the position of a Bryan supporter. Mr. Croker has turned squarely around and become an anti-imperialist. He has praised Mr. Bryan as a great leader who knows the plain people of the country and possesses their confidence. Mr. Bryan in turn has reciprocated by declaring that while the Chicago platform may be regarded as a permanent and standing declaration of Democratic principles, it is entirely permissible to fight the approaching campaign upon new issues, leaving some other questions practically in abeyance.

Mr. Bryan's New Position on Silver.

Mr. Bryan has also gone very far to placate certain elements of the Eastern Democracy by giving it to be understood that his position as a bimetalist does not of necessity compel him to adhere inflexibly to the precise ratio of 16 to 1. When Mr. Bryan goes thus far, however, he really concedes the whole situation. For when the 16-to-1 ratio, regarded as a rock-bed principle, like one of the ten commandments, is abandoned, the whole question of monetary standards becomes one of expediency in the light of practical commercial conditions. When one looks at the monetary

question in this practical way, it is evident that with entire consistency a man who had been an out-and-out 16-to-1 bimetallist in 1880 might have become an international bimetallist in 1890, and might be a gold monometallist in 1900. This would imply no fickle-mindedness on the part of the citizen, but simply his recognition of the fact that mining conditions, the metal market, and other essential factors had undergone great changes. These changes might be likened to those which have overtaken agriculture in parts of the middle West, where farmers who had been wheat-growers in 1870 were corn-growers in 1880 and dairy men in 1890. In existing conditions of business it would be a mistake, little short of madness, to attempt to force radical changes in the current standard of value. Mr. Bryan seems to have come to see that the 16-to-1 dogma has no pertinence to the conditions that are going to prevail in the United States in the year 1900, and that it would be hopelessly Quixotic to attempt to force a Presidential campaign upon so obsolete an issue. It does not follow by any means that bimetallism may not become a thrilling and vital issue again at some time in the future; but that subject is not one that men will care to say much about in the approaching campaign.

The Iowa Democratic Platform.

Mr. Bryan visited Iowa in the middle of August, and his personal influence dominated the Democratic State Convention which was held on the 16th. The plat-

form was evidently drawn with great care, and there is reason to regard it as foreshadowing the positions that Mr. Bryan desires to have the Democratic party of the nation assume next year under his leadership and Presidential candidacy. For that reason the Iowa Democratic platform has unusual significance for the country at large. The Iowa Democrats, it is to be remembered, in 1896 were free-silver men under the leadership of ex-Governor Boies, and the Chicago platform expressed their views completely. In 1897, and again last year, they adopted platforms in which the Chicago platform was not only indorsed by general allusion, but its 16-to-1 free-silver plank was reiterated in explicit terms. Thus only last year the Iowa Democrats declared that free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 was "indispensable to the financial, industrial, and political independence of our people." This year, however, with Mr. Bryan himself present to impress his views upon them, they have adopted a platform which does not contain the word "silver" from beginning to end, nor make any mention of the cabalistic ratio of 16 to 1. It is true, of course, that this latest Iowa platform indorses the Chicago document of 1896. And if it had done that and gone no further it might properly be said that the Iowa Democrats still make the doctrine of free silver their principal tenet. But this platform of last month does not stop with an indorsement of the declarations of 1896. It proceeds with an ingenious attempt to build up new issues for the new times.

Western Anti-Imperialism.

Foremost comes Mr. Bryan's doctrine of anti-imperialism. The following quotation from the Iowa resolutions reads very much indeed like one of Mr. Bryan's own utterances:

We oppose conquest of the Philippines because imperialism means militarism, because militarism means government by force, and because government by force means death of government by consent, the destruction of political and industrial freedom, and the obliteration of equality of rights and assassination of democratic institutions.

The Iowa Democrats are careful to explain that they "rejoice in the exalted sentiment and motive that prompted the Government of the United States to take up arms in defense of the bitterly oppressed people of Cuba, and in the successful termination of the war with Spain, its patriotism, and the unsurpassed bravery displayed by our soldiers and sailors on land and sea." They know the popularity of that successful undertaking, and they cannot forget, of course, that Western and Southern Democrats, even more fervently, if possible, than Western



"CUT THE ROPE, SKIPPER BRYAN!"

(Some advice given in July that candidate Bryan accepted in August.)—From the *World* (New York).

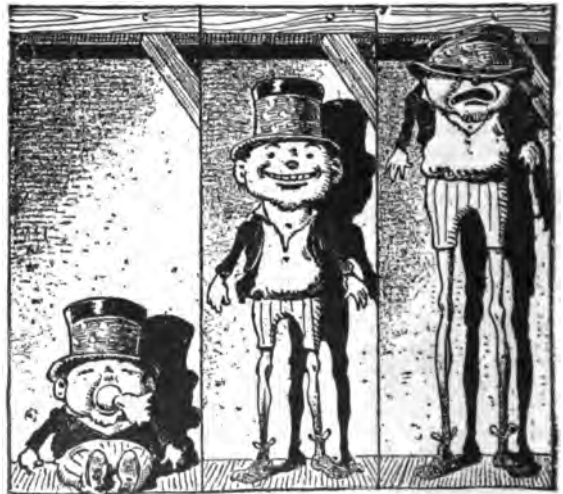
Republicans, urged the cause of Cuba and forced our Government to armed intervention. But while they declare that "war for liberation of the tyranny-cursed island was worthy of the greatest republic," they protest that "for the very same reason that they glory in the successful war against Spain they deprecate and condemn war against the Filipinos." There is one sharp difference to be noted between these Western anti-imperialist Democrats—in so far as this platform honestly expresses their opinions—and the Eastern anti-imperialist crusaders led by gentlemen like Professor Norton, Mr. Edward Atkinson, Mr. Garrison, and others. These Eastern gentlemen who pretend now to have so much feeling for the Filipinos never professed the slightest feeling for the Cubans; and their present state of mind, historically considered, is evidently the result of the pro-Spanish position they assumed at the time when the United States was making intervention in order to end the chronic condition of misrule, misery, and chaos in the Spanish West Indies. The Iowa Democratic anti-imperialist platform specifically declares that the "war against Spain was right." The really fundamental plank in the creed of the Eastern anti-imperialists has been from the outset that the war against Spain was wrong.

Some Fundamental Differences. This is no trifling difference, either. The Republican position, like that of the Iowa Democrats, is that the war against Spain was right. It merely happened, however, that the Republicans were in power. That being the case, they were bearing the burden of responsibility. It followed that having entered upon a war that was right, they were obliged to face the train of consequences involved. If William J. Bryan had spent an afternoon last month on the porch of the Hotel Champlain with William McKinley, and the two men had divested themselves of all preconceived notions of the real views of one another, and had talked for an hour with the sincere purpose of seeing how near they could come to a common basis of agreement about the Philippine question, it may readily be believed that they would have found their differences boiled down to an irreducible minimum of very insignificant dimensions. If, on the other hand, Mr. Bryan and Prof. Charles Eliot Norton should get together and should try to understand one another in all sincerity—with the impression at the outset that they probably occupied about the same position—it is likely enough that the longer they talked the further apart they would find themselves. There is really nothing whatever in common in the mental attitude of the Western Democrats

and the Massachusetts dialecticians. The Western people are naturally expansionists. They believe in the destiny of the United States, and it is their instinctive feeling that any region of the earth ought to be grateful to find itself under the ægis of the Stars and Stripes.

*Who Stands
for Real
Liberty?*

That instinctive feeling is sound and wholesome. It is a monstrous perversion of concrete truth in the interest of mere empty words and silly argument to say that Aguinaldo represents liberty in the Philippines and that the American flag represents tyranny and oppression. The only possible chance for liberty that has come to the Filipinos for centuries has come with the chance of their coming under the political auspices of the Government of the United States. Whatever the Iowa Democrats or any other section of the Western people may say for purposes of politics in their platforms, they know in their souls that this is true. This war, like all wars, is a hideous affair—not to be gloried in by anybody, but to be deeply regretted. It will not, in our opinion, last a great while longer. The Philippine Islands could not possibly maintain a separate existence as a member of the family of nations. Under the American system it will be necessary in the nature of things to bestow upon those people every atom of home rule and independence in their private and public institutions that they can possibly exercise. The American system could not be made to work in any other fashion.



AMERICAN "EXPANSION."

- (1) BROTHER JONATHAN: "Yes, I wish to grow."
- (2) "You see how large I am? Well, I wish to continue growing."
- (3) "Hullo! What's up?"—From *Kikeriki* (Vienna).

the present administration has been signally successful in anything, it has shown success in the way in which it has strengthened rather than weakened the bonds of friendship between Germany and this country under circumstances which might easily have led to serious trouble. We were never so strong all along the line in our foreign relations as now, since the Spanish war; and it is not very creditable to drag such matters into current campaigns to catch the Irish-American or German-American vote.

"Anti-Trust" Doctrine In Politics. The Iowa Democrats have tied another important string to their bow in their anti-trust resolutions. The swift movement of events may conceivably do a good deal to weaken anti-imperialism as a telling issue in the campaign a year hence. But we shall certainly have the trusts with us then, and opposition to them will continue to be widespread and popular. The Iowa Democrats express "a solemn conviction that the trusts must be destroyed or they will destroy free government." They propose getting at the trusts in two ways: first, by repealing legislation that is favorable to these combinations; and, second, by legislation, State and national, aimed aggressively at the destruction of the trusts. They are not very specific, and leave the subject rather open for further development as a telling campaign issue. As against this view of trusts expressed by the Iowa Democrats, our readers will find it well worth while to give careful attention to an article on the relation of trusts to prices which we publish in this number of the Review from the pen of an Iowa Republican, the Hon. George E. Roberts, the Director of the Mint. Mr. Roberts is a clear thinker, and he sets forth certain economic principles that bear a most important relation to the practical questions involved in the current discussion about trusts and what to do with them.

The Season's Conditions. Apart from the Philippine war, the matters which interest the people of the United States most this season bear relation to the extraordinary business conditions that now prevail. We are in the midst of a period of almost unprecedented business activity and prosperity. The East has suffered from a drought of unusual severity which has seriously hurt the crops; but the great agricultural West is rejoicing in another year of extraordinary harvests. If in some parts the wheat crop has been comparatively poor, the dimensions of the corn crop will more than atone. The good fortune of Kansas, for example, is now assured in consequence of a corn



HOW MONOPOLY RAISES MEAT IN THE MEXICAN CAPITAL.
From *El Hijo del Ahuizote* (Mexico).

crop that breaks all records. With the farmers prosperous, the demand for manufactured goods of all kinds shows no abatement. There is employment for everybody, with a tendency to increased wages. Industrial strikes have not been numerous under these circumstances, and the most severe conflict between employers and employed has been the protracted street-railroad strike in Cleveland, Ohio, where the boycott has been used so successfully as to reduce the income of the street-railroad system to a fraction of its normal volume. A month or two hence it will be desirable to review this Cleveland affair with its numerous remarkable incidents, in order, if possible, to set forth the essential points in their true bearings. The question of trusts and monopolies continues to be discussed everywhere, but not so acrimoniously perhaps as if the general state of the country were less satisfactory. In various communities there has been severe complaint because monopoly methods have sharply advanced the prices of meat, ice, and other common necessities. There is to be a great conference at Chicago, opening on September 13, under the auspices of the Civic Federation, for the frank discussion of the marvelous development of trusts and mo-

nopolies as related to the economic and political welfare of the people of the United States. The governors of many States are appointing able delegations to attend this conference, and the occasion is bound to be one of remarkable interest. The governor of Texas has also issued a call for a conference on the same subject. Texas is trying the experiment of exceedingly drastic legislation against business monopoly. We publish an article this month that must excite no small degree of attention among politicians. It suggests that a federal constitutional amendment should be promoted which would enable Congress to legislate on the subject of trusts. It is the argument of Mr. Macfarland, who writes the article, that this would of necessity eliminate the trust issue from the position that it is otherwise bound to assume in the Presidential campaign next year. Assuredly it is not feasible for individual States to cope very successfully with great business monopolies whose sphere of operation is the entire country.

*The
West Indian
Hurricane.*

It so happened that the tremendous hurricane which swept destructively along a broad path in the West Indies on the 7th and 8th of August caused more damage in our own island of Porto Rico than anywhere else. It was promptly reported by General Davis, now in command there, that no less than 100,000 Porto Ricans had lost their homes and all they had. The destruction at the large town of Ponce, on the southern coast of the island, was great, at least 1,000 lives being lost. The death-list, all told, would probably reach 3,000 to 4,000 in Porto Rico. Secretary Root made prompt use of such measures of relief as lay in his power, and called upon the beneficent people of the country to join the Government in sending food and supplies. It is our plain duty to render every service possible; and, apart from the question of duty, it is a signal opportunity to win the increased good-will and loyalty of the Porto Ricans by showing them that the people of the United States remember them in their calamity. The storm wrought no exceptional mischief in Cuba, but it destroyed crops and swept away villages in Guadalupe and caused considerable loss of life. Less appalling but quite serious damage was inflicted in other West Indian islands.

*Cuba's Census
and Other
Current Affairs.*

All preparations have been made for the taking of the census in Cuba, the results of which are expected to be available in December. The last Spanish census of Cuba was taken twelve or thirteen years ago. There is a good deal of doubt about the accuracy

with which the work was done at that time, and profound changes have affected the population since then. This statistical inquiry will be more than a counting of the people by races, ages, and so forth, for it will also include reports upon the agricultural and industrial state of the island. If, as seems probable enough, Cuba is soon to be given the opportunity to try self-government, it is obviously necessary that there should be a fresh and accurate counting of heads in order to serve as a basis of representation. The good faith of the United States toward Cuba is plainly shown by the manner in which our authorities there, with the encouragement of the administration at Washington, are constantly appointing natives to posts of official responsibility. Industrial conditions seem to be improving steadily



MR. ROOT: "Your turn first, Sefiorita Cuba."
From the *Criticon* (New York).

throughout the island. The outbreak of yellow fever at Santiago and in that vicinity was virtually suppressed early in August. Unfortunately, an old American soldier who had paid a visit to Cuba brought back the germs of yellow fever, with the result of starting an epidemic in the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va. The spread of the disease was soon checked, although there were forty or fifty cases and perhaps a dozen deaths. General Ludlow at Havana, General Wood at Santiago, and other administrators in other parts of Cuba have made throughout the summer a record exceedingly creditable to themselves and the country, and we may congratulate ourselves upon achievements that are already amply justifying our presence in the island.



MR. GILBERT K. HARROUN.

Cuban Students in This Country. One line of effort for our Cuban contemporaries that is bound to be beneficial to both countries is the work carried on under the direction of Mr. Gilbert K. Harroun, of New York, treasurer of Union College, with the moral support and coöperation of well-known men, to aid young Cubans to obtain the advantages of higher education in the United States on the understanding that they are to go back to Cuba to live. Few people can realize what it means to an aspiring Cuban youth to study for a few years in an American college. Elsewhere in this number Mr. Harroun makes a statement of the work that the Cuban Educational Association is carrying on under his direction. It may be added here that Mr. Harroun's conduct of this work is marvelous in its good judgment and great tact, and also in his untiring energy and careful attention to details.

Assassination of President Heureaux. The most remarkable colored man that the West Indies have produced since Toussaint L'Ouverture, with the possible exception of Maceo, of Cuba, was the late Gen. D. Ulises Heureaux, president of the republic of San Domingo, who was assassinated on July 26. He was in his fourth consecutive term as president, and had occupied that position for fifteen years, although still a young man. San Domingo had been more free from revolution, more prosperous, better inclined toward outside capital and enterprise, and more disposed toward the ways of modern civilization under Heureaux, than at any previous time for

many decades. Although nominally a republic, San Domingo was ruled by this iron-willed and resolute negro with a stern despotism hardly matched by any other contemporary government on earth. He was superior to all law. He constantly made use of the practice of executing officials, generals, and well-known public men with his own hand whenever dissatisfied with them. Still more frequently, when the objects of his disapproval were not within easy traveling distance, he gave orders to some officer or subordinate, dependent upon his favor, to undertake an assassination. Failure to comply promptly and successfully with such a mandate meant death to the men who failed. These statements convey no exaggerated impression of the way in which Heureaux has ruled San Domingo, nipped insurrection in the bud, and kept himself in power. It does not follow, by any means, that he maintained a reign of terror. He seems to have had a more enlightened view of the needs of his country than most of his colleagues, and he always excused his ruthlessness on the ground of public necessity. Of course, it was inevitable that such a man should sooner or later be assassinated himself. He had foiled many attempts on his life, but he himself well understood that he was a doomed man. Although he had never been away from the West Indies, he was an accomplished statesman.



THIS SOLVES THE CUBAN PROBLEM.

Give the youth of Cuba an American college education and in the future they will defend themselves against any foreign oppressor.—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



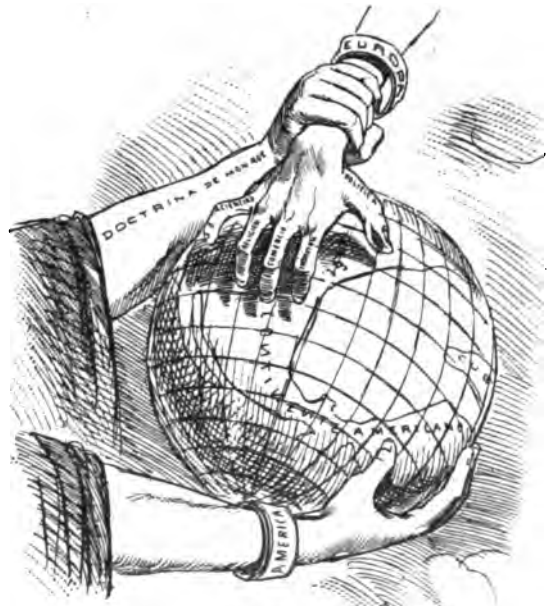
THE LATE PRESIDENT HEUREAUX.

*Jimenez
and the
Revolution.*

Last year a man named Jiminez, who had formerly lived in New York and whose father was at one time president of San Domingo, took improper advantage of chances afforded by the presence of numerous vessels auxiliary to the American navy in West Indian waters to attempt a filibustering expedition with a view to putting himself in Heuraux's place. He failed, and most of the members of his party lost their lives; but he escaped himself, making his headquarters in Cuba and keeping up his conspiracy against San Domingo. It is understood that the men who assassinated Heuraux were connected with this Jiminez movement. The vice-president of San Domingo, under the constitution, is entitled to serve out the remainder of the term, which expires some time next year. This man, whose name is Figueroa, at once took Heuraux's place, and was duly recognized by the United States and other governments. He is said to possess ability and intelligence, though of course he lacks his predecessor's extraordinary energy and force of will. The Jiminez conspirators at once set on foot a revolution which Jiminez himself endeavored to conduct from safe quarters in Cuba. Much to his disgust, however, the United States authorities took the ground that inasmuch as San Domingo is a friendly nation, it was not permissible under the statutes of the United States for a man to use any territory under our jurisdiction for the organization of movements intended to overthrow the Dominican Government. Consequently Jiminez was discovered, apprehended, and arrested by order of the United

States military authorities in Cuba on August 18. Jiminez, who was soon released, was on the point of sailing from Cienfuegos when he was taken into custody. Our Government, after the death of Heuraux, promptly ordered two vessels of our navy to proceed to Dominican waters to look out for the interests of American citizens. The situation has given rise in various quarters to vague talk about the desirability of annexation to the United States.

South American Progress and the Monroe Doctrine. The president of the Argentine republic has lately visited Brazil with a large delegation of congressmen and other public men, and there is much talk of alliance and increased intimacies of a commercial and political nature in South America. No attention need be paid to the rumor that these neighborly interchanges are due to jealousy of the growing power of the United States. Nothing could be more natural and proper than that there should be commercial reciprocity and great intimacy between two countries situated like Brazil and the Argentine republic, each of which produces for export many things that the other needs. Whatever tends to make South America peaceable, industrious, progressive, and prosperous will promote in turn the interests of the United States. A more highly developed South America may not want our flour; but it will want increasing quantities of machinery and manufactured wares of the kind that we are now



WHAT THE MONROE DOCTRINE MEANS.

(Lo que significa el Americanismo.)

From *El Hijo del Ahuizote* (Mexico).

sending in immense quantities to Europe. South America has no cause whatever to be jealous of the Monroe Doctrine, but, on the contrary, should be deeply attached to it. But for the position of the United States under the Monroe Doctrine the European powers would have carved up South America long before this time. It is worth noting that the American delegates at The Hague secured the adoption by the conference of a declaration which was intended to make it plain that the force of the Monroe Doctrine as an American policy was not affected by our participation in the work of creating an international tribunal. It will still be the policy of the United States to leave European disputes to European settlement, and to favor the solution of western-hemisphere problems without European intervention.

*Mexico's
Indian
War.*

Mexico has on hand an Indian war of rather small dimensions, but none the less of a very serious nature. The world does not furnish many types of the fighting man more difficult to subdue than the Yaquis of the mining region of the state of Sonora, in northwestern Mexico. The Yaquis were once a vast tribe and spread far northward into what is now Colorado. In the days of the Spanish conquest they are supposed to have numbered more than 300,000 souls. For something like three hundred years, off and on, they have been fighting Spaniards and the Mexican descendants of Spaniards. They are much more civilized than the Apaches, but of much the same qualities of endurance, bravery, and audacity. They are now a tribe of about 15,000, occupying a reservation in the mountain valleys. When at war they take to fastnesses in the great range accessible only to themselves. Several battles were fought last month. Mexico is preparing for a long and costly campaign. Only two years ago a troublesome war with the Yaquis was ended with a peace which it was hoped would be permanent. No very intelligent statement of the causes of the outbreak has been

published, so far as we are aware. Seemingly, however, the principal trouble has resulted from encroachment upon the Indian lands. In former campaigns the Yaquis have had the habit of crossing the Rio Grande, making a quick movement on our side of the line, and then recrossing to strike the Mexican troops at some unexpected point.

*Reciprocity
with British
Islands.*

Five of the British West Indian colonies have, after long negotiation, concluded reciprocity treaties with the United States. These are Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda. The principal advantage obtained by the colonies is a more favorable rate of duty on sugar. The planters estimate that the reduction of 12½ per cent. will be worth to them between four and five dollars a ton. Trinidad gets a similar reduction on asphalt, and Bermuda gets a reduction of 20 per cent. on vegetables. The whole tendency of affairs in the West Indies is toward closer commercial relations with the United States and an improvement of languishing conditions in those islands, by reason of the vitalizing stimulus that is to come from the awakened interest of American capitalists and traders.





HON. BARTLETT TRIPP.
(United States commissioner to Samoa.)

The United States steamship *Budger* arrived at San Francisco early in August, having on board the Hon. Bartlett Tripp, who had represented the United States, and Baron Speck von Sternberg, who had been the representative of Germany in the joint high commission to Samoa. The British com-

missioner, Mr. Eliot, had left Samoa by the New Zealand route. The full report of the commissioners has not yet been given to the public, but the main outlines of it are pretty well known. It is an interesting fact that the commissioners brought back with them several thousand rifles which, at their earnest request, had been surrendered to them by the followers of both claimants to the kingship. Since the withdrawal of the commissioners there has been some disorder in Samoa, but apparently not of a serious nature. The kingship is to be permanently abolished by



BARON VON STERNBERG.
(German commissioner to Samoa.)



STUDYING TO PLEASE.

SAMOA: "I can't sing all these national airs at once!"
From *Life* (New York).

unanimous consent, and it is proposed to substitute a white man as governor-general. The work of the commissioners seems to have proceeded harmoniously. In Germany it is claimed that the outcome is distinctly advantageous to that country. The object of Germany is ultimately to obtain by honorable arrangement with England and the United States the undivided control of the Samoan group. Americans would object to this chiefly because of our possession of the harbor of Pango Pango as a coaling station. Chief Justice Chambers is now in this country, and it is understood that he will resign and not return to Samoa. Upon the whole, the work of the Samoan commissioners will be regarded as a success from both of the two principal standpoints. Their prescribed task was, of course, the

pacification of Samoa and the improvement of the arrangements under which the island is governed. But their indirect and far more important duty was that of doing their work in a way to keep the Samoan question from being a disturbing element in the relations of the three great nations which exercise a joint protectorate over that petty archipelago.

*The New
Dreyfus
Trial.*

It was to be expected naturally that the powerful group of general officers of the French army, whose own personal fortunes were so deeply involved in the Dreyfus case, should have been prepared to make a desperate effort before the court-martial at Rennes. The trial was opened on August 7, and was as public and theatrical as the original trial of Dreyfus in December, 1894, was secret, mysterious, and almost entirely unnoticed. The board of officers constituting the court last month were of the usual French military type, schooled in the discipline and tradition of the army, prejudiced like ninety-nine out of a hundred of their fellow-officers against Dreyfus, and sympathetic toward the great men of the general staff whom it had always been their habit of mind to regard as superiors, entitled to implicit and unquestioned support and obedience regardless of reasons or consequences. This, however, could not well have been helped. The triumph for the principle of justice was gained when France at length consented to have the question of revision passed upon by the Court of Cassation. Even if that tribunal had, upon examination of the evidence, concluded that there was not sufficient ground for giving Dreyfus a new trial, the great principle that was at stake, of the superiority of the civil to the military authority in time of peace, would have been upheld. Injustice might have been done to an individual, but that would have been due to human imperfection and not to the denial of access to the constituted means for the rendering of justice.

*The
Principle
Involved.*

It is true that the whole outside world, so far as it has studied the case with intelligence and impartiality, had reached the moral conviction that Dreyfus was innocent. And this was true of the minority of the best and fairest minds in France also. But it was not primarily through any interest in the fate of a particular individual that the Dreyfus case assumed so vast a place in the interest and discussion of the world at large, but because the issues involved in it went to the very bottom of the political and moral constitution of the French nation. Facts had come to light which showed that even if Dreyfus were a culprit his



M. DEMANGE.

(Of the counsel for Dreyfus.)

accusers had been guilty of a series of crimes in securing his condemnation. An accused man may indeed be found to be of rather unpleasant general character, and the moral presumption that he has committed crimes of some sort may amount to certainty; but modern principles of justice require that he shall have a fair and open trial, and that if convicted it must be upon unmistakable evidence of his guilt in the particular matter for which he is indicted. Dreyfus might or might not have been a traitor to France; but the Court of Cassation found it true that his conviction had been brought about upon evidence partly forged and partly susceptible of an interpretation not adverse to the accused. The court therefore granted a new trial, in which the accusers of Dreyfus would be compelled to meet the accused and his defenders in the open. Dreyfus was accordingly brought from his dungeon on Devil's Island, and arriving in France on July 1 was retained in custody as a French officer under accusation and arrest, awaiting trial to be held at Rennes in due form. The Dreyfus case in its most deeply significant moral and political aspects had been settled in a manner reflecting honor upon the French republic. The Court of Cassation had shown that there was abundant reason for granting Dreyfus a new trial, and the grant had accordingly been made.

*The French
Way of Con-
ducting a
Trial.*

The daily incidents in the court-room at Rennes last month were interesting enough, to be sure; but they were, comparatively speaking, of transient importance. France is a civilized nation with noble codes of law and a highly trained body of lawyers. French trials are, however, conducted in such a way that many aspects of them seem worse than ridiculous to those accustomed to the methods of the United States and England. Thus the witnesses at the Dreyfus trial were in the main given freedom to tell what they knew in their own way, and were allowed to assert their opinions, beliefs, prejudices, dislikes, and emotional points of view as if these were really matters of evidence. Under our rulings such digressions would be severely repressed as irrelevant. And yet it does not follow that our method is so superior to the French in all respects. Our rules of evidence are so technical that it often happens that the ends of substantial justice are wholly defeated because a really significant thing, which a witness would be glad to state and which would clear up the case, is ruled out. In an American trial the lawyers seem to be playing a certain kind

however, it is the judge, not the opposing counsel, who conducts the trial, and what the judge wants of each witness is the revelation of whatever may be in that witness' mind respecting the subject under investigation. It then becomes the subsequent business of the magistrate to get at such grains of legal evidence as may be found in the chaff of the witness' rambling discourse. It would be a rather bold proposition to assert that under our American method substantial justice is rendered in a larger percentage of cases than under the French method. In the Dreyfus case liberty allowed to witnesses on the one side was allowed in about the same measure to those on the other.

*The Attempt
to Kill
Labori.*

The trial reached a point of extreme excitement when on August 14 an attempt was made to assassinate M. Labori, the distinguished counsel for Dreyfus, who had made so brilliant a reputation as Zola's lawyer when the novelist was on trial for having libeled the military accusers of Dreyfus. The pistol wound inflicted upon Labori as he was walking toward the place of trial did not prove fatal. The court was requested to postpone the trial for a few days, on the ground that Labori would be able to appear again the next week. The refusal of the court to adjourn was interpreted in opposite ways. According to one view this refusal was a sign of the obdurate prejudice of the court against the prisoner and the determination to find him guilty at any hazard. The other view was that the court had made up its mind in any case to acquit Dreyfus, and therefore did not deem it necessary to await the recovery of one of the lawyers for the defense. There was no solid ground, of course, for either inference. The whole French nation was in a state of excitement and unrest over the trial, and it is probable enough that President Loubet and Prime Minister Waldeck-Rousseau thought it best that the hearing of the testimony on both sides should be continued without interruption, in order the sooner to relieve the nation of the painful strain of suspense. It was understood that Labori could cross-examine when he reappeared a few days later.



M. LABORI.

(Chief counsel for Dreyfus.)

of game, with the judge as umpire, under elaborate and extremely technical rules which nobody can hope altogether to understand except the professionals. The witness must under no circumstances tell in his own way what he really knows, thinks, or feels about the case, but must answer the lawyer's questions in ways which do not violate the technical rules of evidence. In France,

*The
Condition of
France.*

The chief element of serious danger in the situation lay in the alliance of what one may call the conservative interests which preferred not to go into the merits of the matter at all, but to cling to the view that the army must be defended at all hazards, and that the safety alike of church and state required the condemnation of Dreyfus for the avoidance of dreaded alternatives. It was felt

that one alternative must be such a stirring up of scandals in high seats of military administration as might lead to war or excessive civil disorder. There were rumors of plots and counter-plots honeycombing France in a manner too complicated to be comprehended, much less to be analyzed or set forth in a diagram. It is permissible to believe that these alleged plots against the republic amounted to very little; but it was also well that the present strong republican administration of the country should be on the alert. A good many arrests were made of chronic agitators like Paul Déroulède and certain well-known adherents of the monarchical pretenders. But in these modern times a large and formidable movement against a government like that of the French republic would certainly show itself in signs very much more grave than the performances of theatrical and shallow persons like Déroulède. The attempt upon the life of Labori was probably part of a plot, although that remains to be definitely shown. It must be remembered that the opponents of Dreyfus were not moved primarily by any motive of malignity. They are themselves a pack of criminals desperately trying to cover up their own guilt. Having adopted the plan of saving themselves by sacrificing Dreyfus, they have from time to time for several years past resorted to various additional crimes as their ugly plight has made it



COLONEL PICQUART.
(Chief witness for Dreyfus.)

seem to them necessary. Thus the attempt to kill Labori seems to have been in the interest of General Mercier, whose testimony against Dreyfus was to be subjected to Labori's examination.



GENERAL MERCIER.
(Dreyfus' leading accuser.)

*Chief Figures
in the
Drama.*

One of the most important witnesses before the court-martial was M. Casimir-Périer, the ex-president of the republic, whose testimony was extremely damaging to General Mercier and the accusers of Dreyfus. Colonel Picquart in his turn testified for Dreyfus with a force and weight that to the unprejudiced would seem enough of itself to dispose of what three ex-war ministers—namely, Generals Billot, Zurlinden, and Cavaignac—had previously said on the other side, not to mention Generals Boisdeffre, Roget, and Mercier. The result of the trial cannot be stated in this issue of the REVIEW, which goes to press before the end is reached. But the balance of probability would all seem to be in favor of the vindication of the accused and the support of the legal findings of the Court of Cassation. This will not of necessity make Dreyfus a popular hero. There is very little in his career or personality to draw the people of France to him, and he will simply be a man who had been wronged and has been vindicated. But if poetic justice is rendered, Colonel Picquart will be recognized as one of the finest figures the French army has produced in modern times, and his advancement will be rapid. He has shown magnificent qualities of moral and physical courage. Labori, the talented and eloquent lawyer, still under forty and of vigorous health, may hope for a great public career.



PRESIDENT KRUGER AND HIS MARBLE LIONS.

(The marble lions were presented to Mr. Kruger by the late Barney Barnato.)

The Essence of the Transvaal Question.

The absorbing question of the past month in England has been that of the relations between Great Britain and the South African republic, ordinarily known as the Transvaal. The administration of Lord Salisbury under the leadership of Mr. Chamberlain as colonial minister has been steadily and aggressively approaching the point of coercing the South African republic into shaping its internal policy in accordance with the demands made upon it by the British Government. The real situation ought by this time to be well understood. The excuse for British interference is the so-called grievances of British subjects living in the Transvaal; but this is only a pretext. The time has come when the British imperialists wish—in effect, at least—to add the Transvaal to British South Africa. There are many reasons why far-reaching imperialists like Mr. Cecil Rhodes find the existence of the Transvaal as an independent republic exceedingly detrimental to their industrial and commercial as well as their political projects. They do not like to seize the Transvaal by blunt and brutal conquest. That would seem as inexcusable as would be the seizure of Switzerland by France or of

Holland by Germany. They have therefore for a considerable time been trying to find grievances, and they have been industriously magnifying mole-hills into mountains. The attempt was made a few years ago, with or without the connivance of Mr. Chamberlain and the British Government in England and the British authorities in South Africa, to overthrow the South African republic by a carefully planned military invasion led by Dr. Jameson, which was to act in concert with an uprising on the part of a great host of adventurers in Johannesburg and the adjacent mining districts. These people were for the most part in the pay and under the influence of the great mining syndicates controlled by Mr. Cecil Rhodes and other allied interests. The conspiracy failed through the vigilance of the Transvaal authorities. The British Government went through the form of an inquiry, which turned out a "whitewash" and a farce. Mr. Chamberlain has since been more than ever determined to overthrow the Boers. The policy entered upon has been to take the ground that the very men who tried to overthrow the Transvaal republic should be admitted on easy terms to the electoral franchise.

Parties
in
England.

There are people in England, fortunately, who see the thing in its true light and are expressing themselves with vigor. The so-called by-elections have of late shown an increasing tendency toward the return swing of the pendulum from the Conservative to the Liberal side. The time is approaching for a general election in England, and



SALISBURY AS AMATEUR CHEMIST.

SCIENTIFIC MARKISS: "Dear me! I'm afraid I've made a mistake. There's so much evaporation."—From *Punch* (London).

all that is wanting for a great popular movement away from the Tories is a really strong Liberal leader. The recent session of Parliament, which came to an end early in August, was noted principally for its disposition to dole out appropriations for church, schools, and the relief of the clergy of the establishment, and to advance measures favorable to the aristocratic landlords and municipal monopolists of the realm. Lord Salisbury, who in private life is a devotee of chemistry, is represented by Sir John Tenniel's cartoon in *Punch* as fast dissipating the Conservative majority by his unpopular programme.

The Czar
and His
Concerns.

In spite of some widely circulated rumors to the contrary, it is not to be supposed that there is any immediate likelihood of the breaking off of the alliance between France and Russia. The splendid services and record of the French delegates at the Czar's peace conference were certainly promo-

tive of the alliance. The French foreign minister several weeks ago made a sudden and mysterious visit to St. Petersburg. The London *Times* gave currency to the report that this visit was for no less a reason than to persuade the Czar to give up his plan of abdicating in favor of his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, who is now the direct heir to the throne. The Czar's next younger brother, the Grand Duke George, who was Czarevitch, died on July 10 at his distant and secluded home in the Caucasus Mountains. He was three years younger than his brother, the present Emperor, and died at the age of twenty-eight. He had been a consumptive for several years, and had lived in the Caucasus region for climatic reasons. We publish elsewhere in this number a little sketch of his personality and life, by an English lady who was one of his neighbors and intimate friends at Abbas-Tuman. The article is an unusual one in that it portrays a member of the imperial Russian family from the intimate and personal standpoint. The present heir to the Russian throne is the Grand Duke Michael, who will be twenty-one years of age in December. The death of his brother George is said to have depressed the Czar Nicholas II. very greatly, and it is also the common opinion in Europe that the Emperor finds the burden of his official cares extremely heavy and irksome. The Russian law of succession to the throne for the past hundred years has been that of "regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs." The Czar was married almost five years ago, and a third daughter was born several weeks ago, but the hoped for son has not appeared. The Czar's conference at The Hague has justified its existence, and now it is said that the Czar has in contemplation another gathering of the nations to revise the Berlin treaty and deal with the Armenian and Macedonian questions, and other matters affecting the races actually or nominally subject to Turkey. This project is surely worth the Czar's efforts.

The Alliance
Between China
and Japan.

By far the most far-reaching in importance of all the foreign news of the past month is that which declares that a firm alliance has at length been formed between Japan and China, under the terms of which the Japanese will endeavor to show their yellow neighbors and kinsmen how to organize and develop the empire for the purposes of modern industry and modern fighting. Nothing could be more natural than this alliance, which is intended to checkmate the rapid advance of Russia and to give halt to the movement for the partition of the Chinese empire.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From July 21 to August 20, 1899.)



THE LATE GEORGE W. JULIAN.
(The veteran anti-slavery leader.)

THE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

July 22.—The transport *Zealandia* arrives at Manila with reinforcements.

July 24.—The transport *Sheridan* arrives at Manila with reinforcements.

July 25.—General Otis proclaims a provisional government for the island of Negros.

July 26.—The Filipino garrison at Calamba is defeated by an expedition of General Hall's troops, including parts of the Washington regiment of volunteers and of the Twenty-first Infantry, Hamilton's mountain battery, 150 cavalymen, and the army gunboats *Naptan* and *Oeste*; the town is taken with a loss of 4 killed and 11 wounded, the attack being made under the supervision of General Lawton.

July 30.—In a fight with insurgents in the vicinity of Calamba a detachment of General Hall's troops suffers a loss of 7 killed and 23 wounded.

August 9.—General MacArthur's forces at San Fernando move against the insurgents; a battery of the First Artillery shells Bacolor on the left, the Thirty-sixth Infantry attacking from the rear and driving the rebels out; the main body of troops, consisting of the Iowa regiment, the Seventeenth Infantry, and a battalion of the Twenty-second Infantry, under General Wheaton, on the right, and the Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirty-sixth Infantry, under General Liscum, on the left, advance steadily, pouring a heavy fire on the rebels, who hold their trenches for a time, but soon retreat in disorder; casualties, 5 killed and 31 wounded.

August 10.—General MacArthur's forces take possession of the towns of Guagua, Bacolor, and Santa Rita.

August 11.—The town of Angeles is fired and abandoned by the Filipinos.

August 12.—Gen. S. B. M. Young's brigade occupies San Mateo; American loss, 3 killed and 13 wounded.... The insurgents unsuccessfully attack San Luis, on the Rio Grande, near Calumpit, which is garrisoned by two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry; American loss, 1 killed and 2 wounded.

August 17.—The War Department orders the enlistment of ten new regiments of volunteers for service in the Philippines; the colonels of the regiments are appointed... Angeles is attacked by 800 insurgents, but the Twelfth Regiment defends the place successfully.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

July 22.—Elihu Root, of New York, accepts the post of Secretary of War in President McKinley's Cabinet.

July 27.—Kentucky Populists nominate John G. Blair for governor and indorse the Barker-Donnelly national ticket.

July 28.—Attorney-General Griggs renders opinions defining the rights and duties of the War Department in the granting of franchises in Porto Rico.

July 31.—Secretary Alger issues a statement in reply to criticisms of his management of the War Department.

August 1.—Secretary Root assumes his duties at the War Department.

August 2.—Iowa Republicans renominate Gov. Leslie M. Shaw and the other State officers and adopt a platform indorsing the gold standard, declaring against trusts, and approving territorial expansion and the acts of the national administration.... An anti-Goebel conference at Lexington, Ky., attended by about 400 delegates, demands the renomination of Bryan and calls for an independent Democratic State convention to nominate candidates for State offices to run against the ticket nominated at Louisville in June.

August 7.—Gold Democrats control the organization of the New Jersey Democratic State Committee.

August 12.—Richard Croker, of New York, the Tammany leader, declares for Bryan and "anti-imperialism."

August 16.—The anti-Goebel Democrats of Kentucky nominate ex-Gov. John Young Brown for governor and indorse Bryan.... Iowa Democrats nominate Frederick E. White for governor; the nomination is indorsed by the Populists.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

July 25.—Lord Welby delivers the chairman's annual address on the work of the London county council.

July 26.—During discussion of the army bill in the Spanish Senate General Weyler warns the government of impending revolution.... President Heuraux, of the republic of San Domingo, is assassinated.... The ne-

franchise law of the South African republic is promulgated....General de Négrier is removed from his inspectorship of the French army and his seat on the Supreme Council of War; General Pellieux, the military governor of Paris, is transferred to a distant command.

July 27.—The referendum in Victoria and Tasmania on Australasian federation results in a great majority in favor of the measure.

August 1.—Thomas Bain is elected Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons.

August 2.—Two accomplices in the assassination of President Heurieux, of the republic of San Domingo, are arrested and shot.

August 5.—M. de Smet de Nayer succeeds in forming a Belgian cabinet.

August 7.—The second court-martial trial of Alfred Dreyfus, a captain in the French army, is begun at Rennes.

August 8.—In the British House of Commons the secretary of state for India says that the government has fully decided on the gold standard for India....The Volksraad of the South African republic passes an amendment to the constitution empowering the government in the event of war to call on every inhabitant to assist in the defense of the state.

August 9.—The British Parliament is prorogued.

August 10.—President Loubet, of France, signs a decree fixing the bounties of exported sugars for the season of 1899-1900.

August 11.—The Dreyfus court-martial completes the examination of the secret dossier.

August 12.—Ex-President Casimir Périer and General Mercier testify in the Dreyfus court-martial proceedings....M. Paul Déroulède is arrested and lodged in prison in Paris.

August 14.—The Peruvian Congress approves the recent elections and proclaims Señor Eduardo Romana as president and Señores Alzamora and Bresani as first and second vice-presidents, respectively....An attempt is made to assassinate Maître Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, at Rennes.

August 15.—Anti-Semitic rioting takes place in Paris.

August 16.—The Belgian Chamber of Deputies adopts four out of six of the government's electoral proposals....The application of Dreyfus' counsel for postponement of the trial because of the shooting of Maître Labori is refused.

August 17.—Colonel Picquart and M. Bertulus give testimony at Rennes tending to exculpate Dreyfus from the charge of treason.

August 20.—Anarchist and socialist rioters in Paris break into churches and commit many acts of violence.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

July 21.—Mr. S. Mallet-Prevost opens Venezuela's case before the tribunal at Paris.

July 22.—The reciprocity treaties between the United States and the British colonies of Trinidad, Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, and British Guiana are signed at Washington; President McKinley publishes the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Portugal....Sir Wilfrid Laurier says in the Canadian House of Commons that he has no hope of settling the

boundary dispute with the United States by compromise.

July 24.—The reciprocity treaty between the United States and France is signed at Washington....Great Britain hands over the government of Crete to the Cretans.

July 26.—At a meeting of the Samoan commissioners both parties sign an agreement abolishing the kingship and the office of president and agreeing to an administrator, with a legislative council of three tripartite nominees.

July 28.—President Pierola, of Peru, announces the acceptance by his government of the Washington postal convention.

August 4.—The United States minister to Haiti demands reparation for the recent violation of the American legation....The Interparliamentary Conference at Christiania, Norway, declares in favor of the immunity of private property at sea.

August 8.—The South African republic rejects Great Britain's proposal for a joint inquiry into the Uitlanders' grievances.

August 10.—The presidents of Argentina and Brazil discuss South American international policies at a banquet in Rio Janeiro.

August 15.—The Czar of Russia declares Talien-Wan an open port for all nations....Gen. Sir Frederick Walker is placed in command of the British forces in South Africa.

August 19.—The Congress of Zionists at Basle, Switzerland, rejects the proposal of the American delegates for the colonization of Jews on the island of Cyprus.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

July 20.—Commission No. 1 votes on the use of asphyxiating shells and expanding bullets; all the nations represented vote against their use except Great Britain and the United States (Portugal abstaining)....Commission No. 3 meets and gets through the second reading of the first twenty-nine articles of the general project of arbitration; M. Bourgeois makes an impressive speech.

July 22.—Commission No. 3 meets; the remaining articles are read a second time; the Roumanian and Greek governments withdraw their objections on a slight alteration being made in Article 9.

July 24.—Article 27 on arbitration is discussed by the conference.

July 25.—Article 27 in the arbitration convention is adopted without modification; the United States delegates, however, make a declaration that nothing in it shall be construed to require the United States of America to depart from their traditional attitude of not interfering in European affairs; it is decided that the conventions to be concluded by the states represented at the conference are to remain open for signature until December 31, 1899.

July 26.—The question of admitting as signatories others than the states represented at the *Comité de Rédaction* is considered.

July 27.—The *Comité de Rédaction* discusses the *acte final*; the question of subsequent signatories is still undecided; the plenary conference meets under the presidency of M. de Staal; the preambles dealing with the laws and customs of war and the application

of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare are read and definitely adopted.

July 28.—The plenary conference sits and unanimously adopts the decisions arrived at by the *Comité de Rédaction*.

July 29.—The conference is brought to a close; the signature of the various documents takes place; the convention on arbitration is signed at once by 16 powers, that for the adoption of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare by 15, the *acte final* of the conference by all the 26 states represented; speeches are delivered by Baron de Staal, Count Münster, M. de Beaufort, and Baron d'Estournelles; a letter from the Queen of Holland to the Pope and his reply on the subject of the peace conference are read.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

July 21.—United States Minister Harris gives a dinner to Admiral Dewey at Trieste....An explosion on board the British torpedo-boat destroyer *Bullfinch* in the Solent kills 10 men....In a statement issued at Washington the charges of the American newspaper correspondents at Manila are denied by General Otis....Five Italians implicated in a murder are lynched in Louisiana.

July 22.—Oxford and Cambridge athletes defeat representatives of Yale and Harvard in five out of nine contests....The Wagner festival at Bayreuth opens....The militia are called out to protect life and property



DR. GEORGE EDWIN MAC LEAN.

(The new president of the University of Iowa.)

and suppress disorder in connection with the Cleveland street-railroad strike.

July 23.—An explosion on an Austrian torpedo-boat kills 5 men....A grain-elevator fire in Toledo, Ohio, causes a loss estimated at \$1,000,000.

July 25.—The new British first-class battleship *Vengeance* is launched....The battleship *Suffren*, of 12,500 tons displacement, the largest ship of the French navy, is launched at Brest....The Villa Marie Bank of Montreal suspends payment.

July 26.—A destructive fire visits the ancient town of Marienburg, in Prussia....About 40,000 workmen and employers hold a demonstration in Buenos Ayres and petition the Argentine Government for the protection of national industries.

July 27.—In a collision on the river Volga between a Russian cargo ship and a passenger steamer 155 persons are drowned....The Michigan iron mines and lake vessels of M. A. Hanna & Co. are transferred to the National Steel Company.

July 30.—Two aeronauts cross the English Channel from London to Dieppe, reaching an altitude of 12,000 feet....Yellow fever breaks out in the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va....The Harriman Alaskan scientific expedition returns to Seattle, Wash....Two automobiles beat an express train between Paris and St. Malo, France, covering the distance of 226 miles in 7 hours and 35 minutes.

July 31.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, is raised to the peerage....The archbishops of Canterbury and York give judgment against the legality of the use of incense and processional lights in the Church of England.

August 1.—Emperor William's yacht *Meteor* wins the Queen's cup at the Cowes regatta, defeating *Britannia*....More than 2,000 of the Yaqui Indians in Sonora, Mexico, are reported in arms against the Mexican



THE LATE COL. WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON.
(President of Tulane University, New Orleans.)

Government....General Ludlow, military governor of Havana, issues an order suppressing *El Reconcentrado*, a Cuban newspaper.

August 3.—The town of Grodno, Russia, has a serious visitation of fire.

August 5.—Generals Toral and Pareja, on trial by court-martial at Madrid for surrendering Santiago de Cuba to the United States, are acquitted by a majority of 1 vote on the ground that they acted on the orders of their superiors....In a collision between two express trains at Juvisy, a suburb of Paris, 17 persons are killed and 73 injured.

August 6.—The collapse of a ferry dock at Mt. Desert, Maine, causes the drowning of 20 persons....Thirty persons are killed by the fall of a trolley car from a trestle near Bridgeport, Conn.

August 8.—A tidal wave bursts into the bay at Valparaiso, Chile, damaging cars, locomotives, and merchandise to the value of \$1,000,000....The British battleship *Sans Pareil* sinks the ship *East Lothian* in collision off the Lizard....Hurricanes sweep over the West Indies; great damage is done in Porto Rico, where 2,000 lives are lost; food supplies are totally destroyed and great suffering results.

August 9.—In the wreck of the Canadian Atlantic fast express from Montreal to Ottawa, near St. Polycarpe, 5 persons are killed outright and 4 fatally injured.

August 10.—Mexican troops under General Torres engage the Yaqui Indians, killing 37 and losing 10 Mexicans.

August 11.—Secretary Root issues an appeal for aid to the sufferers from the storm in Porto Rico.

August 13.—The *Olympia*, with Admiral Dewey on board, arrives at Leghorn, Italy.

August 14.—An international lawn-tennis tournament begins at Hamburg.

August 15.—President McKinley addresses the Catholic Summer School on Lake Champlain....The annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen opens in Boston.

August 18.—Twenty-five miners lose their lives in a colliery disaster in Wales....Howard Blackburn completes his voyage across the Atlantic from Gloucester, Mass., to Bristol, Eng., in a three-ton cutter.

OBITUARY.

July 21.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, the well-known orator and agnostic, 66 (see page 317).

July 24.—Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer, of Tufts College, a Universalist clergyman and educator of note, 95

....Nicholas Ruggerbach, builder of the Rigi Railway, in Switzerland.

July 25.—Gideon J. Tucker, ex-secretary of state of New York, 73.

July 26.—President Ulysses Heuereaux, of the Republic of San Domingo, 53 (see page 355).

July 27.—Prof. Abel G. Hopkins, of Hamilton College, 55.

July 29.—Gen. Antonio Guzman-Blanco, ex-president of Venezuela, 69.

July 31.—Sir James David Edgar, speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, 58....Dr. Daniel Garrison Brinton, a well-known ethnologist, 62....Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, of Washington, D. C., 59.

August 2.—Toyo Morimura, one of the pioneer Japanese merchants of America, 45....Gen. Rufus R. Dawes, of the "Iron Brigade," a former member of Congress from Ohio, 61....Louis Tirman, member of the French Senate and formerly governor of Algeria, 62.

August 3.—Dr. W. W. Parker, of Richmond, Va., who commanded a battery in the Confederate service, 75.

August 4.—Rt. Rev. Daniel Lewis Lloyd, formerly bishop of Bangor, Wales, 56.

August 5.—William Richards, a leading authority on questions connected with the United States internal revenue service in the Treasury Department at Washington, 80.

August 7.—Rev. Dr. Alexander Balmain Bruce, of the Free Church College, Glasgow, 68.

August 8.—Rev. Dr. Charles M. Lamson, president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 56....Ex-Gov. William Yates Atkinson, of Georgia, 44.

August 9.—Associate Justice Charles P. James, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia (retired), 61.

August 10.—Rev. Dr. Walter M. Barrows, of Greenwich, Conn., 53....Amos Perry, secretary of the Rhode Island Historical Society, 87.

August 11.—Dr. Charles Janeway Stillé, formerly provost of the University of Pennsylvania, 80....Gen. Edmund Lafayette Hardcastle, a veteran of the Mexican War, 75.

August 13.—Rev. Aloise Russell Nevins, of the community of Paulist Fathers, 46.

August 16.—Prof. Robert Wilhelm Eberhard Bunsen, the eminent German chemist, 88.

August 18.—Rev. Dr. William Butler, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 80.

August 19.—Gen. Thomas A. Davies, of New York, 90.

August 20.—Gen. Charles W. Blair, of Kansas City, 70.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FOR this month the following important conventions and gatherings have been announced: The League of American Municipalities, at Syracuse, N. Y., on September 19-22; the conference on "trusts" to be held under the auspices of the Civic Federation of Chicago, on September 13-16; the conference of governors and attorneys-general of States called by Governor Sayers, of Texas, to consider the subject of "trusts," at St. Louis, on September 20; the American Social Science Association, at Saratoga, N. Y., on September 4-8; the

National Prison Association, at Hartford, Conn., on September 23-27; the Grand Army of the Republic, at Philadelphia, on September 4-9; the International Congregational Council, at Boston, on September 20-28; the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, at Washington, D. C., on September 26-October 6; the United Boys' Brigade of America, at Boston, on September 22-23.

In England the most notable gathering of the month will be the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Dover, on September 13.

SOME CURRENT CARTOON COMMENTS.

THE American cartoonists are inclined to take the Alaskan boundary question rather humorously. People in Canada, on the other hand, view it in a far more serious spirit. It ought not to be very difficult to establish what was really meant when the line was agreed upon between England and Russia in 1825. The matter will not make any trouble, however, because it will either be settled by diplomacy or else it will be arbitrated. The sooner it can be disposed of the better it will be for a good many people who are more or less directly affected. The United States and England took so prominent a part in advocating arbitration at The Hague that they must not be too long in giving the world the example of closing up all minor differences between themselves. With Mr. Choate at London and Sir Julian Pauncefote, now raised to the peerage, at Washington, the matter ought to be easily enough arranged. It depends much, however, upon the attitude of the Canadians.



IF THE SMALL PERSON IS NOT RESTRAINED THE EAGLE MAY LOSE HIS TEMPER.—From the *Herald* (New York).



SAYS JONATHAN TO JOHN: "It takes two to make a quarrel."—From the *Journal* (New York).



THEORY AND PRACTICE.

THE LITTLE FOLKS: "I wonder why these doctors don't take their own medicine."—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



A DARING BIRD.

The Filipino *junta* is now reported to be nesting in Manila.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



ÆSOP UP TO DATE.

An Old-Fashioned Tortoise, who was a contemporary of Æsop, started to run a Race with a Hare, who was a Champion Sprinter. According to the original fable the Hare lay down after a while and took a Nap and the Tortoise got there. But this was an up-to-date Hare who had never heard of Æsop, and he is still Running. The Tortoise, who had Orders from Home to keep moving, is anxiously wondering when the Nap-Taking part of the programme will occur.

Moral: Slow and steady wins the race—nit!—(From the *Journal's* revised Æsop.)—From the *Journal* (New York).

The cartoonists do not deal very reverently with General Otis; on the other hand, their opposition to him is not, generally speaking, of a bitter sort. The two cartoons on the top of this page show clearly enough the spirit of the comments. Mr. Alger's retirement from the War Department came at the end of the first day of August, and, therefore, falls within the month we are reviewing. He and Mr. McKinley parted in good form, as witness Mr. Davenport's cartoon on this page. The Tammany-Bryan *rapprochement* gave the cartoonists more fun than anything else in August.



THE OLD WHITEWASH BUCKET.
From the *Journal* (New York).



TAMMANY AND BRYAN.

"She can both false and friendly be.
Beware! Beware!
Trust her not,
She's fooling thee!"
From the *World* (New York).



LA FRANCE: "Au revoir, sire?"
 WILHELM: "Till 1900."
 LA FRANCE: "Won't you bring back Alsace-Lorraine then?"—From the *Amsterdammer*.

Of the foreign cartoons on this page the two at the top seem to us particularly clever. Emperor William's recent attempts to be on good terms with France have made the pens and pencils move all over the European continent, and, of course, the Dreyfus case affords endless opportunities.



THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

"They already begin to show in a striking manner how much they regard peace."—From *Nebelspatter* (Zurich).



SOYLLA AND CHARYBDIS.

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU: "Forward, dear friends! Look neither to the right nor to the left, and we will win through at last."—From *Humoristische Blätter* (Berlin).



THE SAMOAN SITUATION AND SOLUTION.

JOHN BULL: "I think, Sam, we could manage him better if we cut him up among us."—From the *Sydney Bulletin*.



SMOKING THE PIPE OF PEACE AT THE HAGUE.—From *Judy* (London).



"DOGS OF WAR."

OOM PAUL: "May I ask if those dogs are intended for any special purpose?"

JOE CHAMBERLAIN: "Well, guv'nor, that's as may be. Merely givin' 'em a little gentle exercise."—From *Punch* (London)

The English cartoonists have lately devoted themselves almost exclusively to snarling at poor old Paul Krüger, president of the Transvaal. Mr. F. Carruthers Gould, of the *Westminster Gazette*, has, however, dealt more justly with the situation. His little cartoon at the bottom of this page is a perfect masterpiece of political interpretation. The drawing at the top is Sir John Teniel's in *Punch*. The one from *Black and White* is by Henry Mayer, an American cartoonist now rapidly making a successful place for himself in London.



JOHN BULL: "Choose your weapon, sir."
From *Black and White* (London).



THE POINT.

"W'at sorter seasonin' d'you sagashuate I'se gwineter cook you with, Brer Rabbit?" sez Brer Fox, sezee.

Brer Rabbit up en say he don' wanter be cooked 't all. Brer Fox he grit his toof. "You're gittin' 'way from de point, Brer Rabbit," sez Brer Fox, sezee.—From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

BY HENRY MACFARLAND.



Photo by Aime Dupont.

SECRETARY ROOT.

SINCE the day when John Adams became chairman of the "board of war and ordnance" of the Continental Congress, the War Department of the Revolution, no man except Edwin M. Stanton has come to such great responsibilities and therefore to such great opportunities in the administration of our military affairs as the new Secretary of War. "Mr. President, when I took this place I thought it was a sinecure," Secretary Alger said with a smile to President McKinley in the presence of another public man on one of the busiest days at the White House last summer, and though it may have been said in jest it might well have been said in earnest, for, roughly speaking, the Secretaryship of War in time of peace has too often been treated as practically a sinecure. But when President McKinley announced in Cabinet meeting on July 21 that he thought of asking Mr. Elihu Root, of New York, to take the post which

Mr. Alger was about to leave, he said, in effect, that he regarded it under the present and prospective conditions as second to no other in the Cabinet, and that he had selected Mr. Root because he felt that the place demanded a man of unusual ability, strength, and discretion, a successful and accomplished lawyer, who had the larger qualities of an administrator and a diplomat. The members of the Cabinet present, in warmly approving the President's choice, generally added that they regarded the Secretaryship of War as now the most important Cabinet office, in view, not so much of the military operations in the Philippines, which might demand an army three or four times as large as the standing army of peace, but of the new and important tasks and problems incident to the military occupation of the islands taken from Spain and the transition to civil government in them later on. President McKinley had been keeping Mr. Root in mind for some great duty like this ever since he offered Mr. Root the mission to Spain, which General Woodford took after Mr. Root, always reluctant to leave his practice for office, had felt obliged to decline the honor, and now the duty was so great as to warrant his belief that Mr. Root would have to respond to its demand as an imperative call to patriotic service of the highest character and importance. It was felt that any Cabinet office for the latter half of an administration would not, in itself, have a powerful attraction for a man of Mr. Root's character and position, but that the circumstances would make this particular Cabinet office a magnet to just such a man. The President's expectation was promptly justified by Mr. Root, who accepted the invitation like a good soldier obeying a command, without waiting even for a preliminary conversation with the President. The Cabinet officers to whom the President showed Secretary Root's telegram of acceptance on July 22 had seldom seen him show as much gratification as he then felt. Perhaps no outsider could appreciate the sense of relief with which the President, who had been compelled to act so often as his own Secretary of War, turned over the War Department to a man whom he believed to be perfectly competent to meet every requirement.

Mr. Root had not been much in Washington since he used to come frequently as district attorney at New York under the Arthur admin-

istration, and had never been in the War Department, but he had followed in the newspapers and periodicals and in conversation with public men, notably his close friend, Governor Roosevelt, the recent course of events in the Department over which he was called to preside. He doubtless appreciated in a general way the exactions and the difficulties, as well as the opportunities, of the place, but it is doubtful whether he realized the full extent of what he had to face until he actually came to Washington and began his first day's work, on August 2, in the office which his predecessor had turned over to him with formal and rather picturesque ceremony the day before. Even his one conversation with the President late in the evening of July 24 had only deepened the outlines of his expectations, and it was not until he began to fill them in that he could see how trying, how discouraging even, some of the conditions in the War Department were, and how great was the scope of his new undertaking. Without previous personal knowledge of Washington official life and its peculiar ways, without personal acquaintance with more than two or three of the army officers and civilians whom he must take as assistants, without skill, experience, or learning in military affairs, or even a close and accurate familiarity with the current military work of the Department, or with the functions of the twelve bureaus of the Department, he found that he must suddenly acquire an enormous number of facts, great and small, which, as he said, threatened him with intellectual indigestion; at the same time he must carry on without suspension the business of his office, including the direction of military operations in the Philippines, amounting in magnitude and importance, if not in legal effect, to a war greater than that waged in Cuba and Porto Rico, besides the administration of the civil side of the affairs of all the islands taken from Spain, under the awkward and hampering forms of military government.

If the new Secretary of War had come to a department in which all the managing men were working together in harmony for common ends, with no more personal rivalry than that wholesome amount which stimulates to greater and more loyal efforts, he might well have felt, temporarily, at least, that he had exchanged the peace of his summer vacation for the hardest public duty in the United States, which might not be fully compensated by future fame as the organizer and first administrator of the "colonial" system of the United States, after he had restored peace to the Philippines by quickly crushing the Tagal rebellion. But, as all the world knows, Secretary Root found anything but harmony prevailing in the War Department.

The Secretary of War had for a year, and during time of war, practically ignored the major-general commanding the army, who had been left for months in comparative idleness at army headquarters on the floor below the office of the Secretary of War, while the adjutant-general of the army, the official subordinate of the major-general commanding the army, had been issuing orders to the army "by command of Major-General Miles," which, including many of great importance, Major-General Miles had never seen until he received the printed copies published to the rest of the army and to the world by the adjutant-general under the direction of the Secretary of War. Besides the jealousies and strifes which this course had illustrated, the envyings and wranglings between some of the important bureaus of the War Department had been comparatively obscured, even though their evil consequences in the Spanish war had been brought out in the official investigations which followed it quite as plainly as the incompetency of several of the chiefs involved. The latter in itself was perhaps quite as important as the dissensions which handicapped the Department. "One half of it is capable of anything, and the other half of it is capable of nothing," quoted one public man in speaking of the War Department last summer, and while this was purposely extravagant it illustrated the current opinion in public life about the intrigues and quarrels of some of the officers of the Department and the inadequacy and consequent failure of others, which brought criticism upon all the bureaus except those of the chief of ordnance, chief of engineers, and the chief signal officer, together with one or two minor bureaus that were not conspicuous during the war.

Secretary Root showed no discouragement, if he felt any, when he appeared at his office and met his new trials. Doubtless he was sustained not only by his knowledge of his own powers and his past successes in difficult and trying situations, but by the fact that the country, through the leaders of the great parties and through newspapers representing its best thought, had testified, as earnestly as the President and his Cabinet, to confidence in his ability and his integrity. None of his Republican predecessors in office was more cordial in his commendations than ex-Secretary Lamont, one of the few men who have added to their reputation by service at the head of the War Department, and later ex-Secretary Whitney, who distinguished himself in the Navy Department. And still other Democratic leaders, equally competent to speak, predicted a great career for the new Secretary of War. There was a general agreement the country over that

Mr. Root was just the man for the occasion, and that he would make the most of the opportunity for fine and enduring work, which would give him lasting credit, shining all the brighter in the contrast with the failure of his predecessor's administration.

Secretary Root fulfilled the predictions of his friends by establishing his authority as Secretary of War beyond question and restoring official, if not personal, harmony in the War Department before noon on the first day of his service by his first official act, which was so original and yet so simple as to be dramatic. The day before, after he had taken the oath of office, General Miles and all the other leading officers in the Department had called in full uniform, under Secretary Alger's arrangement for Mr. Root's inauguration and his own leave-taking, and had offered their formal greetings, while they tried to take the measure of their new official chief, whom most of them had never seen before. General Miles was almost the only one who had any acquaintance with the new Secretary. As president of the Union League Club in New York he had presided at the dinner given in honor of General Miles, and had met him on similar occasions before. Secretary Alger's resignation did not take effect until midnight of that day, August 1, so that Mr. Root did not begin to act as Secretary until the next morning. After he had looked over the morning mail on his desk he summoned Adjutant-General Corbin from his office, in the adjoining room, and with him as guide went downstairs to army headquarters and called on General Miles, with whom he and General Corbin talked for nearly a half hour behind the door of the commanding general's private office. The significance of this unprecedented official visit was instantly appreciated as the news of it spread through the War Department. The new Secretary had immediately restored the best relations that ever existed between the War Department proper and army headquarters, and without any formal announcement had restored General Miles to the full exercise of whatever functions could justly be claimed as belonging to the rather anomalous office of commanding general. General Miles would be consulted as chief military adviser, his most important function, and would immediately become a real factor instead of a negligible quantity. It was a master stroke of diplomacy, and at once it was accepted as demonstrating that the new Secretary was strong enough to run the War Department himself, taking the advice and utilizing the energies of everybody who could help him. From army headquarters Secretary Root and Adjutant-General Corbin left for a round of visits to the dif-

ferent bureaus of the War Department, only less significant than the call on General Miles, since they confirmed the inferences which the bureau chiefs had promptly and properly drawn when they heard of it. When the Secretary returned to his office he had made himself master of the situation, besides learning some of the details of his new task and a good deal about the men he would have to use as instruments. And these men had learned that they must work, and work hard, with no time for squabbling, that they must work together in every sense of the word, and under the direction of a vigorous, shrewd, resourceful man who would listen more than he would talk, would act quickly and forcefully, who could not be deceived easily, and who could not be cajoled or coerced. He was very pleasant in his manner, smiling, and even laughing, with humor and the sense of it, but evidently strong as steel underneath, so that the much quoted *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, seemed to be needed once more as the best summing up.

Secretary Root's first step insured the success of his whole career in the War Department, so far as the Department itself is concerned, even though he could not make over the natures of the men under him, and so will have to overcome difficulties which they will doubtless raise from time to time, and may later be compelled to make changes among them for the good of the service. But he got the machinery in good working order again, he lubricated it, and he made himself known as master of it.

Then he turned, in accordance with his life rule, to the next thing that had to be done. Being a real civil-service reformer, he did not take any time to look around for places in the Department for his friends, but quietly served notice that there would be no changes except for real cause, by asking the efficient private secretary of his predecessor, and also the latter's confidential clerk, to continue in those offices indefinitely with him. So he was free immediately to take up the most pressing business of the fall campaign against Aguinaldo and his followers. Mr. Root, who owes much of his success at the bar to his thoroughness in mastering his cases so that it has been said that he always knows his opponent's side better than his opponent does, made as thorough a study of the facts in the Department not already known to him as was possible. He asked the advice of General Miles and of General Corbin and later of General Merritt, he called upon the quartermaster-general for full information about transportation, and upon the commissary-general for like facts about supplies, and so on through all the bureaus of the War Department, and then using his remarkable

powers of concentration and perception, he quickly assimilated what was laid before him of new information. He had many interruptions and many other things to learn concurrently, but by intense application day and night he was ready to advise the President, when he went to see him at Lake Champlain the next week, after having spent only two days in the Department itself, that a much larger number of troops should be and could be sent to the Philippines for the fall campaign than the army of 50,000 men which had been ordered, and he then prepared the way for the President's approval of an addition of ten regiments of volunteers, which was given after he had matured his plans upon his return to Washington, so that he was able to issue the order for them on August 17. The announcement he made, in an authorized interview just before leaving Lake Champlain, that all the troops necessary to crush the rebellion in the Philippines would be promptly sent, was promptly confirmed by his energetic action. The vigor, the wisdom, and the industry with which he planned for these additional reinforcements and at the same time dispatched quickly but carefully the large volume of ordinary business of his office under frequent interruption from callers, too prominent to be shut out always by the restrictions with which he had to guard his time, would have sufficiently impressed the War Department. But in addition he showed what he could do under pressure by doing all that could be done to utilize government means, and to draw out private benevolence for the relief of the 100,000 victims of the hurricane in Porto Rico, the most striking object-lesson of the benefits of their new connection which our new wards have as yet had, and also starting Cuba on the road to self-government by completing arrangements for taking a census and securing the final reports of it by January 1 next.

In the course of that week even those men in the War Department whose prediction that Secretary Root would have little to do with military affairs commanded belief because of their relations to the administration, realized that Secretary Root would exercise all the powers as well as all the authority of his office, and would direct the military affairs quite as much as the civil affairs coming under its jurisdiction. For the time being he must postpone the larger questions of government, upon which his highest efforts must be expended, but which would have to await the march of events, and expend his strength chiefly upon the necessary preparation for civil government in the Philippines involved in the restoration of peace and order through the destruction of the rebellion. "To wind up the

insurrection in the Philippines in the shortest possible time" was, in his own words, the Secretary's first duty. In executing it he showed how thoroughly well all his subsequent duties would be performed, and also that they would be performed by himself, subject only to the direction of the President.

Some Senators and representatives who, hearing that additional volunteer regiments were to be organized, came to ask Secretary Root to give commissions in them to their friends, got the first personal view of him and his methods which men in Congress have had, and learned very quickly that he was not to be unduly influenced by political considerations, and that he would not sacrifice efficiency in the officers of the new regiments to gratify politicians. He acted so quickly, indeed, that before the politicians generally knew that additional regiments were to be organized, he was able to announce the names of the colonels and the lieutenant-colonels, all taken from the regular army lists, at the same time he announced the order for the ten regiments. All were appointed on their record for efficiency and upon the recommendation of General Miles, General Otis, and other general officers. So far as possible the subordinate officers were chosen in the same way. The governors of the States were asked to nominate at least two men each, providing they should have good records as officers in the volunteer army of the Spanish war, but none of these was appointed without satisfactory examination of his record by the Secretary himself. In no case was a politician allowed to dictate appointments as part of his "patronage."

Secretary Root has stood by General Otis, believing, after a careful examination of all the official and unofficial information, that he did the best he could under the circumstances, and that the adverse criticisms upon his course were unjustifiable. In this he has shared the opinion of the President, which is also generally entertained by the other members of the Cabinet. This, which might be called the administration view, is based not only on what has come from Manila in all forms of publication, but on intimate knowledge of the Washington end of the matter. General Otis acted under the administration's instructions in avoiding a clash with the Tagals until the Tagals attacked the Americans, and therefore is not responsible for that restraint of his forces which was so exasperating to them as to form the basis of many of the complaints of the returning volunteers. Then, according to this view, Congress, by failing to give the army legislation which the President asked, and compelling a complete reorganization of the army in

the Philippines in a manner disadvantageous to it, prevented General Otis from having the effective force he ought to have had, and therefore made it impossible for him to hold the places he had captured, or to permit his subordinate commanders to carry on operations as aggressively as they and he also desired. With an ample army, amply supplied with all necessities, General Otis will be able, the administration believes, to suppress the insurrection during the coming dry season. Secretary Root's energetic work has made it possible to place an army of 65,000 men under the command of General Otis before Christmas, and it is hoped that by that time the rebels may be fleeing before the triumphant advance of our forces as they arrive in Luzon.

Secretary Root is tall, spare, dark, looking much younger than his fifty-four years, in spite of the gray that is creeping into his thick black hair and mustache, and the eyeglasses that cover his keen eyes when he is writing or reading. He moves with the quickness of an athlete in full health, although he takes no special exercise beyond playing golf. He is quiet, unostentatious, avoiding rather than seeking newspaper notice. He has steadily refused to talk about his future in the Department, or indeed about himself in any way that he could help. The day's work, one day at a time, and the results to tell the story seems to be his idea. He would emphatically say, with King Ahab, "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off"—indeed, it is difficult to imagine this modest man boasting at any time. He had the fine bringing up of a son of that noble type of American gentleman, the old-fashioned college professor, and shows it in what he says and does. He was born in Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., on February 15, 1845, and his father was Oren Root, for many years professor of mathematics in Hamilton College, where Mr. Root himself was graduated, paying for his own education with the money he earned teaching school. Then he studied law, completing his

course at the University Law School, in New York City, where he was admitted to the bar and immediately began the practice of the law, in which he has been so successful. He took from the beginning a public-spirited interest in politics and engaged actively on the Republican side. Independence within the party has been his thought, and he has worked hard in every good movement for the betterment of his party, of his city, of his State, and of his country. He early realized that pecuniary independence was necessary to personal independence in politics, and kept this in mind in making his fortune. The only office he ever held before becoming Secretary of War was that of United States district attorney at New York City, to which he was appointed by his friend President Arthur and in which he served with success for two years. The only other office for which he was ever a candidate was that of judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for which he was nominated by the Republicans in 1879, but was defeated. He was chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1886 and 1887, has been president of the Republican Club of New York, and is now president of the Union League Club, succeeding Gen. Horace Porter in 1898, and being re-elected at the beginning of this year. His close personal and political relations with Governor Roosevelt are well known. The two men have similar political ideals and political methods, and equally furnish examples of that "strenuous life" of public service and private rectitude which Governor Roosevelt has so eloquently preached. Secretary Root is devoted to the memory of his father, in whose honor he has reared a fine memorial building at Hamilton College. He is happiest in the society of his family. His wife, his daughter, who recently made her appearance in society, and his two sons make up his household. Secretary Root has taken a fine house for entertaining in Washington, and there, after November 1, Mrs. Root and he will make their home and exercise the same gracious hospitality which they have shown in New York City.



THE HALF YEAR OF WAR WITH AGUINALDO.

BY JOHN BARRETT.

(A statement of the origin of the insurrection in February and a summing up of the campaign to August 21.)

IT is the purpose of this article to describe faithfully in general terms what has been done in the Philippines from February 4, 1898, the date of the outbreak, up to the present writing, August 21.

In the July number of the REVIEW I discussed "Some Phases of the Philippine Situation" at the special request of the editor. In view of the widespread interest in our Philippine campaign and policy, he has honored me with the further injunction to prepare a summarized narrative of what has been accomplished there during the past seven months. In that way he thinks that the readers of the REVIEW will be better able to understand the exact situation and form a definite conclusion, as the dry season approaches, of the probable length of the war.

Prompted, therefore, by no wish to impress my personal opinion upon the constituency of this magazine, but by an honest intention to comply with the editor's instructions to write an unprejudiced review of the campaign based, first, on my observations during a protracted stay in the Philippines, from May, 1898, to March, 1899, and, second, on the best records obtainable for the remaining period, I shall strive to tell a true story. It will not be possible within the limits of this article to go into that detail of movements, regiments, commanders, and dates that might be desirable; and failure to record all gallant deeds and important incidents should be judged charitably by those whose names are omitted or whose opinion of certain steps in the campaign varies from mine.

That the best appreciation may be reached of what has been done by our forces in the far East since February 4, it is well to consider carefully the conditions that existed just prior to that date. Upon my return to America in May I was surprised to discover how little knowledge the general run of people had of the true influences that brought on the conflict between the Filipino and American forces. Even now there is considerable misunderstanding as to their relations at that critical time. If all that happened were known, it is even probable that many who are so severe in their censure and so earnest in their opposition might be more lenient in their views. Mistakes were undoubtedly made. It is foolish to attempt

to hide them, but when everything is taken into consideration it is difficult to see how a person thoroughly familiar with all that occurred can state positively that a conflict with the Filipinos could have been avoided on our part with honor to ourselves. It is not my purpose to explain or "whitewash" anything that the administration has done which, in the opinion of its critics, demands explanation or "whitewashing;" I am not in any sense its apologist.

As, however, exceptional opportunities were mine of knowing what influences were at work in the American lines and among the Filipinos, it may be my duty as an American citizen to tell the truth of what I saw and learned. Whether others agree with my conclusions or not, they can at least give me the credit for sincerity of effort in studying the situation.

I.—CONDITIONS PRECEDING THE OUTBREAK.

A most important chapter in the history of our Philippine campaign finds its inspiration in the conditions that existed in December, 1898, and January, 1899, or the two months before the first fighting with the insurgents. In most records of that period very little prominence has been given to the work of the commission appointed by General Otis to confer with a similar body named by Aguinaldo for the purpose of reaching some common basis of settlement. Before the critical student of the warfare in the Philippines draws his conclusions about our responsibility for the present conflict, he should consider thoughtfully the efforts of this commission to prevent a collision. Its *personnel* included three of the best men in our army: Gen. R. P. Hughes, provost-marshal-general of Manila and inspector-general; Col. Enoch H. Crowder, judge-advocate-general; and Col. (now Gen.) James F. Smith, of the First California Regiment. Three more capable officers for such an undertaking could not have been selected. General Hughes is a man of unusual common sense and thoroughly cool-headed, who never jumps at a conclusion and weighs carefully all sides of a question. Colonel Crowder is an officer of high legal attainments who had made a special study

of all points in international law bearing on our occupation of the Philippines. Colonel Smith is one of the best all-round volunteer commanders that went to the war. No colonel was more popular in and out of his regiment than he. Broad-minded, capable, and well-informed, he occupied a high position in the estimation of those who knew him. Before going to Manila he was a successful San Francisco lawyer.

These three men, then, actuated only by the best of motives and given a very free hand by General Otis, met the Filipino commissioners, Florentine Flores, Ambrosio Flores, and Manuel Arguieles, appointed by Aguinaldo, and strove earnestly and faithfully to come to some understanding that would bring about lasting peace and permit the organization of a stable government. All through January, 1899, they held their joint meetings, adjourning the last time only a few days before the outbreak on February 4. To make a long story short, their efforts were without result, although it seemed as if they had done all in their power to pave the way to an understanding.

THE COMMISSION'S CONCLUSIONS.

From discussions with General Hughes, Colonel Crowder, and Colonel Smith, I am convinced that the failure to effect a settlement or compromise was not theirs. To give more weight to their opinions, it may be added that none of these men were "expansionists" in the common acceptance of the term, and were rather inclined in the other direction. Personal sentiment certainly would not impel them to turn a deaf ear to Philippine proposals. To summarize what the three said to me in reference to direct questions, I will quote from my notes made at the time as follows:

We did everything in our power to approximate an understanding; we made most liberal propositions; we invited them to make us definite statements in return, but from first to last we were met with two characteristic difficulties: first, they would give us no practical outline of what they wanted or would accept, and, second, after saying as much as they dared, they would make the reservation that their congress might not approve. They did not seem to know what they did want, and when we endeavored to help them they appeared to distrust us. There was neither continuity nor consistency to their arguments. Finally, after much urging to give us some plan and after declining all our suggestions which led up to a liberal degree of autonomy, they declared that the least they would accept was the assurance of absolute independence, with the United States simply protecting them from foreign interference or invasion, and to leave them entirely alone whenever they should so order. At the same time American land forces were to be withdrawn at once, but the navy was to remain to protect them from meddlesome foreigners until their own navy was organized and built.

When we pointed out to them that such conditions were unreasonable until they should prove their capability of governing the whole group of islands, that our Government had a responsibility to all the world in seeing stable government established, and that simply defending them without a voice in their control of affairs might involve us in wars with other nations, they could or would not see the situation in that light. We even went so far as to assure them that the United States would grant them every degree of autonomy they proved themselves equal to—even to obtain all the advantages of self-government with the assistance of the strong guiding and cooperating hand of America, but all without avail. Their policy rather than ours seemed rule or ruin.

All the members of the commission—representative men who would be trusted with grave responsibilities in any American community—expressed the confirmed opinion after protracted sessions with the ablest Filipinos (1) that everything possible and reasonable had been done to come to a peaceful settlement; (2) that the warlike or jingo spirit was running so strong among the Filipinos that they were bound to bring on a conflict; and (3) that the Filipinos not only had no clear and settled conception of what they wanted, except a blind demand for absolute independence, but their manner of treating and discussing the American propositions was such as in itself to prove their incompetency to manage a great government without helping and protecting hands.

When I spoke of the well-organized congress and government that I had seen at Malolos, they said that the same congress and government were completely controlled and swayed by the young radical, or jingo army element, which would brook no opposition to its plans. In other words, the Malolos ministry, congress, and army were worked up to such a pitch of feeling that they would listen to no reasonable proposition.

UNFAVORABLE INFLUENCES.

Now, what aroused them to that condition? First, there were the repeated proclamations of Aguinaldo, in which he misrepresented the intentions of the United States Government and awakened false hopes among the people; second, the exciting demagogic speeches of himself and other leaders; third, the lying circulars about America written by Spanish ex-civil servants and other Filipino sympathizers and distributed broadcast among the natives; fourth, the native newspapers which indulged in unbridled misstatements and exhorted the people to die rather than yield to what they described as awaiting them; fifth, the encouragement, financial as well as moral, which they certainly received from the *juntas* in Hong Kong, Madrid, and Paris, which included

untruthful predictions of assistance that European governments would give them; sixth, the constant friction between their forces and ours along a defensive line of twenty miles; seventh, the consequent development of the idea that the American soldier was not to be feared and that he was no better than his Spanish predecessor; eighth, the widespread effect in their army and among the people of the reports emanating and often telegraphed from America that the prevailing sentiment there sympathized with them and looked to the continuance of their policy until they achieved their end; and, ninth, the leading influence of all, delay in the making and ratification of the treaty, which not only enabled them to contend that we did not have sovereignty, could not negotiate with them, and might be compelled to return the islands to Spain, whom they wanted to be ready to fight, but convinced them beyond question, with all the telegrams, letters, and reports from America that were circulated broadcast in camp, town, field, and hills, that they would have their own way if they persisted in resisting us.

CONCLUSION OF PATIENT STUDY.

It would seem, therefore, that the Filipinos and those who developed the influences that encouraged them are more responsible than the United States for the present warfare. My conclusion I have only reached after most patient study, because I was loath to believe it and originally felt and expressed much sympathy for Aguinaldo and the insurgents. This present opinion is the result of investigation on the ground and amounts to conviction. On the other hand, it cannot be controverted that American officers and soldiers at times conducted themselves in an irritating way toward the Filipinos, and that there were occasions in the fall of 1898 when more diplomacy, tact, and judgment in dealing with Aguinaldo and his followers and less military abruptness and signs of brute force would have placed our army and Government in a more favorable light before the Filipinos. But all that time it must be remembered, in our favor, that we were obliged to hold on with a firm hand because it was not known, first, what would be the terms of the treaty, and, second, what action Congress would take.

As I look back, I well remember how both Admiral Dewey and General Otis commented on the difficulties and embarrassments of the peculiar situation that existed before the treaty was signed, followed by the more doubtful period while ratification was pending. Only those who were there can appreciate the true inwardness of the relations of Americans and Filipinos, and it is

remarkable that while many at Manila criticise the present management of affairs, few, if any, who were there at the outbreak laid the blame of the collision at the doors of the Americans.

Were those who now are most earnest in their condemnation of our Philippine policy to have had the task of reaching some understanding, honorable to the United States and the Filipinos alike, it is a question in my mind if they would not now be earnest supporters of the Government. No matter how much credit we give Aguinaldo for what he did that was right, brave, and progressive, we cannot excuse him when unbridled personal ambition impels him to mislead his people, misrepresent America's purposes, and finally declare war without good reason.

This amount of space is devoted to these *ante-bellum* conditions because so little prominence has heretofore been given them and so few people in consequence understand them; and yet they are of great importance in studying the history of our Philippine campaign and in enabling us to reach a just conception of why and for what we are fighting.

II.—THE OUTBREAK AND CONSEQUENT FIGHTING.

Private Grayson, of the Nebraska regiment, fired the shot at 8:30 p.m. on February 4 that precipitated the conflict with the natives. This occurred not far from the Santa Mesa bridge, on the road leading out to the water works east of Manila. Strict orders had been given by General Otis that no Filipinos should be allowed to pass through our lines after nightfall. Aguinaldo had confirmed these orders among his own troops, so that there was no excuse for the man who was shot by Grayson endeavoring to get by him. This Filipino, followed by a few others, came out from the rebel lines and failed to stop after repeated calls to halt. The sentry fired and killed him. The latter's companions, supported by others, opened fire; the Nebraskans returned it; and within an hour there was firing along the entire line from Tondo, on the north bay shore, around to Malate, on the south bay shore. That night the Americans acted on the defensive. On the 5th, 6th, and 7th they made a strong offensive movement, not only driving the Filipinos from their trenches and the old Spanish line of blockhouses which they occupied, but pushing them back until we had possession of all the immediate suburbs of Manila and the water works, six miles east, at Santolan.

The forces engaged were approximately 20,000 Filipinos and 13,000 Americans. All the American regiments at Manila except the Thir-

teenth Minnesota, the Second Oregon, and the Twenty-third regulars, who performed the responsible task of protecting the city, where there was imminent danger of an uprising, were actively engaged in the three days' fighting.

Beginning on the left and north the line was made up as follows: the Twentieth Kansas, the Third United States Artillery, the First Montana, and the Tenth Pennsylvania, forming one brigade commanded by Brig.-Gen. H. G. Otis; the First South Dakota, the First Colorado, the First Nebraska, and a detachment of the First Tennessee, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Irving Hale. These two brigades, supported by the Utah light artillery, formed a division commanded by Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur. Then came the First Washington, the First California, the First Idaho, the First Wyoming, and a detachment of the First Tennessee, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Charles King; the Fourth Cavalry, the Fourteenth United States Infantry, and the First North Dakota Infantry, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Samuel Owenshine. These two brigades, supported by the Sixth Artillery, formed a division commanded by Maj.-Gen. T. M. Anderson.

Our casualties were 4 officers and 53 men killed and 8 officers and 207 wounded. The Filipino losses must have exceeded 2,000 at a conservative estimate. Five hundred were buried by the Americans and 500 more taken prisoners. The Filipinos fought to every advantage behind skillfully constructed intrenchments and with an equipment of Mauser rifles and several quick-firing Krupp guns. In this engagement the natives at first stood their ground and fought well, but later learned the advantage and safety of retreat. Their heavy losses are due to the resistance they offered at the outset before they discovered the difference between the Spanish and the American way of fighting. Never since then have they held their ground as they did on February 5, and hence they have not suffered such great losses.

FILIPINOS PROVOKED CONFLICT.

As the fighting about Manila was the one really great battle that has been fought in this war, it is well to bear in mind some other features. The engagement was provoked by the Filipinos, although the Americans fired the first shot. Neither side had intended to engage in battle that night of the 4th, as abundant evidence proved; but there was good reason to believe that Aguinaldo was making extensive preparations for a general attack within a few days, when an uprising in the city would act in concert with an advance on the front. The overzeal of

his own men, excited to the point where they confidently believed they were irresistible, precipitated the fighting. It is also known that he had received instructions from the American and European *juntas* to attack the Americans before reinforcements arrived and gain a victory before the treaty would be voted upon.

The American soldiers, however, were in excellent mood for fighting. Colonel Stotsenburg, of the Nebraskas, who was killed later, Colonel Wallace, of the Montanas, afterward wounded at Caloocan, Lieutenant Sladen, Colonel Barry, Captain Murray, Gen. H. G. Otis, and General Anderson often told me of the insults that were heaped on our men, officers and privates, all along the line and even in town by impetuous and daring Filipino soldiers, until their patience was nearly exhausted. These reports were not local with one regiment, but true of the whole line. Imagine the effect on our great strapping fellows of not being able to answer or act when such tactics were followed.

On the night of the 4th Aguinaldo issued an impassioned appeal to his army, and on the 5th followed it by another, which was equivalent to a formal declaration of war. He made a request for a truce, but it was so plainly an effort to gain time that General Otis would not listen to other terms than surrender. The bravery of the Filipinos cannot be questioned. They fought with splendid courage at times and proved that they were soldiers of mettle. But the work of the American regiments along the entire line was such as to inspire the enthusiasm of the most phlegmatic opponent of warfare. Nothing could stop the men. This is no exaggeration. Only imminent danger of separation from the main body would check their movements. Every volunteer regiment fought like regulars, and regulars fought as they should before volunteers.

This comment applies not only to the fighting at Santa Mesa, Santolan, and San Juan del Monte, on the east, but at Paco, Santa Ana, San Pedro Macati, and Malate, to the southeast and south, and at Gagalangin, Loma, and Caloocan on the north.

THE BATTLE OF CALOOCAN.

The battle of Caloocan, which followed on the 10th, was one of the best-executed movements of the whole campaign. Brig.-Gen. H. G. Otis, of General MacArthur's division, skillfully swung his brigade around, with his left resting on the bay, and carried everything by a steady advance before him until Caloocan was occupied. The Twentieth Kansas, the First Montana, and the Third Artillery, supported by the Sixth Artillery, the Utah battery, and the Tenth Pennsylvania in reserve, were engaged in this battle.

The navy took an important part off Caloocan in this engagement, as it had on the 5th, 6th, and 7th to the south and north of Manila, the principal work being done by the *Charleston* and the *Monadnock*, which had old scores to settle and wished to make up for lack of opportunity to fight when Manila was first taken, on August 13, assisted by the doughty little *Callao*, which the admiral called "Tappan's battleship." Admiral Dewey in the meantime did not forget to place the *Olympia* directly in front of Manila and between it and the German cruiser *Irene* and the Spanish transport *Alava*. Armed launches were sent close inshore and up the Pasig River. The navy certainly did its share and did it well.

In the advance on Caloocan 6 men were killed and 4 officers and 57 men wounded. Considering the extent of the American line and the number of the enemy, neither this list of casualties nor others were large. The tendency of the Filipinos to fire high and inability to take cool aim and adjust sights saved many American lives.

The notable killed between the 4th and 10th included Col. W. C. Smith, of the First Tennessee (who died of apoplexy in the heat of the fight); Maj. Edward McConville, of the First Idaho; Lieut. James Mitchell, of the Fourteenth Infantry; Lieut. A. C. Alford, of the Twentieth Kansas; and Sergt. Harry A. Young, of the Utah artillery—all brave men.

A DISTINGUISHED LIST.

If a list were made of the heroes of this series of fights it would be a long one. Aside from the work of the generals, who were all particularly cool and in close touch with their lines, mention should be made of Maj. J. F. Bell, chief of the bureau of military information, now colonel of one of the new Philippine veteran volunteer regiments; Col. R. B. Wallace, wounded at Caloocan; Colonel Funston, who commenced to show his worth before Caloocan on the 7th; Lieutenant Miles, of the Fourteenth Infantry, who led a gallant charge on a blockhouse; Colonel Smith and Lieutenant-Colonel Duboce, of the First California; Lieutenant Hogan, of the same regiment, wounded near Paco; Colonel Hawkins, of the Tenth Pennsylvania; Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett, as well as Major Bierer and Lieutenant Buttermore, who were wounded; Captain Cabell and Lieutenant Sladen, who were continually carrying messages under fire for General Otis and General Anderson; Capt. A. H. Otis and Lieutenants Irwin and Joe Smith, of the First Washington, who were wounded leading charges; Captain Russell, of the Signal Corps; Maj. P. B. Strong, of General MacArthur's staff; Captain Sawtelle, of the

quartermaster's department; Maj. Frank S. Bourns, medical department; Lieutenants Hann and Connor, of the engineers; Major Goodale and Captain Hagadorn, of the Twenty-third Regiment; Chaplain McKinnon, of the Californias; Colonel McCoy and Lieutenant-Colonel Moses, of the Colorados; Captain Grant, of the Utah artillery; Major Eastwick, of the Oregons; Colonel Frost, of the South Dakotas; Colonel Kessler, of the Montanas.

The total casualties recorded up to February 11 were 57 killed and 215 wounded. Inasmuch as 13,000 men fought 20,000 during a period of nearly seven days, this is not a heavy loss or a large number of wounded.

After the smoke of battle had cleared away on February 12 we find that a complete cordon had been established around Manila through its suburbs on a broken line that reached nearly thirty-five miles. Beginning at Caloocan, on the north, it reached southeast to San Francisco del Monte, then by way of San Juan del Monte to the water works at Santolan, then almost directly south and across the Pasig to San Pedro Macati, and from there west to the bay near Pasay. This line represented the result of the first extended offensive movement of the American forces.

General Otis now awaited reinforcements and prepared for further movements. In a telegram sent on February 12 he said: "If regular troops *en route* were here, could probably end war or all determined active opposition in twenty days." This shows that the commander-in-chief was anxious for a larger army, and it is quite possible that had he been able to have prosecuted the campaign with vigor into the interior immediately after the crushing defeats of the first few days, he could have practically put an end to the insurrection and routed the native forces in all directions. It is contended by some that General Otis did not at this time take advantage of the opportunity before him by following up his victories and can be justly criticised for his delay, but he himself maintained that the force then at his disposal was inadequate to garrison the city, protect it with a necessary cordon, and send flying columns into the interior. When more troops arrived he organized expeditions under Wheaton, Lawton, and Hall, and ordered MacArthur to proceed toward Malolos and the north.

MURDER AND FIRE PLANNED.

During the period of comparative quiet there was enough occurring to keep the American forces occupied. On February 15 the famous order was issued from Malolos calling for the as-

sassination of all foreigners in Manila, but it was never carried out. The plot was discovered and frustrated. On the day before, the 14th, and later, on the 16th, 17th, and 20th, the California, Washington, and Idaho volunteers and the Sixth Artillery engaged the Filipinos to the southeast near San Pedro Macati under Gen. Charles King and drove them past Guadalupe into the jungle. The activity of the Filipinos, however, reached its most dangerous

form on February 22, when they made a determined organized effort to burn the city. A great conflagration resulted, but, strangely enough, as if they were punishing their own wantonness, the only part of the city destroyed was Tondo, where only Filipinos reside. Thousands were rendered homeless and property valued at more than \$1,000,000 went up in flames. The foreign section was protected from incendiarism by watchfulness of the Second Oregon, under Colonel Summers, the Thirteenth Minnesota, under Colonel Ames, and the Twenty-third Infantry, under Colonel French. About 150 Filipinos succeeded in eluding our outposts and getting into Tondo along the water front. It required severe fighting of detachments from the Second Oregon, under Major Willis, and the Twenty-third Infantry, under Major Goodale, to dislodge and drive them back, but they succeeded, and no more invasions of that kind were afterward effected. To prevent dangerous characters from entering the city after dark and protect the city from fire, robbery, crime, and possible uprising, General Otis at this time framed his famous order, which even now is in force, that no one without a pass should be allowed on the streets of Manila after nightfall. It was necessary and had the desired result.

III.—MOVEMENTS INTO THE INTERIOR.

With the lines around Manila extended as far as possible in the form of a cordon, it became



MAP OF THE DISTRICT BETWEEN MANILA AND LAGUNA DE BAY.

necessary to make expeditions in different directions beyond the immediate vicinity of the city. For convenience and ease in following them they can be classed as follows: Wheaton's flying column to Pasig and beyond, March 13-19; MacArthur's advance northward to Malolos, March 25-31; Lawton's raid across Laguna de Bay, April 8-17; MacArthur's advance from Malolos to Calumpit and San Fernando, April 25-May 5; Lawton's expedition to San Isidro by the way of Novaliches, Norzagaray, Baliuag, and San Ildefonso, April 22-May 17; Lawton and Wheaton's advance south to Imus, June 10-19; together with expeditions made by Kobbe up the Rio Grande to Arayat, May 17; Hall, under Lawton, to Antipolo and Wholley to Morong, June 4; Hall to Calamba, June 26, and movements made within the last few weeks, including MacArthur's advance north from San Fernando, August 9, and capture of Angeles, August 16.

Before Wheaton started on his expedition, for which he and his forces were as anxious as hounds held by a leash, General Lawton arrived, on March 10, on the transport *Grant* with reinforcements. Therefore everybody was expecting to see something decisive undertaken. There had been a number of severe skirmishes at the water works, where Maj. P. G. Eastwick, with battalions of the Second Oregon and Nebraska Regiments, was in charge, and along the line from San Juan del Monte to San Pedro Macati, including successful advances made by Colonel Stotsenburg, Captain Reynolds, and Captain Miller

with detachments of the Nebraskas, Oregons, Wyomings, Twentieth Infantry, and Utah artillery, but no regular advance until March 13. Assisted by "tinclads" in the river, Wheaton made a brilliant dash, occupying the towns clear through to the lake and cutting the rebel line in two. His command included the Twentieth and Twenty-second Infantry, which had lately arrived and were made up largely of recruits, the Second Oregon and First Washington Volunteers, a squadron of the Fourth Cavalry, and Lieutenant Scott's battery of the Sixth Artillery. They captured Guadalupe, Pasig, and Pateros and made further expeditions to Cainta and Taytay, on the north, and Taguig, on the south, clearing the country of insurgents and finally returning to Pasig, where a permanent garrison was stationed. During these operations over 200 Filipinos were killed and 400 taken prisoners. The American casualties were slight. The Oregon and Washington detachments showed great courage under trying circumstances, while Maj. W. P. Rogers, with a battalion of the Twentieth Infantry, made a gallant attack on Cainta. The results of this movement to the lake were most important because the enemy was thus divided for the first time. General Anderson had recommended to General Otis that this be done nearly a month earlier, but the latter did not then think it wise.

ADVANCE TOWARD MALOLOS.

MacArthur's campaign toward Malolos was accompanied by some hard fighting along his front, but the Filipinos were driven back in their attacks with heavy losses. The principal Filipino commander was Gen. Pantaleon Garcia, while General Aguinaldo was not far in the rear. General MacArthur's division was made up of the Twenty-second Infantry, two battalions of the Twenty-third Infantry, and the Second Oregon, under General Wheaton; the Twentieth Kansas, First Montana, four battalions of the Third Artillery (dismounted as infantry), and the Tenth Pennsylvania, under Gen. H. G. Otis; the First Nebraska, First Colorado, First South Dakota, and First Wyoming, under General Hale; the Third and Fourth Infantry, two battalions of the Seventh Infantry, a mounted squadron of the Fourth Cavalry, and two light batteries of the Utah artillery, under General Hall.

Advancing toward Polo and Novaliches, on the north, with a flank movement to Mariquina and Banta, General MacArthur began his march for the insurgent capital. Each conflict with the natives resulted in an easy victory for his forces. On March 26 Malinta was taken after the insurgents evacuated Malabon, which they

had heretofore held so steadfastly. The next day Marilao was captured, and on the 29th the advance on Bocave, Bigaa, and Guiguinto, which were the gateways to Malolos, was successfully accomplished after hard fighting. This rapid and difficult movement was consummated by the occupation of Malolos on March 31.

When it is considered that Malolos was reached in less than one week after General MacArthur left Calocan, and that all the fighting had to be done through the heart of country infested with the enemy, the conclusion must follow that it was a brilliant achievement that reflected credit not only on the commander-in-chief, General MacArthur, but upon his brigade generals, H. G. Otis, Wheaton, Hale, and Hall. This advance was marred by the death of brave Col. Harry C. Egbert, of the Twenty-second Infantry, who came to his end leading his regiment. It was during this series of battles that the German Prince Ludwig Karl Loewenstein was killed. Capt. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, of the Third Artillery, one of the most popular men in the army, was mortally wounded and died a few hours later. Only a detailed account of this advance could give an adequate idea of its brilliancy and of the bravery shown by officers and men in every engagement.

On arriving at Malolos it was discovered that Aguinaldo had moved his government, bag and baggage. There were practically no signs that it had been for a long time the capital of the insurgents. From there Aguinaldo retreated to San Fernando and made that his temporary capital. The value of subsistence alone captured at this point was \$1,500,000.

EXPEDITION TO SANTA CRUZ.

Major-General Lawton was next sent by General Otis on an expedition through Laguna de Bay, with Santa Cruz, the principal town on the eastern end of the lake, as his objective point. His expedition numbered 1,500 men, made up of 200 picked sharpshooters, Hawthorne's mountain battery, Gale's squadron, three troops of the Fourth Cavalry, unmounted, two battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry, Linck's battalion of the First Idaho, and Fraine's battalion of the First North Dakota, under General King. Santa Cruz is forty-eight miles from Manila, has a population of 13,000, and is the center of the prosperous Laguna Province. The troops were conveyed by a flotilla consisting of twenty canoes towed by tugs, and were accompanied by the army gunboats *Napidan*, *Oeste*, and *Laguna de Bay*, which did excellent work. They left on April 8 and returned to Manila on April 17, after capturing Santa Cruz and several other towns in the vicinity. Maj. J. J. Weisenburger, Capt. Alfred

Hasbrouck, Jr., Maj. John H. Fraine, and Lieut. Le Roy Eltinge showed marked courage in the direction of their battalions and companies. It was deemed best, after promulgating the American proclamation, not to leave garrisons at these places because of their long distance from Manila and of the approach of the rainy season. The casualties were few and slight.

ADVANCE TO SAN FERNANDO.

On April 25 MacArthur began his remarkable advance northward from Malolos, which quickly resulted in the capture of Calumpit and San Fernando. The first important fighting in this advance was at Quingua on April 23, where Major Bell made a reconnaissance which resulted in contact and battle. Colonel Stotsenburg and Lieutenant Sisson, of the First Nebraska, were killed. While Lawton's division was sweeping the country to the right and Wheaton was coming up on the left, Hale's brigade moved along the center. All the forces were retarded by the extreme heat, rains, and bad roads. Calumpit, a town of about 10,000 population and the center of a rich rice district, was taken on April 27, and then MacArthur's division crossed the Rio Grande River in the face of great obstacles and captured Apalit. It was at this time that Colonel Funston with his men of the Twentieth Kansas showed such bravery in swimming across the river, distinguishing himself for the third time in similar achievements. Upon recommendation of General Otis he was made brigadier-general by the President. After the capture of Calumpit the Macabebes displayed true friendship for the Americans and gave them material assistance.

When President McKinley heard of the successful advance of General MacArthur, he sent a special telegram congratulating him and his troops on their gallantry and triumph. Among the many men who performed meritorious service in this advance were Captain Boltwood and Lieutenant Ball, of the Twentieth Kansas, who assisted Funston, and Maj. H. B. Mulford, who had succeeded Stotsenburg in command of the First Nebraska.

On May 4 MacArthur advanced from Calumpit, captured San Tomas, and occupied San Fernando on the 5th. In this march considerable resistance was offered to General Hale's brigade, consisting of two battalions of the Fifty-first Iowa, the First Nebraska, and the First South Dakota, with a Gatling gun detachment under command of Major Young, of the Sixth Artillery, and General Wheaton's command, consisting of the Twentieth Kansas and First Montana, with Hotchkiss and Gatling guns mounted on hand-cars.

LAWTON'S FLYING COLUMN.

At the same time that the main division of General MacArthur was pressing north to Calumpit, General Lawton's flying column, consisting of the First North Dakota, two battalions of the Third Infantry, the Twenty-second Infantry, Hawthorne's and Scott's batteries, three troops of the Fourth Cavalry, Gale's squadron, a section of Utah artillery, and the Nineteenth Company of the Signal Corps, cleared all of the country to the east and along a line running north from Novaliches to Norzagaray, then west by Angat, San Rafael, and Baliuag. At the latter point he effected a junction with MacArthur's division on May 1, and was joined by the Second Oregon and the Thirteenth Minnesota. He then moved north again via Maasin, San Ildefonso, and San Miguel to San Isidro, where he arrived on May 17. There was very severe fighting at Maasin, in which Colonel Summers and Captain Case, of the Oregon regiment, distinguished themselves, and later they were promoted for their gallantry. Major Eastwick, Lieutenant Thornton, of the Oregons, Col. J. W. French, of the Twenty-second Infantry, and Captain Birkhimer, of the Third Artillery, showed marked bravery. San Isidro was practically deserted, although Aguinaldo had been making it his temporary capital after the capture of San Fernando. Tarlac became the next location of the retreating rebel capital.

As the worst part of the rainy season was at hand and there was danger of Lawton being cut off, he returned to Arayat, where he united with Major Kobbe's expedition, which had come up from Calumpit, accompanied by army gunboats on the Rio Grande River. From Arayat he proceeded to Malolos after having marched 120 miles in twenty days, engaged in 22 fights, captured 28 towns, destroyed 300,000 bushels of rice, killed 400 insurgents, wounded double that number, and lost only 6 men killed and 31 wounded of his own command. His chief opponent was Gen. Gregorio del Pilar, one of the bravest Filipino leaders.

CAMPAIGNS TO THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Lawton was now recalled from the north for an expedition east into Morong Province. On June 3, with General Hall in command of a force consisting of detachments of the Second Oregon, the First Colorado, the Fourth Cavalry, the Fourth Infantry, the Ninth Infantry, the First Wyoming, and four mountain guns, he advanced from the pumping station near Manila to Antipolo. At the same time Colonel Wholley proceeded by water across Laguna de Bay to Morong with the First Washington, the First North Dakota, and one battalion of the Twelfth

Infantry. On June 4 Hall occupied Antipolo and continued his advance to Morong, which he captured, in conjunction with Wholley, on June 5. As usual, the insurgents retreated and escaped into the jungles and hills. This side campaign was of considerable importance because it cleared of insurgents a neighboring section back of Manila.

While the American forces had been hard at work in the north and east for the last four months, the insurgents had been massing and fortifying themselves in the south at Paranaque, Zapote, Bacoor, and Imus. General Otis concluded it was time to drive them from their position before they became more strongly entrenched. Again he called upon General Lawton, who, assisted by General Wheaton in command of the first brigade and General Ovenshine in command of the second brigade, undertook to drive the insurgents from these positions. The first brigade included portions of the First Colorado, the Ninth and Twenty-first regulars, a troop of Nevada cavalry, dismounted, and Scott's battery, with four mountain guns. The second brigade was made up of the Second, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Infantry, with a portion of the Twelfth Infantry and a detachment of light artillery.

General Lawton was escorted by Russell's detachment of the Signal Corps and Stewart's troop of the Fourth Cavalry, mounted. The movement, which was at first delayed by excessive heat, began on June 10. There was fighting on that day and on the 11th, 12th, and 13th. The chief struggle was at Zapote Bridge, near Bacoor, where the enemy numbered some 4,000, of which nearly one-third was killed, wounded, or captured. Three pieces of artillery also fell into our hands. The army was greatly assisted in this battle by the *Helena*, *Monadnock*, *Princeton*, and *Callao* shelling the insurgents and landing forces to give active assistance. In this fighting the American loss was 10 killed and 40 wounded. They proceeded south to Imus, the capital of Cavite Province, which they easily captured. Wheaton made a bold reconnaissance twelve miles south to Perez das Marinas and drove the rebels into the swamps and hills beyond. This campaign to the south is important in that it clears the insurgent forces from a very rich and fertile section tributary to Manila. The moral effect, moreover, of controlling Cavite Province will be excellent because it has always been the home of insurrectionary movements, and the Spaniards found it difficult to keep it in good order. Aguinaldo took his first stand as an insurgent leader in 1896 at Imus, and for a long time, before going to Malolos last year, had his capital at Bacoor.

From the south General Lawton returned to direct another movement on Laguna de Bay. On July 26 he captured Calamba with a force commanded by General Hall and consisting of a portion of the First Washington and the Twenty-first Infantry, Hamilton's mountain battery, 150 cavalymen, and the army gunboats *Napidan* and *Oeste*.

THE ADVANCE TO ANGELES.

On August 9, after an extended period of comparative quiet due to the continual heavy rains, General MacArthur began his advance north from San Fernando. The forces engaged in this famous movement were the Fifty-first Iowa, the Ninth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-second regulars, Col. J. Franklin Bell's new Thirty-sixth Regiment, part of the Fourth Cavalry, and 15 guns. General Wheaton was on the right and General Liscum on the left. Colonel Bell, with characteristic dash, drove the rebels out of Bacolor. With Angeles, ten miles further north and one of the richest towns in the valley, as the objective point, MacArthur pushed on, though the mud in many places was knee-deep. He left a garrison of 600 men to defend and hold San Fernando, with the purpose of making Angeles his next base. His plans were successful. Colonel Smith, with ten companies of the Twelfth Infantry and Captain Kenly's two guns, attacked 2,500 strongly entrenched insurgents at Angeles on August 16, and after routing them occupied the town. His loss was only 2 killed and 12 wounded; the Filipino casualties aggregated over 200. At the same time Captain Anglum, with one company of the Twelfth Infantry, routed 200 insurgents in front of Dolores, with only 1 man wounded. By these movements MacArthur now occupies country from Candaba to Angeles, thence toward Porac, and including Santa Rita, Guagua, and Bacolor. There was further skirmishing near Angeles on the 20th, in which one American officer was killed and one wounded.

While MacArthur was pressing on to the north Gen. S. B. M. Young was engaged in driving the insurgents out of San Mateo, northeast of the water works at Santolan. After a severe fight, in which 3 men were killed and 13 wounded, he occupied the town. The forces engaged were a detachment of the Twenty-fifth Infantry under Major Cronin, a company of the Fourth Cavalry under Captain Rivers, and detachments of the Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth Infantry and the Fourth Cavalry under Captain Parker. There was a stubborn contest, in which 23 of the enemy were killed. On the same day a column of 500 insurgents coming from east of Baliuag under-

took to cut the railroad, but were routed by the American garrisons at Baliuag and Quingua.

These operations bring us up to the date of the present writing as far as movements in the interior of the island of Luzon are concerned. By consulting the maps specially prepared to accompany this article, one of which serves as the frontispiece for this number, there will be no difficulty in exactly locating each point occupied by the American forces and in following the different campaigns, to the north as far as San Isidro and Angeles, on the east to Santa Cruz and Longes, and to the south as far as Perez das Marinas, beyond Imus.

IV.—OCCUPATION OF SOUTHERN ISLANDS.

From the beginning of our operations in the Philippines there has not been that feeling of opposition to us or organization in the Visayas and southern islands that there have been in the north. There is no doubt that all trouble with them would have been avoided if Tagoloc garrisons could have been prevented from establishing themselves in Panay, Cebu, Negros, Leyte, Samar, and in other important islands. The natives of the south have never had the enthusiasm for the insurrection which has characterized those of Luzon, and wherever resistance has been found it was inspired by emissaries and troops from the north.

On different visits that I made to Iloilo, Cebu, and Zamboanga, going first some five years ago when the present conflict was never even imagined, I was most favorably impressed by the representative natives I met and was surprised to see so large a percentage who possessed means and were fairly well educated. It is interesting and instructive to note that now the majority of the better class of Filipinos, or Visayans, in the southern islands are in sympathy with our efforts to establish good government—despite the sensational and untruthful reports of the Hong Kong *junta* to the contrary.

GARRISONS IN LOWER ISLANDS.

While American garrisons have not been established at all the important points in the central and lower islands, the following places have been either occupied or inspected with reference to occupation: Iloilo, in Panay, the second port of importance in the Philippines; Cebu, the third commercial port; Bacolod, in Negros; Zamboanga, in Mindanao; and Jolo, in the Sulus. Samar, Leyte, Mashate, and Bohol, to the east and northeast of Cebu and Panay, form another group which are being brought under our in-

fluence. They are all rich and prosperous islands and will not give much trouble after the insurrection in Luzon is broken. If that keeps up they may make effective resistance for some time. Mindanao, with its area as large as that of Maine, is not destined to hold out against American control if good judgment and diplomacy are employed in negotiating with the local sultans, or chiefs.

General Bates has just gone to the Sulu group to reach an understanding with its sultan. At this writing he is reported as having made satisfactory progress. Palawan, the large island to the west of the Visayan group and just north of Borneo, having an area greater than that of Connecticut, should be as easily governed as North Borneo is by the British, where peace and contentment prevail.

Dr. Schurman, of the Philippine commission, and Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, who have recently made a journey through the islands of this wonderful archipelago, returned with most favorable opinions not only as to their material value, but also as to their future government under American control.

Iloilo was captured on February 11 by a combined army and navy movement. The former force, under command of General Miller, consisted of the Eighteenth Infantry under Colonel Van Valzah, Battery G of the Sixth Artillery, and the First Tennessee Volunteers. The latter included the *Boston* under Captain Wilde and the *Petrel* under Captain Cornwall. Lieutenant Niblack, of the *Boston*, was the first to land, with 48 men. The insurgents fled in dismay. During fighting that followed later Lieut. Frank C. Bolles and 4 men of the Eighteenth Infantry were slightly wounded. Lieutenant Ostheim did effective work with a battery of Hotchkiss and Gatling guns; and so did Major Keller with his veteran battalion. Much of the town was burned by the natives, but it is being rebuilt and will soon appear better than before. Ensign L. H. Everhart, of the *Boston*, was appointed the first captain of the port. The cable to Iloilo from Manila was reopened on March 19. On March 16 the mountain robber bands descended and joined with the revolutionists in an attack on Iloilo, but were repulsed with heavy losses. There has been intermittent fighting since near Jaro, but no pitched battles. Sergt. Clement C. Jones, of the Tennessee regiment, distinguished himself at Jaro by capturing single-handed a Filipino flag after crossing a river and going back over 800 yards through the enemy's lines. Gen. R. P. Hughes has recently been sent to Iloilo to act as governor-general of the entire Visayan district.

Col. James F. Smith, of the First California Regiment, was sent to Bacolod, Negros, as governor early in March with a detachment of his own regiment. Later—on March 27—he was joined by Lieut.-Col. Victor D. Duboce with another battalion of the same regiment. Both were well suited to the labor in hand and did much to set the machinery of government to working in this large island. A large degree of autonomy has been established here. There may be reports that it is not meeting with complete success, but that condition is due to the Tagalog influence from the north and will disappear with the latter. Captain Tilley, of the Signal Corps, lost his life while looking after the cable, and Colonel Smith sent a punitive expedition against the natives that treacherously killed him. The Californias did the same kind of brave fighting here that characterized them in Luzon.

Captain Cornwall with the *Petrel* took quiet possession of Cebu on February 21, and later General Otis sent troops to occupy it. The inhabitants requested American protection, and although robber bands and some Tagalocs give occasional trouble, the sentiment of the best class of natives is friendly.

The general outlook for the Visayan, central, and southern islands of the Philippine group can, therefore, be considered favorable, despite sensational reports of the Hong Kong *junta* to the contrary. Everything seems to hinge on the power of Aguinaldo to hold out in Luzon. The magic of his name and influence must be destroyed. Then should come peace from Aparri to Zamboanga.

V.—GENERAL NOTES ON THE CAMPAIGN.

The record of the navy in the Philippines will always be so indelibly impressed upon our minds that it requires no eulogy here. The splendid condition and perfect organization perfected by the master-hand of Admiral Dewey have been maintained, first, by Captain Barker and now by Rear Admiral Watson, who succeeded Dewey. The participation of the *Charleston*, *Concord*, *Callao*, and *Monadnock* in the first few days' fighting was of great help to the army. Later their good work was supplemented by that of the *Monterey*, *Princeton*, *Helena*, *Yorktown*, *Bennington*, and *Castine*. The missions of the *Boston* and *Petrel* to southern points, including particularly Iloilo and Cebu, were successfully executed. When General Lawton made his advance to Imus he was so grateful for the assistance of the *Helena*, *Monadnock*, and *Callao* and the detachments which they sent on shore that he

made special acknowledgment thereof not only to the Government, but directly to Captain Barker.

The ambush and capture of Lieutenant Gillmore and his party at Baler on April 12 was the only serious mishap that has befallen the navy. The latest reports contain information that Gillmore and companions are prisoners, but alive and well. Aguinaldo is not willing to surrender or exchange them, which is not a favorable comment on his methods of warfare.

Assistant Engineer Emory Winship, of the *Bennington*, was severely wounded by the insurgents at Malalon in March while handling a Gatling gun in the bow of a steam launch and bravely covering the movements of a landing party. Capt. H. E. Nichols, of the *Monadnock*, died from sunstroke while directing the bombardment of Paranaqueon June 10.

On February 24 Admiral Dewey sent his famous message: "For political reasons the *Oregon* should be sent at once." She arrived on March 18 and received a hearty welcome. The great admiral himself started for home on the *Olympia* on May 20, after an unbroken stay in the Philippines of nearly thirteen months. This time represents not only a record of successful achievement, but of tireless devotion to duty that is unsurpassed in history. From first to last Admiral Dewey has been a steadfast believer in courageously meeting our unavoidable moral responsibilities in the Philippines, in carrying the present conflict through to a satisfactory conclusion, and in holding the islands until at least a permanent stable government has been established under our control. Rear Admiral Watson arrived on June 10 and has given indications of continuing the strong, forceful policy of his predecessor.

The navy is now putting into effective operation a blockade of all the islands that should keep arms and supplies from reaching the Filipinos. Their efforts, combined with those of our ministers and consuls in Japan and China, particularly Consul-General Wildman and Consul Harris, respectively at Hong Kong and Nagasaki, the two nearest points, should succeed in cutting off altogether further assistance from the outside and will have a decided influence in bringing about the end of hostilities.

Other features in connection with the work of the navy that can be enumerated are: Ensign Macfarland's recent blockading cruise near Panay and Cebu, the *Charleston's* shelling of Dagupan, the *Castine's* trip to Zamboanga and Sulu, the repair of Spanish gunboats at Hong Kong under direction of Lieutenants Capps and Hobson, the purchase and taking over from the Spaniards of

twelve small gunboats and one torpedo-boat suitable for river, coast, and blockading work.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

The Philippine commission, consisting of President J. G. Schurman, Prof. Dean Worcester, Hon. Charles Denby, Admiral Dewey, and General Otis, commenced their labors in Manila about March 20, when they held their first meeting. On April 4 they issued a proclamation setting forth the purposes of the Government which was circulated as fully as possible among the Filipinos. On April 28 Aguinaldo sent Col. Manuel Arguelles, chief of General Luna's staff, as a special commissioner to ask for a truce and possible end of hostilities. He met the American commission and was finally sent back with instructions to inform Aguinaldo that General Otis demanded absolute surrender. The general has been criticised because he took such a firm stand, but he claimed that there was every reason why he should insist on unconditional surrender. Colonel Arguelles returned with fresh instructions on May 2, but the result was fruitless.

On May 13 Aguinaldo sent word that he would send another commission to meet the American representatives and treat for peace. The Filipino representatives were General del Pilar, Gracio Gonzazo, a member of the Filipino cabinet, Lieut.-Col. Alberto Barretto, military advocate, and Major Zealcita, a member of Aguinaldo's staff, in coöperation with Florentino Torres, Pablo Ocampo, and Theodor Yanco, residents of Manila. A week later they arrived and were shown courtesies and attentions by the American commissioners and naval and military officers. Prolonged consultations followed, in which every effort was made to reach an understanding, but here, as in all other instances where Aguinaldo has sent men to represent him, they lacked pleni-potentiary powers and could not decide upon any proposition. Nothing finally resulted from these conferences, and the American officials lost faith in Filipino commissions.

The members, however, have not been idle. Dr. Schurman made an extended trip through the islands to the south, Colonel Denby and Professor Worcester, assisted by Secretary McArthur, devoted themselves to establishing a system of local government in towns near Manila, and the entire commission has striven not only to become familiar with all conditions, but improve them where possible. They have considered the judiciary, laws, schools, and various kindred matters in turn. Dr. Schurman has now returned to America and will probably make a detailed report that will be duly published. It should shed much light on the situation.

A REMARKABLE SHOWING.

The War Department has published a statement that is both interesting and instructive, which shows some remarkable figures in regard to the army in the Philippines compared with those in Cuba, Porto Rico, and at home. Adjutant-General Corbin submits the following record of deaths in the army from May 1, 1898, to July 1, 1899:

Killed—Officers: Cuba, 21; Philippines, 20; United States, 1; total, 42. Enlisted men: Cuba, 223; Porto Rico, 4; Philippines, 233; United States, 5; total, 465. Died of wounds—Officers: Cuba, 10; Philippines, 10; United States, 2; total, 22. Enlisted men: Cuba, 64; Porto Rico, 8; Philippines, 82; at sea, 7; United States, 6; total, 167. Died of disease, etc.—Officers: Cuba, 34; Porto Rico, 4; Philippines, 11; at sea, 9; United States, 106; total, 164. Enlisted men: Cuba, 888; Porto Rico, 251; Philippines, 369; Hawaii, 46; at sea, 204; United States, 3,965; total, 5,743. Aggregate—Cuba, 1,240; Porto Rico, 267; Philippines, 725; Hawaii, 46; at sea, 220; United States, 4,105. Grand total, 6,605.

This is certainly a very favorable showing for the Philippines, and the figures completely answer the wild statements concerning the horrors of campaigning in that country. The brief campaign in Cuba cost the lives of 21 officers, and only 20 have been killed in the Philippines. The number of officers dying of wounds is the same in both islands, and the number of enlisted men dying of wounds is somewhat larger in the Philippines. The deaths of officers from disease have been three times as great in Cuba as in the Philippines, and the deaths of enlisted men more than twice as great. It is a noticeable fact that 69 per cent. of the aggregate losses from deaths in our army during the fourteen months ending with July 1, 1899, were among the troops in the United States not subject to the risks of war or to the dangers of unaccustomed climate, as to which so much has been said.

This is an exceptional record. It is a loss of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on an average total of 30,000 troops in the field. The first detachment of troops did not number more than 22,000, and subsequent increases have run the total up to about 40,000. But allowing for the gradual returnings of the volunteers, the average may fairly be struck at 30,000 in active service for a considerable period.

CONDUCT OF DEPARTMENTS.

In looking over the long, trying campaign in the Philippines we should not fail to give some credit to the men and departments whose work may not be that of actual fighting, but of a character that has direct influence on the success or failure of the movements of large bodies of troops. The hospital service at Manila under Colonel Lippincott, assisted by such men as Cardwell, Bourns, Penrose, Farrell, O'Brien, Ellis, Whiting, and Cabell, has been conducted with marked success in view of the difficulties

of climate, but the number of field surgeons should be greatly increased. Parents with sons in the Philippines need not worry about the treatment they will receive. I wish there were space to speak of the unselfish labors of the Red Cross and regular hospital nurses, but there is not room this time.

The quartermaster's department, with all its subdivisions, including the charge of the transports, probably offered as many difficulties as any to the men in charge. In July, August, and September, 1898, there was some friction and trouble, but since then its management has been wonderfully successful. In this campaign against the Filipinos during the rainy season it has met and mastered great difficulties. The department's good work is due to Colonel Pope, assisted by Major Jones, Captains Devol, Walcutt, Kimball, Sawtelle, and Griffith, and Major Cloman and Capt. J. J. Bradley, of the transport service.

The subsistence department is fortunate in having at its head Col. D. L. Brainard, of arctic fame. He succeeds as well in tropical as in frozen lands. Colonel Brainard has capable assistants in Major Fitzhugh and Captains Anderson, Bootes, Coudert, Millikin, and Tucker.

Maj. Chas. McClure looks after the responsibilities of the pay department. Col. R. E. Thompson for a long time was press censor in connection with his duties as chief signal officer, but he has now been relieved from the former duties, for which he was not as well suited as for the latter, of which he has been a faithful and successful head. Maj. C. L. Potter, as chief of the engineer department, has encountered great difficulties in getting data for maps and in reconstructing destroyed railroads and bridges. His force should be increased. The adjutant-general's department is mentioned last, but it is not the least important. Col. Thomas H. Barry has successfully looked after his work where most men might have quailed. On the staff of General Otis with him are two men particularly well suited to their responsibilities—Capt. C. H. Murray and Lieut. Fred. W. Sladen.

COURTS AND CITY.

Col. E. H. Crowder has been for the major part of the time at the head of the judge advocate's department. For a time working with him last year was Col. C. L. Jewett, one of the ablest men that went to the Philippines with General Merritt's expedition. Under Colonel Crowder's charge the department has been extended; and now, following plans partly developed by the Philippine commission, an excellent system of courts has been established in which Filipinos sit as judges with Americans and administer the

law in a way that guards the interests of both natives and foreigners. Lieut. Ralph Platt, of Portland, Ore., is one of the judges of the new court, and General Otis asked Major Young, of Salt Lake, to act as another.

From discussing the courts, which are now giving great satisfaction, we can pass to the government of the city of Manila. In giving so much attention to warfare there is danger that we will overlook what has been done to improve Manila as a municipality. The change wrought is indeed remarkable and reflects credit upon the officials in charge. Manila is now a clean, healthy, orderly, prosperous town, considering, of course, conditions of war, which always develop features. The public schools have been reorganized and children are being taught English and other branches that were before neglected. The water works—which, by the way, are unsurpassed in the world for a city of Manila's population—are so controlled that the health of the community is greatly improved. There is no regular system of sewerage, but dirt is no longer allowed to collect as formerly.

The reports from the custom-house, which was first ably presided over by General Whittier and later by Colonel Colton, showed the receipts from August 13, 1898, to March 31, 1899, to be nearly \$5,000,000. Considering that this sum represents duties alone, and these collected in times of war for a period of only nine months, the showing is a surprising one and attests the possibilities of Manila as a commercial port. Major Bement, who intelligently reorganized the system of taxation while collector of internal revenue, reported the common people as having means to pay all reasonable taxes the United States might impose.

THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The "round-robin" of the newspaper men may have been prompted by the best of reasons, and many of us who know the correspondents might be inclined to sympathize with them; but when we consider all the conditions that surround warfare in the Philippines, it is possible to understand the attitude of General Otis. With the perfection of communication which characterizes the Filipino agents in Hong Kong, London, Paris, Madrid, and, I fear, in America, they always have been and are ready to take every word and line that is dispatched from Manila, repeat it back to Hong Kong, send it over by letter or special messenger to Manila, and smuggle it through the lines to Aguinaldo and his followers.

The slightest hint of a new movement published in America or Europe reaches Aguinaldo

within a week or ten days after it is first seen by his agents; the reports of American losses, delays, retreats, or changes of plan are sent to him to-day as if he were at the direct end of the cable. It is impossible to stop this unless all communication between Manila and the outer world is cut off. Therefore it is necessary to exercise special care in press censorship. Then, again, General Otis had an unfortunate experience the first time he relaxed his vigilance in this respect. One correspondent sent an alleged interview with General Lawton, which the latter denied *in toto*. In my mind there is no doubt that at times General Otis' censorship has not been sufficiently discriminating and that he or his representatives have—unintentionally, in all probability—shown lack of diplomacy and good judgment in discussing matters with such able newspaper men as McCutcheon, Davis, Bass, Collins, Jones, Dunning, Dinwiddie, McDonnell, Little, and Skeene, who signed the "round-robin," and others of high standard.

But we should be charitable in reaching our conclusions. It is a very different thing to sit in an American sanctum, library, or office, or stand on a public platform, and tell how things should be done in the Philippines, from what it is to stand there on the spot as the one man responsible for everything that is done and conducting both war and government in distant tropical lands among strange peoples and conditions ten thousand miles from home.

VI.—CONCLUDING REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

On April 4 the war between Spain and the United States was formally and officially ended by the exchange of the American and Spanish ratifications of the peace treaty. The volunteers in the Philippines who had enlisted for the war with Spain justly considered that they were entitled by law to their honorable discharge. Of the 22,000 soldiers in the islands at the beginning of the fighting 16,000 were volunteers. Additional troops from the regular army were sent during the spring as fast as transports could be provided for that purpose, but the continuous fighting made it impossible to withdraw any of the force around Manila before June. By that time arrangements were made for each transport that carried fresh troops to bring back returning soldiers. So many men preferred, however, to reëlist for continued service until the termination of the war that General Otis was able to recruit from them two additional regiments. The gratitude of the nation for the devotion of her defenders was fitting-

ly expressed by the President in an appropriate message to General Otis.

The army bill passed by Congress on March 1 gave the President authority to call for not more than 35,000 volunteers for temporary service in the Philippines. He was loath at first to muster in any new troops, but it was finally agreed that it was advisable to make a large increase in the Philippine force. Orders were accordingly issued for the enlistment of ten regiments, and recruiting began on July 11. The full number of 13,090 men was obtained on August 14, but the enlistment might have been completed much sooner if it had not been for the extreme care exercised in the selection of only those men who possessed the very best qualifications. The response made by the country was so encouraging that it was decided to call for ten more regiments, and orders for their enlistment were issued on August 17. This vigorous policy of the War Department means that it will be possible to supply General Otis with an army of about 63,000 men by December 1 next. About 50,000 of these will be available for active operations in the field, while the remainder will be used in policing and garrisoning the towns and cities. Secretary Root, who succeeded Secretary Alger in the War Department on August 1, has announced that "the war in the Philippines from now on will be prosecuted with all possible energy. All the men, all the arms, and all the supplies necessary to end the trouble in the islands will be furnished at the earliest possible moment."

PRESENT LOCATION OF TROOPS.

The following statement shows the distribution of the American forces on August 21. The First Division, under General Lawton, occupies the country south of Manila as far as Imus, and is composed of the following troops: The Fourth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Regiments of Infantry, the First Washington, the First Wyoming, part of the Fourth Cavalry, Battery F of the Fourth Artillery, Battery F of the Fifth Artillery, Battery D of the Sixth Artillery, and Hawthorne's mountain battery.

The Second Division, commanded by General MacArthur, is north of Manila, with headquarters at San Fernando, and is made up of the following troops: The Third, Ninth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, and Thirty-sixth Regiments of Infantry, the Fifty-first Iowa, the Twentieth Kansas, Light Battery E of the First Artillery, a battalion of the Third Artillery, and part of the Fourth Cavalry.

The provost guard of Manila consists of

Twentieth Infantry and eight foot batteries of the Sixth Artillery.

The garrisons in the other islands are as follows: Panay—the Eighteenth Infantry, the First Tennessee, and Battery G of the Sixth Artillery; Negros—the Sixth Infantry; Cebu—one battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry; Jolo—two battalions of the Twenty-third Infantry.

A FEW GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Without any intention of entering into a discussion of Major-General Otis' abilities as a commander-in-chief—with which my purposes and this article are in no way connected—but with the simple desire to assist the readers of the *Review* in reaching a clearer understanding of the situation in the Philippines, I will humbly submit a few general considerations in conclusion.

First. We are in the Philippines as a result of meeting imperious and unavoidable moral responsibilities to ourselves, to the natives, and to the world, resulting from the war with Spain, and we cannot retreat from them without shame, dishonor, and disgrace to us as a great nation and as a Christian, civilizing people—without reference to material opportunities in the Pacific and the impending possibility that if we shirk our responsibilities we will forsake our position as a permanent first-class power in the Pacific and come trailing along behind Great Britain, Russia, Japan, and Germany. There never was a time since May 1, 1898, when our naval or military forces could have abandoned Manila, and Admiral Dewey will confirm this when he returns.

Second. The immediate occasion of the present conflict can be logically attributed to the Filipinos and not to ourselves, as the first part of this article witnesses. The fighting was begun and has been carried on under the most adverse conditions of season and climate which characterize tropical countries. The outbreak came at the end of the cool season and at the beginning of the excessively hot period. When this hot season was over it was immediately followed by the rainy months, which are still running on and will not end until November. There has been, therefore, the greatest heat of the sun overhead and the greatest discomfort under foot in mud and water during all the campaigning.

Third. Despite these conditions the American forces have not met with a single decisive reverse from the beginning of the campaign up to the present writing, and have everywhere and in all expeditions driven the natives before them at will. There may be a grave question as to whether these movements have all been wise and neces-

sary, and the campaign has at times confessedly lacked apparent plan and system, but there has been no defeat to mar the wonderful record. The Filipino army, pushed from "pillar to post," has suffered enormous losses, is deprived of sources of fresh ammunition and supplies from the outside world, is demoralized from an organized army into retreating isolated bands, is forced to brutal tactics to keep the people in line and the leaders from deserting to the Americans, depending on the Hong Kong *junta* to manufacture alleged reports from Aguinaldo favorable to the Filipinos—which are too often and too much believed in America—and cannot possibly hold out as an integral force after the rains are over.

Fourth. Our forces now hold all the most important points in the Philippines. Area does not decide the question of present strength and influence. The best and most important section of Luzon is rapidly coming under our control. Already our sway, extended under adverse conditions, reaches from Imus in the south to Angeles in the north, a distance of nearly seventy-five miles, and from Manila southeast to Calamba, on Laguna de Bay, about twenty-five miles, the very heart of the island. We not only have Manila, but Iloilo, Cebu, Bacolod, Zamboanga, and Jolo, the commercial and strategical points of the islands.

Fifth. Therefore it can be reasonably argued that, when the dry season comes, accompanied by the coolest weather, two most favorable conditions for campaigning—when men can sleep on the ground without cover, when they can march across country anywhere and the commissariat can follow, and when the nights, mornings, and evenings are always cool and even the sun in the middle of the day loses much of its force—the army will prosecute a conclusive campaign.

With the sincere determination on the part of the President to carry the war to an early and successful conclusion, with the vigorous, masterful influence of Secretary Root supporting him, and with popular sentiment, irrespective of party, growing in favor of a policy that will not only end the war through the employment of all needed forces, but install a government throughout the islands which will bring permanent peace, there is no strong reason why, within another half year, the insurrection in the Philippines should not be broken, the Filipino revolutionary government a thing of the past, and peace, order, and good government established, eventually leading to as large a degree of autonomy as the Filipinos prove themselves able to undertake.

WHY THE TRUSTS CANNOT CONTROL PRICES.

BY THE HON. GEORGE E. ROBERTS.

(Director of the Mint.)

THE great aggregations of capital that are the feature of the industrial world at this time are viewed with misgivings because it is not clear just what limitations there are to their powers. An individual who sees a corporation with capital far up into the millions take possession of all the plants employed in a given line of industry and assume apparent control of production in that field, naturally feels that wherever his interests come in conflict with the interests of that corporation he is powerless to protect himself. He feels that it would be futile for him to set up as a rival to it, and he is at a loss to see how rivalry can exist in such active form as to furnish effective competition. It looks, upon the front of the situation, as though a corporation thus equipped would have command of the field and be able to dictate terms to the public. And when such corporations seem to be springing up in all fields of industry it is not strange that widespread uneasiness should be manifest. Men do not see what power may be relied upon to restrain them. If each in its field can crush all rivals and extort its own prices, the exploitation of the many by the few is indeed at hand.

Is it true that there is no limitation to the power of these combinations? Can they control the prices of their products and force consumers to pay dividends on fictitious capitalization? Has the capital stock of a corporation, which is simply the nominal value at which the concern estimates its own property on its own books, any bearing upon the price of a commodity which it offers for sale? What are the forces, if there be any such, operating in opposition to the efforts of these combinations? These are questions for which answers are wanted.

It is too early in this movement to draw conclusive replies solely from our experience with these organizations, but the outcome is controlled by principles which operate the same wherever they are found, and if we understand these we may foresee what results they will work out. If it could be shown that the same forces now driving the industries into the combinations will bear upon and control the latter, and compel them to divide their economic gains with the public, much of the prevalent alarm would be quieted. And that is precisely what an analysis of the movement reveals.

It must be apparent to the student of affairs that there is in the world a leveling force which continually operates to reduce the value of what has been inherited or accumulated in the past and enhance the importance of ability to do things in the present. As time has passed the world has come to value a man more and more for his innate qualities and capabilities and less and less for the position or wealth that he may have received from his ancestors. The rise of the common man in political and social importance has been by the steady action of this leveling force, taking from the privileges, immunities, advantages, and spoils acquired in the past and raising the importance of the new man of the present. It will be said that this has been by the constant struggle of the masses for their rights, but I would emphasize that it is the inevitable course of affairs, and that this pathway of progress may be trod with patience and confidence instead of with alarm and doubt. The rise of the common man in economic importance, although often disputed by reckless talkers, has been no less marked and is being effected by the same un-deviating forces. These take continually from the importance of capital accumulated in the past and give to the importance of the inborn powers and abilities possessed by every child to-day.

Let us inquire about the forces that have brought on this general movement of the industries into combinations. It is a primary fact that the impelling motive has been the low returns recently earned by capital. It has been difficult to make profits where competition has been open and active. There has been general complaint that "business isn't what it used to be." Unquestionably the conditions surrounding almost every industry and bearing upon its profits have changed radically in the last twenty-five years. In the first place, capital has become more abundant, and in the second place, business capacity of the grade required to conduct a mercantile establishment or a manufacturing industry along the lines pursued twenty-five years ago is very plentiful. A man with that amount of capital and that amount of ability does not rate as high, compared to the mechanic or laborer, as he used to. The services which he performed for the masses are being rendered at less cost by more efficient agents. The common man isn't

giving as much of his labor in exchange for the services of capital and management as he formerly did.

The accumulation of wealth and the achievements of inventive genius have resulted in an unavoidable competition to serve the buying masses. The common man has been placed in a more commanding position and given a larger share of the joint production of capital and labor than he has ever had before this time. The earnings of capital per unit of product have been constantly declining and this loss to capital has been distributed, commonly by means of lower prices, to the millions.

The decline in interest rates is well known and has been the subject of diverse opinions. On the one hand it is cited to show the declining power of capital, on the other hand to prove declining profits in business. These views are not in conflict. Undoubtedly the interest rate declines because the profits on capital used in business are declining, but profits are declining because of the rapid accumulation of capital available for all business purposes, and because new methods are being constantly adopted which leave small margins for those who hold to old methods. Capital is being continually forced into new employments which afford smaller profits than the old, and these new employments fix the rate of compensation in the old.

An increasing supply of labor finds its offset in the fact that every additional laborer is a consumer, but an increasing supply of capital cannot find employment in the service of the rich. It must find ways to serve the masses or go without employment. Thus the new capital being created must continually bid against and displace the old capital already employed in order to get earnings for itself.

Again, the increased facilities for transportation and communication first facilitated competition and then developed concentration. As you annihilate distance you bring face to face competitors who once scarcely heard of each other. Instead of each cultivating a circumscribed area for himself, they all cultivate a common field and their salesmen are in daily conflict. The field open to an operator who has superior capacity or any peculiar advantage, whether it be in capital or in methods, is much wider than formerly. The chance for the survival of a concern which labors under any disadvantage, be it mediocre ability in management, lack of capital to operate, inferior location, or something else, is less than ever before. The poorest equipment is in direct competition with the best, and the public will use the best.

Furthermore, in competition between those

who meet on equal terms with best facilities and ample capital it has become difficult to secure profits without some kind of an understanding about prices. The investment of fixed capital is so great that the cost per unit of product depends mainly upon the volume of business that can be secured, and is therefore a varying and uncertain figure. This fact has led to enormous outlays to increase sales, an expenditure which, so far as it results only in taking trade from each other, is clearly an economic waste to the community, as well as an uncertain investment to the competing firms.

To escape from the pressure of these conditions, which have been making industrial investments precarious and unprofitable to the majority of operators, the latter have resorted to the combinations. It is important to note that these, instead of signifying aggressive action by capital, represent capital on the defensive. They are contrived to recover profits that have vanished, and to control forces that have been steadily reducing capital's share of products. This fact ought to be reassuring. If the natural forces of the business world have a leveling influence and have for all time been steadily lifting manual labor in importance as compared to capital, why should it be believed that the latter can, by any new scheme hatched in back offices, suddenly rise to mastery? Is it not a little singular that a movement to which capital is driven by distress should excite such widespread fear that capital is about to become all-powerful? The reduction in the earnings of capital in the past has come, we have seen, through the increase in the amount of capital seeking investment and through the inventions which have reduced the amount required per unit of production. Will that law cease to operate in the future?

The production of wealth is now going on in this country at an unprecedented rate. The amount available for investment is increasing rapidly every year. It will persistently seek investment, and all attempts to exclude it from employment by fencing up the several fields of industry for quiet private possession by a few with extraordinary returns for their capital are inevitably doomed to failure.

If this accumulation of new capital is being made in comparatively few hands, and the many are to be empty-handed, a condition of congestion will ensue. The owners of the new capital will be unable to use it in any way that will bring returns. They certainly cannot employ it in serving each other, nor can they employ it in the service of those who have nothing to give in payment. All business consists of an exchange of services or products, accumulating capital can

find employment only through the increasing purchasing power of the masses. Set limits to the latter, devise a scheme by which the law of diminishing returns to capital and increasing returns to labor would be for a time reversed, and fresh accessions to capital would become worthless. Industry would fall into deadlock. Such a condition could not be reached because the owners of capital could never be united to that purpose or held together as that result was approached.

The temporary success of the scheme would only contribute to its ultimate failure. The abnormal profits realized by a successful trust must be invested somewhere. It is so much new capital on the market seeking investment, and contributes to a plethora even more rapidly than if it had been widely distributed, for in the latter case it would be naturally spent on a higher scale of living by the many. The result would inevitably be that the beneficiaries of each "trust," finding it impossible to use their surplus incomes in their own field, would soon be encroaching upon their neighbors' preserves. Profits made in oil are found seeking investment in iron and profits made in iron are overflowing into other fields. Every purchase by which, to the apprehensive, monopoly seems to extend its sway only sets free fresh capital upon the market. The purchase of the street railroads of St. Louis by a syndicate recently was shortly followed by the announcement that the purchase money would be used by the sellers to establish a new steel plant. Whether that be true or not, they unquestionably intend to invest it somewhere, and will surely appear as rivals to somebody. The fact that after the new steel plant is built it may be absorbed by the combine does not change the final result. The combine is up against a force that will persist forever. These new plants cannot find business to occupy them unless by a reduction in the cost of iron or a reduction in the cost of other commodities the public is given an increased fund for the purchase of iron. Beyond what it can profitably operate, every plant absorbed by the combine is a burden to it, and it had far better divide its profits with the consumers than sacrifice them in a hopeless attempt to buy off an endless succession of new competitors. It is folly to attempt to absolutely stop up a stream that flows from a perpetual spring. The dam may be made tight and high, but it becomes constantly more expensive, and in the end the water will find the old level.

It is apparent, then, that, speaking broadly of the whole field of production, the compensation of capital cannot be increased permanently by

combines or agreements between capitalists. The scheme will break down under the weight of success. The more rapidly capital increases in the hands of investors the greater will be the pressure to find employment for it at even nominal returns and the more difficult to maintain a monopoly in any profitable industry. And, finally, economic law requires that in the business world benefits shall be reciprocal. An attempt by one class to absorb all the benefits of progress will bring the world to a standstill, where there are no benefits to divide. The great industries in which capital seeks profitable investment, such as transportation and the manufacture of staples, depend upon the patronage of the masses, and the masses can only increase their purchases as their labor gains in buying power. Therein has been the stimulus to these industries in the past. Withdraw that stimulus and new capital will go on accumulating without an outlet, seek in vain for employment until at last it will break down the artificial restraints which are giving big returns to old capital and denying any to new capital. Thus we see that the new capital coming upon the market tomorrow will in the long run protect the public against the combinations that old capital may make to-day.

But when this is said it does not follow that nothing need be done to restrain or regulate these great aggregations of capital. In so far as they may actually cheapen production they serve the public. If two men can work more effectively together than separately they may well cooperate, and they assuredly will after they have learned how. Every method that increases productive power and eliminates waste establishes itself. The new organizations which accomplish this have come to stay, but may not the state do something to prevent even the temporary success of schemes which are mere conspiracies against the public welfare? Doubtless it may. It is within the authority of the state to regulate their conduct, to prevent an abuse of their powers to protect individuals from injustice at their hands, and experience will develop how this power may be most successfully exercised. While legislation cannot change the tendency to concentration where concentration cheapens production, it can hold the corporations to general policies under which an abuse of their powers will be impracticable. Few people believe that the labor organizations are able to advance the average pay of wage-earners, for that depends upon forces beyond their control, but it is apparent that they can do a great deal for the protection of the individual wage-earner in his relations with his employer.

The first step in supervision and regulation is to obtain equal freight rates to all patrons of transportation lines. Accomplish this and much of the difficulty experienced by small industrial concerns in competition with large ones will disappear, and the experience gained in successfully regulating the railroads will suggest the methods by which other combinations may be given needed restraint. Thus, if the law now sought to be enforced against railroad companies requiring them to give one open schedule rate to all customers were applied, it would bring large corporations to an actual test of their ability to compete on fair terms with smaller concerns. They could not then reduce prices below cost in one locality while maintaining profitable prices elsewhere. It is sometimes said that little progress has been made with the railroad problem, but that view is not accepted by those most familiar with the work of the Inter-State Commission. Progress is comparatively slow, for it is an intricate and complicated subject, and Congress has been slow to grant power to the commission. Progress is, however, being steadily made in simplifying and clarifying the subject. In the one matter of obtaining a uniform system of railroad bookkeeping much is being accomplished. Accurate information concerning the earnings and disbursements of railroads is the first requisite to the proper exercise of authority to regulate them. It is difficult to understand why Congress does not grant the oft-repeated request of the commission that it be given authority to prescribe the manner in which the books of railroad companies shall be kept and to provide for the inspection of such books. That policy should be pursued, even to the extent of having the books kept by sworn officers of the Government, until all secrecy in the conduct of railroads is done away with and every charge and disbursement is made to stand publicity.

That kind of supervision, not only of railroads, but of other great corporations, would be in the interest of honest investors. There is a vast amount of wealth ready to serve the public in conducting transportation and in other industries for very low returns if it can be assured of honest management and a certainty of some return. The time has come when the savings of our people must in great measure be invested in shares of these railroad and industrial corporations. If it is true, as Mr. Havemeyer recently said, that the day of the individual is past and

that business is hereafter to be carried on by this coöperative effort, then it is important that something be done to secure justice to the individual stockholder and to protect him from being misled and robbed by a ruthless management. Public policy requires it. The remedy may be found in supervision and publicity, with such regulations as experience with our railroads demonstrates to be effective. In the long run it will be found that the interests of the investor who buys stocks to hold for their legitimate earnings and those of the public are not in conflict with each other and the supervision required to protect the first will make the protection of the second a simple matter. With the interest rate down to 4 per cent. the public has no quarrel with investors as a class. They cannot as a class advance their interests at the expense of the public by any combination, but wholesome restraints may doubtless be put upon those who manage corporations, which will be serviceable to the general public and also to investors as a class.

Meantime nothing is to be gained by blind denunciation of "trusts." It contributes nothing to a solution of the problem. What is to be done, if it is to be effective, must be done in harmony with the lasting forces that have brought on this movement and not in opposition to them. Every change in the machinery used by society disturbs and seems to injure somebody. Every innovation brings to the front those who are sure that unless we do something promptly society will soon be in a deplorable state. But society has passed through so many changes in its progress from primitive conditions to the civilization of to-day, changes that appeared unfathomable and threatening when they began, but which invariably brought blessings to the race, that it might be supposed we would look to the future with some degree of confidence. We know from the past that constant change is the order of life, and we have every reason to believe that every change which works itself slowly and inevitably out by natural law will operate beneficently. The plan on which the universe was constructed and under which it is operating seems to have been adequate up to this time, despite the criticisms and misgivings that one generation after another has been constrained to utter. There is no substantial reason to suppose that the concern has yet outgrown the Creator's plan or system of management.



HOW TO ELIMINATE "TRUSTS" FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

EIGHT political parties held national conventions prior to the last Presidential campaign, but only one of them even mentioned "trusts" in its convention resolutions. The Chicago platform alone of all the eight platforms of 1896, covering so many different topics, has anything to say about "trusts," and its allusion to them is incidental and apparently almost accidental. It is in the plank setting forth the "demand" of the Democratic party for legislation against railroad consolidation and pooling, which reads: "The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression." It is perhaps not strange that "trusts" were completely ignored in the platforms of the Republican party and the National Democratic party (Indianapolis), but it does seem remarkable that no allusion whatever was made to them in the platform of the People's party. For in 1896 "trusts" were numerous and well established, and much disliked and dreaded. The Standard Oil trust, which was then, like the others generally, a real "trust," was nearly fifteen years old as such and over a quarter of a century old as an organization. The sugar "trust," formed in November, 1887, had already shown the effects of vigorous anti-trust legislation and prosecution by setting the fashion, which has now been followed by most of the other "trusts," of reorganizing (in 1891) as a corporation. The Sherman anti-trust law was six years old, and had already demonstrated its insufficiency as respects commercial "trusts," and in a number of States the agitation against "trusts" had placed upon the statute-books more or less severe legislation, which followed the pattern of the granger laws of the early 70s. Congress and a number of the State Legislatures had made more or less "investigation" of "trusts," and a great deal had been said in speeches and editorials about them. But the shrewd platform-makers, experts in observing the operations of the public mind, saw that they

were not as yet even a subordinate national issue sufficiently interesting to the people to be given a secondary place beside what the Populists called, in their platform, "the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign, upon which the election will turn" . . . "the financial question."

But in 1900, according to the men who will make the platform of its national conventions, the "trusts" will be a prominent, if not the prominent, issue, and each of the national conventions will have to make a conspicuous deliverance upon it. Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan alike recognize, in common with all their supporters, what is clear to statesmen as well as politicians, that the next election may turn upon what the voter thinks about "trusts" and the relations of parties and candidates to them. The more astute politicians of all parties seem to agree, in their public and private utterances, in saying that the "trust" issue is the only one now talked about which it seems safe to predict will be of real importance in the campaign of next year.

"Free coinage" and the gold standard, "imperialism" and anti-imperialism may or may not have next year the prominence they have now; the war administration of the War Department and the management of military and civil affairs in the Philippines may or may not be as much talked about as now, but the thousand "trusts," under one form of organization or another, grown so great since 1896, now dominating national and even international commerce, will, it is agreed, make the question of their regulation, restriction, or abolition by legislative and executive action more and more pressing, while the tariff question, no longer one between protection and free trade, will be discussed chiefly on the point raised by Mr. Havemeyer when he declared before the industrial commission in June that the tariff is the mother of the "trusts."

In general the Republicans, as the party in power, and therefore held responsible for anything the voters do not like, and with especial responsibility for most of the protective tariff legislation since 1861, naturally fear the most, while the Democrats, as the party of opposition and particularly opposed to "Republican tariffs," hope the most from the new national issue loom-

ing vaguely but largely over the beginning of the next Presidential campaign.

The leaders of both parties have been preparing to meet it as though it were unavoidable, Mr. Bryan and those Democratic managers who would like to follow another candidate in the next campaign agreeing that it ought to be seized upon and magnified as promising better results than any other issue, while the Republican managers, by planning to declare unequivocally in Congress and in convention for the maintenance of the gold standard, seek to renew the contest of 1896 by way of obscuring the "trust" issue, which they regard as the most dangerous to their cause. All of these astute and resourceful politicians seem to be blind to the fact that the "trusts" can be kept from becoming a practical issue between the conflicting parties in the Presidential campaign of next year. The Republicans, who are as greatly interested in eliminating this topic from consideration by the voters for Presidential electors as the Democrats are in keeping it prominently before them, have in their own hands the power to destroy the hopes of their opponents in this respect, and at the same time add to their own reputation as constructive rather than destructive, and increase their prestige by proposing the first practical step toward effective national measures respecting the "trusts." They have only to present and press, with or without a recommendation such as President McKinley may make in his annual message, a resolution in Congress, which will meet in December with a Republican majority in both branches, proposing an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress that authority to deal with the "trusts" which, it is admitted, it does not now possess. It would take, of course, two-thirds in each house to adopt such a resolution, and the Republicans have not two-thirds in either house, but the Democrats could not afford to oppose such a proposition, which is directly in the line of their contention against "trusts," and there can be no doubt that the resolution would be adopted. It would be idle, as every Senator or Representative would admit, to attempt any new legislation for the better regulation of "trusts," since the Supreme Court has decided that Congress has not the constitutional power to enact such legislation, and any attempt to substitute a bill of that character would be too obviously mischievous to succeed. The proposed amendment of the Constitution could not well be opposed as a dilatory measure, because it offers the only way of successfully dealing with the matter, and besides, it could be ratified by three-fourths of the States, according to the constitutional requirement, in abundant time for

action by the Congress to be elected next year and which comes into existence on March 4, 1901. Even if the Democrats in Congress should defeat the resolution proposing the amendment, they could not deprive the Republicans of the credit for it or of the advantage which it would give the Republicans in the Presidential campaign. But the prospect is that the Democrats would try to share the credit with the Republicans by heartily supporting the proposition, and that the resolution, which would, of course, be approved by the President, would be submitted to the States for ratification before the national convention assembled. This would relegate the "trust" question to the local campaigns for the Legislature in each State and keep it out of the national campaign. The Republicans could "point with pride" in their national platform to the proposed amendment, which the Democrats would have to approve.

If the Republicans do not take the course thus plainly marked out for them they will be forced into a mere competition of platform declamation with the Democrats and a defensive fight all through the campaign, and will be at a serious disadvantage in both. It seems incredible that they should make such a mistake.

This plan of dealing with the "trust" question was suggested to the writer by the Hon. George L. Douglass, a well-known Chicago lawyer who is prominent in the Republican party of Illinois, and who has given careful attention to the problem as a lawyer rather than a politician. At the request of the writer he has stated briefly his view of the subject, especially in its legal aspects, and it is here presented publicly for the first time, although first he outlined it privately in June last. Mr. Douglass writes:

I do not care to debate the merits or demerits of "trusts." For many years the public has been educated to believe that they are an evil of vast proportions, and recent events have greatly intensified that belief. If the view entertained in some quarters that they are a blessing should turn out to be the correct one, it is certain that there is no time between now and next Presidential election to convert the voters to that view. It is equally certain that if the "trust" in its original form (of twenty-five years ago) was an evil, the "trust" in its present form is a far greater one; and the desire to regulate or suppress "trusts" is an overshadowing consideration to-day in a very large part of the country.

Prior to 1894, when the sugar trust case (*United States vs. Knight et al.*) was decided by the Supreme Court, it had been assumed that under the power to regulate interstate commerce the federal Government had jurisdiction to suppress trusts and combinations formed to monopolize trade in more than one State. But although a consolidation of combinations, of the character of the one in that case, controlling 98 per cent. of the business of sugar-refining of this country, was admitted, and it was also admitted that the new

corporation could practically monopolize the sugar trade, yet the court held that the consolidation affected interstate commerce only incidentally and indirectly, and hence that it was not within the purpose of the anti-trust act, and did not present a case coming within the power of Congress to regulate commerce. The court distinguished between the power to suppress monopoly of interstate commerce and the power to suppress monopoly of manufactures where interstate commerce was only incidental, and the sugar trust went unscathed.

In a vigorous dissenting opinion Justice Harlan insisted that a corporation controlling not only the manufacture, but the price, of sugar throughout the entire country, necessarily affected the people of all the States directly, and that the remedy for such evil must be found, if at all, in the general Government.

Referring to the majority opinion, he said :

This view of the scope of the act leaves the public, so far as national power is concerned, entirely at the mercy of combinations which arbitrarily control the prices of articles purchased to be transported from one State to another State.

Contending for a different construction of the Constitution, he said :

If this be not a sound interpretation of the Constitution, it is easy to perceive that interstate traffic, so far as it involves the price to be paid for articles necessary to the comfort and well-being of the people in all the States, may pass under the absolute control of overshadowing combinations having financial resources without limit and an audacity in the accomplishment of their objects that recognizes none of the restraints of moral obligations controlling the actions of individuals ; combinations governed entirely by the law of greed and selfishness—so powerful that no single State is able to overthrow them and give the required protection to the whole country, and so all-pervading that they threaten the integrity of our institutions.

We have before us the case of a combination which absolutely controls or may, at its discretion, control the price of all refined sugar in this country. Suppose another combination, organized for private gain and to control prices, should obtain possession of all the large flour mills in the United States ; another, of all the grain elevators ; another, of all the oil territory ; another, of all the salt-producing regions ; another, of all the cotton mills ; and another, of all the great establishments for slaughtering animals and the preparation of meats. What power is competent to protect the people of the United States against such dangers except a national power—one that is capable of exerting its sovereign authority throughout every part of the territory and over all the people of the nation ?

Without criticising the court's decision, conservative Americans agree with Justice Harlan that the

power to deal with the "trust" problem should be possessed by the general Government if it is ever to be effectively exercised. At present the power is divided between forty-five State Legislatures, with a residuum of power in Congress applicable where interstate commerce is directly involved.

No doubt Congress could enact a law which would cause annoyance to some of the trusts ; but it is absolutely powerless to deal with the trust question comprehensively. State Legislatures may deal with some phases of the question ; but they are apparently equally powerless to deal with it effectively.

Manifestly, the first thing to be done is to get the power to deal with the problem lodged somewhere. At the present juncture the rational and practical thing for Congress would seem to be, first, to accept the obvious conclusions of the Supreme Court as to the existing lack of power in the federal Government to deal effectively with the trust question ; second, to submit to the States for ratification an amendment to the Constitution conferring upon Congress the necessary power to deal with it. By "necessary power" I mean the power which Justice Harlan believed the Government already had, but which the majority of the justices decided that it did not have.

If this proposition is brought forward by the party in power, it is assumed that the requisite two-thirds vote could be secured for the submission of a carefully drawn amendment. The form and scope of such amendment will call for deliberate study. But that an amendment can be framed conferring the power upon the national Government to deal with all those phases of the trust evil which overleap State lines, without unduly curtailing the powers of the States in reference to essentially local concerns, I have no doubt.

If the trusts are ever to be "regulated," they must be regulated by the general Government, and with as firm a hand as it holds over the national banks. If the trusts are to be suppressed, the general Government must take hold of them and wind them up as vigorously as it took hold of and wound up the business end of the Mormon Church.

For ten years Congress and the State Legislatures have been firing blank cartridges, while the trusts have flourished as never before. It is time to quit wasting powder.

It must be understood that neither Mr. Douglass nor the writer is dealing in this relation with the "trusts" as an economic question, but simply as a problem in politics of rapidly increasing proportions and far-reaching relations.

HENRY MACFARLAND.





Gen. Sir John Ardagh.
Mr. A. Peel.

Admiral Sir John Fisher.
Lieut.-Col. A. Court.

Sir Julian Pauncefote.
Mr. R. C. Maxwell.

Sir Henry Howard.
Mr. R. Hamilton.

THE BRITISH DELEGATES TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE IN ITS OUTCOME.

BY W. T. STEAD.

AUGUST 1 was a red-letter day in the history of humanity, for on that day at the Palace in the Woods the representatives of the powers signed the final *acte* which sums up the story of the achievements and aspirations of the first parliament of the world. It was a good work well done, and it is one of those things which in the midst of discouragements and disappointments enable us to thank God and take courage, to live more cheerfully in the present, and to contemplate the future with more trusting faith. Yesterday I had a talk with M. Basily, the second Russian delegate, to whose persistent and repeated efforts the idea of the conference first owed so much at its initial stages. I asked him what

he thought of the work of the conference. "Good," said he, "better than any one hoped for." "And what," I said, "is your watchword for the future?" "I have thought about that much," he replied. "What do you think?" "Hope," said I. "No," said he; "that is not my word. We must have something stronger than hope. The watchword of the future is *confiance*. We must have more *confiance* in everything; *confiance* first of all in the work of the conference; secondly, *confiance* between the powers that are parties to the *acte*, and above all, *confiance* in the future."

I asked M. de Staal what he thought of it all. "It has ended better than it began," he said—

"much better. It has been much better than any one expected. I have said little, but worked much. All my work has been to sit between every one and take them by the arm and make them agree." He has been a veritable father confessor of the conference. Delegates have gone to him with all their difficulties and their objections. He has minimized the one and answered the others, made concessions here and smoothed the rough places there. He has been a veritable father of a fraternal family; and although he has never attempted to emulate the hard-driving method of management so dear to Bismarck, his name will live in history as a most successful president of the first international assembly in which all the states of the world were represented. He was better in spirits and immensely better in health at the end of the conference than when it began. "Five years hence, at the next conference?" I said to M. de Staal. "Oh," said he, "do you know where I shall be at the date of the next conference?" "Where?" said I. He said nothing, but raised his hand and pointed it above. Such a prediction would have seemed much more likely of fulfillment at the beginning of the conference than at the end. M. de Staal seems almost to have recovered his youth in these two months, and there is no man of any

nation, clime, language, or religion who does not carry with him from The Hague the pleasantest and kindest memories of M. de Staal.

Opinions differ as to which is the great gain of the conference. Personally, I am inclined to believe that the conference itself is its own sufficient justification and its own exceeding great gain, for its assembly marks an era in the shrinkage of the world and indicates the beginning of the organization of the world-unit. Its indirect effects will probably be greater than its direct; and the mere fact of its existence, of the coming together of the picked men of all nationalities and closeting them together in the beautiful Palace in the Woods to discuss what things make for the world's peace, cannot fail to have a great and abiding influence on the progress of events. One well-informed delegate said to me that he believed that the extent to which the conviction had penetrated all those present that the day for continually increasing armaments was over and past, was likely to have a more immediately valuable result than any resolution or convention that could have been framed.

Another indirect gain of the conference has been the creation of a new reputation in the country that needed it most. Before the delegates met at The Hague M. Bourgeois was



Count S. Soltyk. M. Mérey de Kapos-Mérey. Count Weisersheimb. M. O. von Oklicsani. Prof. H. Lammasch. Lieut.-Col. Khuepach zu Ried.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DELEGATES.

known to be one of half a dozen clever Frenchmen, parliamentarians and others, who have for a brief season held the post of prime minister in France. To-day he occupies a unique position in Europe. By universal consent there is no reputation which has yet been made at this conference so great as that of M. Bourgeois. So far as new reputations go, he has been the man of the conference. His skillfulness, his extraordinary receptivity, his consuming energy, and his faculty of grasping the drifts of a dozen currents of opinion and forging in a moment a formula which will embody all the different shades of sentiment, has been a revelation to many men. France never stood more in need of great men than at the present moment. It is with hearty delight, a delight felt especially by her ally Russia, that a great statesman has at last been revealed to the whole world in the debates at the *Huis ten Bosch*. As chairman of the Committee d'Examen and as head of the French delegation, M. Bourgeois, brilliantly aided by his lieutenant, Baron d'Estournelles, has done a great deal to revindicate the reputation of France in the opinion both of her allies and her enemies.

When I asked Count Nigra for his autograph, suggesting that he might give me a watchword for the future, he wrote some lines from an Italian poem, which set forth that there live on earth three saintly things: there is Saint Peace, Saint Patience, and Saint Charity, but there is no hope of meeting the first of the three until you have made the acquaintance of the others. It was a good word, well spoken, one of those which are like apples of gold in pictures of silver. Patience and charity are indeed qualities greatly to be desired in the handling of international affairs. They go slow, of necessity. Hence the need for patience, for when dealing with men of such different heredity, whose habit of thought is molded by different systems of education and religion, and who do not even perfectly understand the *lingua franca* in use at the general assembly, charity indeed is indispensable. The same thought was deeply impressed on the mind of Admiral Fisher, who, when I asked him what he thought was the most necessary thing to bear in mind, replied instantly: "Apply oil to the machinery whenever you can." The international machine, indeed, is only too apt to get hot bearings, and the international oil-can is one of the most indispensable of all institutions.

Among the indirect and altogether unexpected results of the conference has been the discovery that it has created a new international center. I do not refer to the permanent bureau and the permanent court of arbitration, of which the bureau will act as headquarters. I refer to the

council of administration, composed of the representatives of the signatory powers accredited to The Hague. This expedient was improvised by Sir Julian Pauncefoot in order to turn the corner of an objection made by some delegates to his original proposal that the Dutch Government should itself nominate a council of administration, which would have to see that the officers of the permanent bureau were duly appointed, properly paid, and did their work. He suggested that the ministers of the signatory powers accredited to the Dutch Government should form a council, and Mr. White, the American ambassador at Berlin, added the suggestion that they should meet under the presidency of the Dutch minister of foreign affairs.

They had hardly created the council before they began instinctively to fear lest it should become a center of international politics, so they introduced words declaring that its functions should be purely administrative; but before the conference broke up, a political question arose which compelled several of the delegates to realize the possibility of utilizing this administrative council for other purposes. The question was as to what powers not represented at the conference should be permitted to give in their adhesion to the convention of arbitration. It was found impossible to obtain unanimity as to the powers who should or should not be received, and the suggestion was made that the matter should be left to the administrative council. It was rejected, but the necessity of things would compel the powers, however reluctant, to use this council as a kind of standing committee of all the governments of the world. It is a proud position for the Dutch minister of foreign affairs to occupy, that of president of such an international body, but it is an honor which Holland has well won by centuries of struggle and service in the cause of human liberty and the civilization of the world.

Hitherto there has been no attempt to classify the powers or to decide as to their status in the world. There was no need to do this because the powers have never acted together; the world has never been organized. The moment you begin to organize the world as a unit, the question forces itself to the front, What powers are entitled to be recognized as members of the governing body? It is true that the *règlement pacifique* is only permissive, and the list of persons who are fit to be arbitrators which is called into existence may many of them never be summoned to sit on the judgment seat; but the right to nominate members of the international court of arbitration implies a recognition of the sovereignty and independence of the states who be-



Captain Crozier.

Hon. Stanford Newel.

Ambassador White.

President Seth Low.

Captain Mahan.

Secretary Holla.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

come the grand electors of the only international body in existence. Hitherto the only international body of any importance has been the European concert, consisting of the powers which signed the treaty of Paris in 1856. That was what was called a closed treaty; no one else was allowed to adhere to it. Hence this question as to what is a sovereign power never arose; but the convention of arbitration is not a closed treaty, but an open one. Outside powers are allowed to give in their adhesion.

Admission to the rank of grand electors will, therefore, be anxiously sought for, and the question as to the qualifications which every power must possess before it can be recognized as a sovereign state raises many of the thorniest and most delicate questions in international politics. The conference, after discussing this question at two stormy sittings in strict secrecy, came to the conclusion that it was absolutely incapable of arriving at a unanimous opinion, and therefore it decided that the whole question must be left over to be discussed by the signatory powers at their leisure. Now the signatory powers are scattered all over the world, but they have representatives at The Hague who will be in constant touch with the permanent bureau, and who will be also of necessity in constant telegraphic communication with their respective governments. Here, therefore, we have over against the court of arbitration a diplomatic standing committee come to be regarded as the intermediary between all the governments. It will begin by dealing with small questions, but ultimately it will have to deal with the greatest questions which interest mankind. The post of an ambassador at The

Hague will before very long be the most coveted position in the diplomatic service.

At The Hague the claims of only two outside powers were considered. It was admitted on all hands that the South American republics could come in as soon as ever they pleased; but what was to be done concerning the Transvaal and the Pope? The position of the Transvaal under the convention by which its independence was restored is difficult, and the discussion raised many a delicate question. The Boers assert that they are a sovereign independent state. The English deny this, and maintain that while independent in the management of all their own internal affairs, they are under the suzerainty of the British empire, the proof of which is that they are not allowed to conclude any treaty without submitting it to the British Government for approval. This, it was urged by some of the powers, was quite sufficient to relieve England of any anxiety lest the Transvaal should give in its adhesion to the convention. But a closer examination of the clause in the convention governing this point shows that it would be very difficult for England to veto treaties concluded with foreign states, for it specifies that such veto is only contemplated when such a treaty is counter to the safety or interests of the British empire. Of course we could constructively argue that to allow the Transvaal to nominate four judges to the court of arbitration would be dangerous to the interests of the British empire, inasmuch as it would tend to confer upon the Transvaal the status of an independent sovereignty; but this would be a rather strained interpretation, and it was thought better by the English Government to insist that no power should be allowed to adhere without the consent of all the other signatory powers, which, of course, in the case of the Transvaal, would be equivalent to compelling the Transvaal before its admission to obtain the written agreement of all the twenty-four signatory powers.

If England had the Transvaal to think of, Italy had the Pope. The Pope, although no longer a territorial sovereign, is nevertheless distinctly recognized as the "Sovereign Pope." Ambassadors are accredited to him, and he is diplomatically represented at many European courts. In the election of pope several European powers take direct interest, and his position is such that he has been employed as arbitrator by no less a power than Germany in the days of Prince Bismarck. He has at least a *primâ facie* case in support of his claim to be allowed to adhere to the arbitration convention. But the Italians feel that were he permitted to do so it would distinctly raise his status in the world at large, and they are op-

posed to it. They did not go so far as England in demanding that no power should be admitted who could not secure the written assent of all the signatory powers. They contented themselves with proposing that any application for adhesion should be admitted if no one of the signatory powers recorded a veto.

This, no doubt, would suffice, but it would place on any individual power that pronounced the veto an invidious responsibility, which Lord Salisbury did not wish to incur. It is so much easier merely to neglect to give a written assent to a proposition than to stand out, it may be alone, and say veto. In clubs, no doubt, the principle of excluding every candidate for admission if there is one black ball found in the ballot-box is all very well; but in clubs voting is by ballot, whereas in international politics the powers must vote openly. It is easy to understand the difference between open and secret voting by supposing that the Pope applied for admission to the court, and it lay with the English Government to decide whether or not he should be admitted. In such circumstances what would Mr. Gladstone have done? His own instinct would have been to blackball the Pope; but if the question of the administration had absolutely depended for its existence from day to day upon the support of the Irish Catholic members, it needs no argument to show that he would have thought twice and even thrice before giving expression to his own personal judgment if, instead of secretly dropping a black ball in the ballot-box, he had to stand up before the world and refuse the application of the Pope.

These questions, however, are but a detail. I mention them here not in the least in order to discourage, but rather to encourage, all those who believe in human progress; for what is more plain than that it is the very difficulties of the situation which will compel the powers to confer together more and more, to act more and more as if the human race were a whole instead of being split up into rival and antagonistic sections? It may, no doubt, appear an anachronism that in such a council the little Duchy of Luxembourg and the small principality of Montenegro should have to be consulted equally with the German, Russian, and British empires; but that in itself is a very valuable corrective of the tendency of the great powers to imagine that nobody else exists in the world but themselves. It is, of course, dangerous ever to recognize rights behind which there is no corresponding force; but on the other hand, it is always well to chasten the overbearing arrogance of might by reminding its possessors of the existence of the limitations of law and the rights of minorities.

COLONEL INGERSOLL.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM HAYES WARD, D.D.

IN a rather bulky English work just issued, entitled "A Short History of Freethought, Ancient and Modern," by John M. Robertson, I find the following tribute to Colonel Ingersoll, written, of course, before his death :

Only in the United States has the public lecture platform been made a means of propaganda to anything like the extent seen in Britain ; by far the greatest part of the work in the States being done, however, by Colonel Ingersoll, the leading American orator of the present generation and the most widely influential platform propagandist of the century. No other single man, it is believed, reaches such an audience by public speech.

No doubt the statement is true that since the death of Mr. Bradlaugh Colonel Ingersoll has been the most active and brilliant propagandist of unbelief of all those that have anywhere occupied the public platform. That he was the leading American orator of this generation is more open to question. Indeed, as he died at the age of sixty-six years, he rather belonged to the generation just past, and he was, perhaps, the last of a brilliant galaxy of orators whose style has given way to a method which appeals more to the intelligence and less to the ear, for we are now separating the flowers and fancies of

poetry from prose address more than we did, perhaps not wisely. Among them all Mr. Ingersoll was the most florid and poetical, but he differed from them chiefly in that he devoted his eloquence to the cause of breaking down the belief of the people in the current Christian faith. He could do that freely here. One cannot imagine him imposing on himself such a public mission in Russia or Germany. In the former country even Lutherans and Jews find life a burden, while in Germany to blaspheme the Holy Coat of Treves would be almost as dangerous *lèse-majesté* as to ridicule the Emperor's sermons. In France one might abuse with equal freedom the cures of Lourdes or Bethesda, but that stage in French propagandism was passed a hundred years ago, and unfaith takes a more supercilious or a more mediatizing form. There it does not seem worth while to make the serious fight against Christianity which Robert G. Ingersoll persistently maintained after the fashion of Thomas Paine a century ago. Only in England and America is there



DEATH-MASK BY THE SCULPTOR GEORGE GREY BARNARD.



A LATE PHOTOGRAPH OF COLONEL INGERSOLL.

the general faith very provocative to such as he, and at the same time perfect liberty of utterance. Ten years ago Sir Charles Dilke said that Russia and the United States were the two nations that might raise the bravest armies, because of all nations they had the most religious faith. But Russia would have shut Ingersoll's mouth.

Robert G. Ingersoll was born on August 11, 1833. His father was a Congregational minister who seems to have slowly modified his younger Calvinism and to have found his growing liberalism an interference with long settlements. He was a stern disciplinarian, and it may well be that the severity of the father's faith and parental authority, as well as the injustice which the father suffered at the hands of his ecclesiastical brethren, made the spirited boy more sore than callous. But it was a generous sense of justice and right that, according to Mr. Ingersoll's own story, first led him into unbelief. He was not nine years of age when he heard a minister in a talk to a Sunday-school describe the tortures of Dives in vain begging Abraham for a drop of water to cool his tongue. The sensitive boy was indignant. "I got up and went out," he says, "knowing in my boyish heart that that was a lie. From that day to this I have never believed in the dogma of

eternal punishment." When his father learned that he had left the meeting there was trouble for Robert. His father gave him a sound whipping in the barn and then prayed as faithfully with him for the guidance of the erring. Neither the whipping nor the praying convinced the boy that the sin of a finite being could become infinite and deserve infinite punishment because committed against an infinite God. Indeed, it was just this doctrine of eternal punishment against which the boy had rebelled that was the center of his attacks on popular faith as long as he lived.

The boy had but a common school education, entered at eighteen his older brother's law office, and in 1857 the two brothers moved to Peoria, Ill. They were young Democrats, and in 1860 Robert was nominated for Congress, but was beaten after a very brilliant campaign. In 1862 he went to the war as colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, was in two battles, and was then captured by General Forrest's cavalry while on a scouting expedition with 600 of his troopers. He was paroled, and seeing no speedy hope of exchange he resigned. He now joined the Republican party, became one of its most eloquent advocates, and his speech in nomination



ROBERT INGERSOLL IN 1876.

(At the time of the famous speech nominating James G. Blaine.)

of Mr. Blaine at the Cincinnati convention of 1876 gave him a national reputation, and gave Mr. Blaine the familiar *sobriquet* of the "Plumed Knight." In 1877 President Hayes offered him the position of minister to Germany, which he did not accept, perhaps because his reputation as an "infidel" had since become known to Mr. Hayes and had excited much opposition. From this time he gave himself to the successful practice of law in Washington and afterward in New York, but although his defense of the star-route conspirators, so called, gave him great public reputation as an advocate, he was known to the public chiefly by his very profitable lectures all over the country on the "Mistakes of Moses," "The Gods," "Ghosts," "The Bible," and "Foundations of Faith." He never wrote a book; he was a public speaker solely, and he published nothing but his lectures.

For all his attacks on the faith of the people Colonel Ingersoll was a sort of popular idol, and deserved to be. He had the full courage of his convictions and the faculty of indignation at what he believed to be wrong. It was a sight to see the delight with which a mighty audience of negroes in Cooper Institute listened to his eulogy on Frederick Douglass, peppered though it was with sarcasm on the Christian faith, in which most of them were believers. He had full command of the best treasures of oratory, whether passion, or wit, or imagination, or elocution, or gesture. A lecture of his was an intellectual treat for those who most opposed his views. It

is not strange that distinguished preachers were personally attracted to him and became his friends. The story may not be true, told by the man who has been designated as "the three greatest liars in the United States," that after hearing his lecture on Robert Burns, Henry Ward Beecher expressed great delight with it and a desire to write the lecturer's epitaph, which should be only "Robert Burns," but the two were good friends. Colonel Ingersoll was a most affectionate husband and father, and his family life was a model for Christian householders.

The weakness of Colonel Ingersoll as a controversialist was his own indifference to the theological scholarship and the religious drifts of the day. What he was fighting was the beliefs of half a century ago or more. What care the religious people of to-day for the "Mistakes of Moses"? They are not resting their faith on the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch. They do not know and they care very little who wrote the Pentateuch. Two Isaiahs are just as good to them as one, and twenty would be no worse. Indeed, a "rainbow Bible"—I use the familiar term which Professor Haupt himself originated, although he prints it "polychrome" Bible—is rather a help than a hindrance to their faith. To Mr. Ingersoll the Bible, and especially the New Testament, was a book full of good things and bad things, but to impose it as inspired and authoritative on a man's belief was something he resented. Modern Christianity makes much of the inspiration of the Bible, but by inspiration it



COLONEL INGERSOLL WITH HIS TWO GRANDCHILDREN.

means something very different from all the fullness of sense put on the word in the days of Mr. Ingersoll's youth. Somehow his shafts do not hit very much of the intelligent and scholarly faith of the present day. We are not frightened at mistakes of history or science in the Bible, nor at the idea of a progressive development of ethical and religious matter since the days when Joshua slaughtered the Canaanites. We have become accustomed to a critical and literary study of the sixty-six books that compose our Bible and have adapted our doctrine of inspiration thereto. Equally we have learned to put a spiritual sense on the physical descriptions of the future state—the best that could have been given in the ancient days, but which we learn to interpret into the language of the intellectual and philosophical conceptions of the present day. We are not unwilling to see the boy Robert resent the minister's elaboration of the physical tortures of hell or the supposed cruelty of God, any more than we resent John Stuart Mill's magnificent declaration that he would not believe in a God who imposed on him an acceptance of what he could not believe, and that if such a God sent him to hell for not believing in him, to hell he would go. The fact is that Mr. Ingersoll's controversy did not touch the citadel of our present-day defenses of Christianity—only its outworks. It is true that he declared himself an agnostic as to the existence of God. But he was no atheist. There might be a God, he said, only he did not find the sure evidence of a God or of a future life. He wished he might believe. What he actually disbelieved in was a God who damned people for sinning in conditions they could not help, who damned non-elect or unbaptized infants. To be sure, this damnable doctrine was once in the creeds and in our common Christian faith, but it was given up early in this century. His wistful outlook to the beyond was exquisitely expressed in his eulogy over his brother, and this was read at his funeral. Equally in his own death "Hope sees a star, and listening Love can hear the rustling of a wing."

There was also read his creed, which he entitled "My Religion." It is proper to give it in full :

To love justice, to long for the right, to love mercy, to assist the weak, to forget wrongs and remember benefits—to love the truth, to be sincere, to utter honest words, to love liberty, to wage relentless war against slavery in all its forms, to love wife and child and friend, to make a happy home, to love the beautiful in art, in nature; to cultivate the mind, to be familiar with the mighty thoughts that genius has expressed, the noble deeds of all the world, to cultivate courage and cheerfulness, to make others happy, to fill life with the splendor of generous acts; the warmth of loving words; to discard error, to destroy prejudice, to receive new truths with gladness, to cultivate hope, to see the calm beyond the storm, the dawn beyond the night; to do the best that can be done, and then be resigned—this is the religion of reason, the creed of science. This satisfies the brain and heart.

In this creed there is scant hope and no assurance; but there is the ideal of goodness and truth which believers make concrete when they say that God is truth or God is love. Over such people the Catholic Church throws the mantle of its doctrine of "invincible ignorance," and I remember that when the great Hebrew philanthropist, Montefiori, died the highest theological authority of Princeton refused to declare that his rejection of Christianity made him less an heir of heaven. Beyond question Mr. Ingersoll's great influence in life has been to break down the outward adherence of the people, especially the less instructed that crowded to his lectures, to the Christian faith. But many, if not most, of them were hardly nominal believers before, and their change was to a more honest, if more hostile, attitude. The real Christian Church he never touched. Their belief is just as hearty as ever. His appeals for freedom, for honesty, and his personal examples in favor of what is beautiful in domestic life have, I believe, more permanent influence than his sometimes violent attacks on popular faith. Those who have heard him will remember longest his exquisite oratory, and will give him credit for the courage and the loyalty to truth which he professed.





THE LATE GRAND DUKE GEORGE OF RUSSIA.

THE LATE GRAND DUKE GEORGE OF RUSSIA.

BY ERICA GLENTON.

THE news of the death of the Grand Duke George of Russia was no surprise to most people ; but to those of us who had the privilege of knowing him: it was a great shock and a deep sorrow. Eight weeks ago I was in the Caucasus, and spoke with Dr. K——, who told me, in answer to my inquiries, that Prince George was looking better and feeling stronger than he had done for years ; that he would, the doctor thought, eventually recover. But from what I can gather, he seems to have presumed too much upon his returning strength, and hence the sudden end.

From the beginning of his illness he disliked

extremely to be doctored and fussed over. Nothing irritated him more than a remark that he was in a draught, or that it was advisable to close a window on his behalf. He liked, too, to wander about at his ease unaccompanied, and it seems he was alone and unattended when his death took place, although he was on the most friendly terms with his adjutant, Lieutenant B——, a man of great tact and sense, most attentive to his duties, and one of the cleverest and most refined of men.

Many people will write of the late Czarevitch—write the exact and proper things in the exact and proper way ; but I should like to pen a few

lines as of one most deeply beloved and sincerely lamented by all those who knew him.

As a boy he was the most gentle and docile of the family, not particularly brilliant, perhaps, but winning the love of every one around him. It was not until his return from his voyage around the world that symptoms of consumption appeared, which dread malady has carried him away, in spite of every effort to arrest it, after seven years of suffering most patiently borne. Many doctors tried their skill in various ways, and at last Abastouman (Abas-Tuman) was strongly advised on account of its splendid mountain air. The house of the Princess T—— was taken for him, a lovely little place covered by wild vine. But later a small palace was built by Colonel B——. This palace is a very simple construction. A London tradesman would probably reject it with scorn, but to my mind it just suited the surrounding scenery and quiet tastes of its owner. It was originally one-storied, but three years ago another *étage* was added, being considered better for the Grand Duke's health. The interior is very simply furnished, and is interesting chiefly for its library and pictures. The Prince's cabinet was as simple as the rest of the palace. It was almost crowded with photographs, among them being a penciled sketch of his father, the late Emperor, and a lovely one of the Princess of Wales, of whom he was very fond.

On his writing-table he kept a great number of



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE GRAND DUKE GEORGE AT
ABAS-TUMAN.

cigarette cases of all kinds and sizes. He liked to make presents of them to those of whom he approved. The outside of the palace resembles a Swiss *châlet*. There is a noisy, babbling brook running through its grounds. The site is a very beautiful one, being entirely surrounded by

mountains covered by pine forests, where paths have been cut and seats arranged. Only one of these paths is closed to the public, and that is one leading to his pavilion on the summit of one of the loveliest hills, where he used to dine and take tea sometimes. Once, upon his return from Denmark, he was much annoyed to find that the seats had been removed, and he immediately had them restored for the comfort of the public. At a little distance stands the palace of the Grand Duke Alexander, more imposing-looking than the palace of Prince George. A private path connects the two palaces.

Abas-Tuman is exceedingly beautiful. Its mountains are covered with pine forests, where delicious raspberries and strawberries grow, where bears and wolves find a home, and sometimes brigands a hiding-place. I cannot attempt to describe the freshness of the mornings there; one seems almost intoxicated with new life; while the evening air has a stinging bracing effect, making one's blood bound and sending one home with the appetite of a dozen people. The mineral baths are well arranged and splendidly kept under the direction of Dr. K——. They stand in the center of a park, where a band plays each morning. The military hospitals built by Colonel B—— are the best I have seen in Russia. The two groves have innumerable seats, where the band plays once a day, and where dainty luncheons and dinners can be served at every hour. But the beauty of Abas Tuman consists in its rocky heights, towering one above another, looking down on the foaming waters dashing in angry impatience at their base; and as one mounts higher and higher, leaving the tops of the pines far below, one comes upon plains covered with flowers of extraordinary size and beauty, while a little higher than these Elburz bursts upon us in all his wondrous majesty.

But with an aching sorrow comes the thought that he who so loved Abas-Tuman and so gloried in its beauties has been ruthlessly cut down in the morning of his life. Let me recall his form as I first saw it—tall, slender, slightly stooping, but manly and dignified. His face was beautiful, ethereal, spiritual, and from its eyes as deeply blue as the sky looked out at you with a pathos that brought tears to your own. His smile was like fleeting sunshine, and his manner was quiet, gentle, and exceedingly gracious. I never could look at him without a feeling of pitying reverence. He had a most beautiful character—gentle, modest, and unselfish. He was idolized by his family and adored by the people around him. We heard his valet say: "His highness—God bless him!—would put himself to any inconvenience rather than give trouble; I would

give my life for him." The extreme gentleness and winsomeness of manner which characterized the late Czarevitch is possessed by all the members of the imperial family.

The Grand Duke George so generously responded to every appeal to his pity that the empress-mother had to arrange that requests were passed on to him only after being considered by his adjutant. A short time ago he was compelled to dismiss from his service his architect; but his pity obliged him to charge himself with the education of the culprit's children; and there are many cases of this kind. As a guest he was charming. I remember one day his adjutant having arrived, madame went into the *salon* and entered into conversation with him. Madame noticed something wrong with the tablecloth, and went to put it straight, when there was a peal of laughter from Prince George, who crept from under the table. He would often romp with the children and enter into their mischief, and he kept on his writing-table the photographs of two little ones to whom he had taken a fancy. His thoughtfulness extended even to me, for, fancying that I was lonely, he sent me his own books to read; but then his sympathy was unfailing toward all. He lived a simple, retired country life. One day he came to bid us good-by before leaving for Denmark, and when he rose to go he said: "Oh, dear! Stiff collars, stiffer manners, and stiffest of dress suits will be the order of the day. How I do dislike them! I am so happy here, where I can dress as I please." As he spoke he glanced at his shoe, in which appeared a slit, and we all laughed.

He was very fond of photography, but disliked being photographed. I have before me the most delightful photos taken in all kinds of laughable ways, but of course they are strictly private. They were taken at picnics in the mountains. At these picnics he was the life of the party, even helping in the cooking with all his might. I remember at one of them he accidentally hit a lady with a morsel of bread intended for a gentleman, and how very distressed he was. At another, when his Cossack servant was bitten by a serpent, how promptly he had the wound cauterized. He was passionately attached to his mother and sisters, who came every summer to visit him. The parting was agony to him, and for days after their departure he would shut himself in his rooms. He disliked foreign languages and never spoke them when he could avoid it; indeed, he always weighed his words.

But with all his gentleness and courtesy he was no *chiffon*, and he knew how to put down impertinence and rudeness. He had the strength

of character and the ideas of honor of his father. The late Czarevitch was never known to break his word. To him that was an unpardonable offense. One day he had sent word to us, with his usual thoughtfulness, that he wished to spend the evening at our house, and that he would come at 8 o'clock. He came bespattered with mud, but excused himself by saying that as he had been hunting, and had not remarked the hour, he was obliged to come as he was or else break his word. Some one asked why he was so particular, and he replied that years ago when he was a boy he, with his brother, the present Emperor, had promised to take their sister for a ride, but that an unforeseen occurrence had prevented their doing so. Their father—the late Emperor—had entered the Princess Xenia's room and had found her in tears. Upon their return he had sent for them and had said: "All men may break their word, but the sons of a Russian emperor, never!"

As before said, Prince George knew how to put down impertinence. One day he, with four of his uncles, was taking lunch at our house on the balcony. A woman who was passing, being greatly astonished at seeing so many great personages together, stopped and stared for at least ten minutes. At length she was asked: "Pray, madame, is this your house?" "Oh! no, your highness." "Then, madame, may I request of you to pass on, if you please?"

Prince George generally dined on his balcony, during which time his Cossacks played delightful airs from the Russian operas. Crowds of people came to stare most rudely, so one evening, there was a very disagreeable smoke which swept over them and drove them away. I had the curiosity to find out the meaning. A stove had been filled with bark and leaves, and placed in such a position that the smoke was driven right into the faces of the people; and I could imagine the quiet laugh that went round the imperial dinner-table as the people dispersed as sheep having no shepherd.

The late Czarevitch mixed little with the political world—or, indeed, with any world. He disliked anything that brought him into public notice. He was warmly attached to those about him, and never forgot them when an opportunity presented itself of furthering their interests. It is by those who knew and loved him that his loss will be most keenly felt. I think his death was most touching. It bore out the character he had lived all his life; for when, feeling very ill, he dismounted from his machine, and a woman ran up asking what was the matter, he replied, "Nothing," and soon after passed away as gently as he had lived.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN ITS PARENT COMMONWEALTH.

BY SYLVESTER BAXTER.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, DEDHAM.
(Built by bequest and gifts of citizens.)

THE free public library movement in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, where the idea found its birth, now stands very near completion so far as its universal extension is concerned. There are now only seven towns in the State that are without free library privileges, and these comprise less than one-half of 1 per cent. of the population. A remarkable work toward this end has been accomplished by the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission. Since one important object for which the commission was established is so well-nigh finished, that board has found the approaching close of the century an appropriate time to take note of the progress made. It has therefore issued its ninth report in the shape of a handsome volume which must be ranked among the most notable of recent contributions to educational literature, the work being devoted to a sketch of all the free public libraries in the State, with accurate and authoritative statements of their history and circumstances and illustrations of the principal library buildings. These statements give in detail the origin and growth of each library and the different methods employed to render the libraries attractive and useful.

The story that this work tells is a wonderful record of civilized advancement, educational progress, public spirit, and private beneficence. The movement set on foot in Massachusetts has spread over the world, carrying with it everywhere untold potencies of enlightenment. The

public library is the capstone of the educational fabric of a community. It is the universal schoolhouse where all are free to attend through life; where each finds the knowledge that makes of learning a pleasure. And the knowledge that thus is freely sought is the knowledge that truly teaches.

So far as the name goes there have been "public libraries" in Massachusetts almost from the founding of the colony. There was one in Boston, founded by a legacy of books and money from a merchant tailor, reputedly an eccentric person, Capt. Robert Keayne, and as early as 1658, when the new market-house was built, a room was assigned to it in the structure. But it was not until the nineteenth century had almost half run its course, in the year 1848, that Boston was legally empowered to establish and maintain a public library. Various gifts of books and money at once began to come in for the purpose, but the library was not formally established until 1852. The ancient collection had long since disappeared, presumably consumed in the market-house fire of 1847. The present collection, which now amounts to over 700,000 volumes, had for its nucleus a gift of about 50 volumes from the city of Paris in 1843 through the efforts of an enthusiastic Frenchman named Vattemare, who proposed to build up libraries through the world by a system of international exchanges.

With the Boston library, now the most thoroughly organized and the foremost free public



FITCHBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY.
(Gift of the Hon. Rodney Wallace.)

library in the world, the great modern movement had its beginning. Special enactment had enabled Boston to found its library, but a general law soon gave to all cities and towns in Massachusetts the same privilege. It was rapidly taken advantage of. In 1890, when the Free Public Library Commission was established, there were 248 municipalities out of the 341 in the commonwealth that enjoyed such privileges.



PUBLIC CHURCH LIBRARY, BUCKLAND.

Until within a few years of that date there had been some curious exceptions. The rich and enlightened old city of Salem, for instance, did not open its public library until 1889—a defect largely to be accounted for in the partial compensation existing in the great institutional and scientific collections of the place, the library of the famous Essex Institute, for instance, containing over 73,000 bound volumes and 161,000 pamphlets.

The 103 towns which were without public libraries in 1890 had only 131,102 inhabitants by the census of that year—less than 6 per cent. of the total population of the State. They were nearly all sparsely peopled and poor, and one of the main objects in establishing the library commission was for the benefit of these communities, for any town that accepted the provisions of the act was to be straightway supplied by the commission with \$100 worth of books to aid in beginning a free public library. In consequence 96 towns have taken advantage of this law in the past 9 years, and it would not be surprising if the beginning of the twentieth century saw a public library in every town.

In the free libraries of Massachusetts there are now 3,750,000 volumes, with an annual circulation of 7,666,666, or over 3 volumes to every inhabitant. The amount given for libraries and library buildings in Massachusetts in the shape of gifts and bequests reaches in money alone to nearly \$8,000,000! The value of gifts in the way of books, furniture, pictures, sculpture, etc. would add enormously to this amount. Since the first report of the library commission in January, 1891, 40 towns have been adorned with new library buildings costing \$1,388,000. These have mostly been gifts, generally from individuals, and their cost has not unfavorably affected the tax-rate. Gifts and bequests to 9 other towns, amounting to at least \$400,000, will eventually be expended for such buildings. In 5 other towns new public buildings for various uses, including free library accommodations, have been built by the municipalities or given by private beneficence. In the past year bequests and gifts for public library purposes have amounted to more than \$200,000. Certain townships are so large in area and are so made up of widely separate villages that a central library would not accommodate the public demand. Barnstable has therefore 6 independent free libraries and Sutton has 5. Williamstown and the city of Northampton have 3 each and each of 14 others have 2. The city of Everett has 2 fine public library buildings erected by bequests and gifts in separate sections of the place. Boston has 10 branch libraries and 17 stations—11 of the latter with deposits of books from the central library, while 5 are reading-rooms and 1 is for delivery only.



BRYANT FREE LIBRARY, CUMMINGTON.
(Gift of Willam Cullen Bryant.)



SNOW LIBRARY, ORLEANS.

(Built by the town and subscriptions.)

There are in Massachusetts 269 municipalities which fully own and control their public libraries. There are also 35 municipalities in which the city or town has some representation in the management. In Malden, for instance, the mayor, the chairman of the aldermen, and the president of the common council are *ex-officio* members of the board of trustees, which otherwise is a self-perpetuating body, new members being chosen by the entire board whenever vacancies occur. In 26 other cases the municipality appropriates money toward the support of the library, but has no voice in its management. In the city of Gloucester and in 13 towns there are free libra-

ries which have no connection with the municipality. There are 2 towns which have no public libraries within their limits, but their inhabitants have the free use of public libraries in adjacent municipalities. Of the 7 towns without any free library privileges there is only 1, Dracut, which does not show a loss of population in the past ten years, and the total number of inhabitants is somewhat less than 11,000.

It is notable that with the growth of public libraries the total number of libraries in Massachusetts declined in the course of the decade between 1885 and 1895. The number of secular and religious—including Sunday-school—libraries in the latter year was 2,028, against 2,371 in the former. In 1895 there were only 44 private circulating libraries, against 117 in 1885. In all classes of libraries, both secular and religious, there were in 1895 7,367,764 volumes, valued at \$9,873,700, with a circulation for home use amounting to 8,461,276 volumes.

The utility of the public libraries in Massachusetts is materially enhanced by the work of various voluntary agencies. The Woman's Educational Association of Boston, for instance, maintains 25 traveling libraries with a total of 718 volumes. Their circulation amounted to 1,903 volumes in 1898. Twenty-five towns received the benefit of these libraries during the year. Widespread enjoyment and edification resulted from the circulation of special collections of works about Venice and Florence, supplemented



PUBLIC LIBRARY, MALDEN.

(Gift of the Hon. Elisha S. Converse and his wife.)



GALE FREE LIBRARY, HOLDEN.

(Damon memorial gift of the Hon. S. C. Gale.)

by collections of photographs and also collections of views of London, of portraits of authors, of photographs of works of Italian art, and pictures of birds and animals. Other collections to be circulated represent a trip across the continent, views of Hawaii, Japan, the Cuban war, etc. Three members of the association have visited various of the smaller public libraries and reported upon their condition with valuable results. A member of the library commission has made similar visits, and the commission remarks that a visitation upon a more extended scale would serve, in a way, a somewhat difficult purpose—that of keeping the very small libraries in touch with the spirit and methods of library work in the larger centers.

Another association, the Library Art Club, has been formed to obtain and exhibit photographs or other works of art. Libraries, art or reading clubs, village improvement societies, and similar organizations in New England form its membership. Besides the works owned by

the club, it secures for exhibition the loan of valuable collections. A very efficient agency in promoting the increased utility of public libraries is the Massachusetts Library Club, composed of librarians and others interested in library administration.

The sketches of the free public libraries of Massachusetts that form the body of this volume make remarkably interesting and instructive reading. The accompanying half-tone illustrations of the library buildings, nearly 150 in number, represent an extraordinary amount of monumental architecture—a showing not to be paralleled in any other part of the world as an example of what the public spirit of communities and of beneficent individuals has done for the adequate and appropriate housing of great

instrumentalities for the education and enlightenment of the public. Many of these structures are strikingly artistic in design—including numerous simple and modest buildings as well as a surprising number of costly and even palatial edifices—imparting enduring lessons in artistic taste. They are eloquent witnesses to one of the most enlightened aspects of our civilization.



MANCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Gift of the Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge.)

Beneath these beautiful illustrations one finds significant inscriptions: "Soldiers' Memorial Built by the Town." "Gift of ———." "Built Partly by Subscription." "Built by the Town." "Gift of Citizens." "Request of ———." "Memorial of ——— by His Mother." "Memorial to ——— by His Daughter." "Built by the City." "Gift of ——— and Other Citizens." There is an extraordinary number of memorials among these buildings—noble monuments erected by parents in memory of children, by children in the memory of parents, by communities in memory of sons who died for their country. So throughout the ages every noble sentiment, every exalted thought, every lofty aspiration, every word and deed contributed to the advancement of humanity as the result of the lessons imparted by the learning made available in these precincts, are granted answers to the prayers for departed loved ones embodied in works thus wrought.

Many of these public libraries are based upon the old social libraries that testified to the love of reading in cultivated communities long before democratic principles were applied along the lines that made the free access to literature a universal privilege. Not a few of these social libraries were founded in the eighteenth century, when the growth of wealth and leisure carried the thoughts and tastes of many beyond the sordid grooves of toilsome existence. Shares were commonly sold at a low figure, and for the purchase of new books small assessments were annually made. A curious regulation of the social library in Ashburnham exacted a penalty of a penny for every shilling in the value of a volume for each drop of candle-grease falling upon it while in a borrower's possession—an illuminating bit of local history.

In nearly every Massachusetts town it has become an unwritten law to refund the annual dog-tax and devote it to the support of the public library. The growth of a library is largely provided for from this source. So the more bark the more book.

The story of the six libraries of Barnstable is worth relating. The main library is called the Sturgis library from the prominent Boston merchant who founded and endowed it. This is free to all inhabitants of the town, but from outside the village where it is located it is not easily accessible, the several other villages lying at considerable distances. So five of these villages have independent libraries managed by boards of trustees and free to all local residents. They are supported entirely by contributions and the proceeds of entertainments. Through three of these the extensive collection of the Sturgis li-



BLANDFORD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Memorial of Edgar Sheffield Porter by his mother.)

brary is made more widely available; one is furnished with 25 volumes at a time from that institution for circulation upon payment of transportation cost, and these may be kept for six weeks. To the two other libraries a supply of books is fortnightly sent for distribution.

The free library in the little hill-town of Buckland, in western Massachusetts, has a unique character as representing a survival of the primitive New England principle that once made the parish the town. By the public spirit and self-sacrifice of the Congregational minister, the Rev. Alpheus C. Hodges, the Sunday-school library was expanded into an institution free to the entire town. To this end the minister gave a large part of his own collection and paid half the expense for erecting a tasteful brick building that cost \$2,500. The town has nothing to do with the library, the church retaining the sole management, and its founder holds that the controlling of public libraries by an intelligent religious sentiment will do much to increase their efficiency in the molding of character.

A typical example of what the public-spirited application of individual wealth can do for a community is that of the magnificent Nevins memorial in Methuen, surrounded by about three and a half acres of ground and established and endowed by a wealthy family resident in the town. Another is that of the Woburn Public Library, founded in 1855 by a modest gift from a prominent citizen, the Hon. Jonathan Bowers Winn, and endowed more than twenty years later by a magnificent bequest of \$227,000 from the son of the founder. The beautiful memorial building is the first in the celebrated series of public libraries designed by the great architect Richardson. A masterpiece of Richardson's and his last library is the Converse memorial in Malden, erected for the public library at a great cost by the Hon. Elisha S. Converse and his wife in memory of their son. Even to enumer-



FREE LIBRARY, MAGNOLIA.

ate the instances of which the foregoing are representative would not here be practicable, for in "A Roll of Honor" included in this work the list of givers of free public library buildings in Massachusetts stands for 121 different edifices.

Among the minor benefactions that are recorded by hundreds in this book, that of the Hon. George Bancroft to the Lancaster Public Library is a charming instance of the return of

bread cast upon the waters. In commemoration of a kindness received in his boyhood from Capt. Samuel Ward, of Lancaster, the eminent historian gave \$1,000 in trust to the town, the income to be expended annually "for the purchase of books in the department of history, leaving the word to be interpreted in the very largest sense."

In the record of the Franklin Public Library there is a notable incident incorporated. When Benjamin Franklin, in 1785, then being minister to France, learned that a new town in his native State had been named in his honor, it was with an intimation from a nephew that the gift of a bell would be very acceptable for the new meeting-house. In a characteristic letter to a friend in England, asking him to select and forward a library that might cost \$125, he said: "A new town in the State of Massachusetts having done me the honor of naming itself after me, and proposing to build a steeple to their meeting-house if I would give them a bell, I have advised the sparing themselves the expense of a steeple for the present, and that they would accept of books instead of a bell, sense being preferable to sound." About 90 of the 116 volumes that formed this collection are now in the Franklin library.



ADAMS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Soldiers' memorial built by the town.)

THE FUTURE VALUE OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARM.

BY HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH.

AN intelligent grange on the Mount Hope Lands, or in the neighborhoods of the bright waterways of the Narragansett and Mount Hope bays, between the growing and progressive cities of Providence, Fall River, and Newport, asked me last year to give an address on "The Future Value of the New England Farm." The subject attracted me; I saw that it was not a provincial one, that the conditions of the New England farms resemble those of the farms in the middle West and in some parts of the South.

It was a time of depression in that historic part of New England. The spindles of Fall River were idle; the expected dividends in many of the Rhode Island factories were not being paid; farmers' boys were leaving the old places for the cities and the West; farmers' girls were seeking the cities.

A strange condition, indeed, was to be found in these farming communities. Many families who had inherited farms from their fathers, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers were not able to keep them; they mortgaged them and finally sold them to Canadians, Portuguese, and Italians. These farmers commonly said: "We can no longer compete with the West. Overproduction has stopped the mills, and the mills make our markets."

But the Canadians, Portuguese, and Italians who purchased these farms were able to pay for them and obtain a living from them, as did the grandfathers and great-grandfathers of those who sold them. These people, as a rule, had large families, and the larger their families the more prosperous they seemed to become. The West and the alleged overproduction of mills had not robbed them of their opportunities of prosperity. As a rule they were temperate, virtuous, sent their children to school and to the church; they were people too intent on a purpose to have vices; they were absorbed in "getting along." Their lives in the controlling purpose of life were like those of the people of New England two generations ago.

So the excuses made for mortgaging and selling the ancestral farms, the orchards and the elms, were not altogether true. What, then, was the true reason of this degeneracy? The answer to this question seemed to be plain:

"Extravagance." The ancestors of these failed farmers knew well the duty of simple living, and were proud of honesty, even if it kept them poor. They lived before great fortunes were made by legitimate robbery to give charities to the paupers they had made. Their conditions of life were not hard. Their farms provided them with almost everything. In their cellars were bins heaped with all kinds of natural vegetables, barrels of beef and pork, and many barrels of apples and some of cider. Their cribs swelled with corn; their meal-chests were full of meal ground at the mill. In the garrets were looms, reels, and hatchets, strings of sausages, dried apples, peppers, bunches of sage and herbs. The cheese-room was well stored. The cupboards were solid with jars of preserves. The eggs and poultry paid for the "West Injy" (India) goods, and the butter and spring calves paid the taxes. These people worked, thrived, and were happy. Their children worked, and herein was one great secret of the change from then to now. These children were sent to school; some of them went to Harvard, Yale, and Dartmouth. The notable men of the times came from such farms and returned to them. But they worked in the spare hours of childhood, and they were healthy and happy in their work.

There was a scriptural commandment that at that time had force in these homes: "Owe no man anything." It was not held to be a discredit to live simply; it was looked upon as a disgrace to be in debt.

It is said that such simple conditions of life are not possible to-day. But they are possible to-day, and it is an honor to any man to make them so. The immigrants who pay their debts by honest industry bring character to the soil.

What should I say to the grange? I had left an old farm myself for the city. I could not have kept that farm, a part of which had been in my family some two hundred and fifty years, with the views I had then; I think I could do it now. I have come to have a perfect disrelish of an artificial life, whatever may be its seeming compensations. I have come to see America's hope of the future in the farm.

I would say to the grange this: "The best and most substantial property in the world is the

New England farm ; if you have one, keep it ; if you have not, secure one ; live simply and honestly, and you will live long and prosper and enrich your soul and leave an honest name."

I did this ; it required some courage at that time. It would not require so much now. The spindles are flying again, the market gardens are needed, a new prosperity has come to the mid-city neighborhoods. People suddenly see a new New England rising out of the past.

An industrious man in such communities who has a four-acre garden, a poultry-house, a fruit orchard, and a cow is independent. A man with a five-thousand-dollar farm and five thousand dollars in the bank against misfortune or sickness can have almost as many things that are good for his soul to have as a multi-millionaire. No man will ever take a dollar beyond the present life ; sin gives us nothing that we can keep ; only righteousness is gain and only character lives, and he enjoys the most who most takes God and nature into his heart.

1. But what are some of the material conditions that promise to make the New England farm valuable ? New England has long been and is likely to remain the educational head of the States—the Oxford, the Weimar, the Geneva of our country—and to make educators. In a single district in Boston are ten thousand pupils attending the Boston University, Institute of Technology, Conservatory of Music, the kindergarten training schools, elocution schools, art schools, pianoforte and many other schools. In Cambridge is a district with as many students in Harvard College and the neighboring colleges and schools. Many of these students come from the South and West and make heroic sacrifices for an education. Success and immortal influences are born of such students as these.

2. The spindles of New England are not going to stop ; they will multiply. It has been often said in recent years that the factories of North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama will force the factory to stop on New England soil. The factories of the South doubtless will go on and increase ; so will those in the North. We are going to have larger markets soon ; perhaps not so much in Asia as at home and in Latin America and in the Antilles. A new commerce is at hand. Boston harbor is filling again with ships. Fall River will be a port. New Bedford will revive again, Portland harbor will be a rival of Boston.

3. South America carries on with Europe a trade amounting to more than a billion dollars a year. It was the vision of Simon Bolivar and of Blaine that the South American trade should flow to our shore. It is sure to come with the

Nicaragua Canal and a new view-point of commerce. Then the manufacture of fine goods will become more and more a necessity, and New England will have such an opportunity as never before. Steamers will fill the ports where the white sails were furled.

Irrigation in the middle West is likely to enlarge the New England markets of choice productions, and the kindergarten school, which educates the heart, conscience, and imagination of the child through creative work, and the industrial school, which makes skilled factories, are likely to give their influences to new and healthier views of the worth of the best materials of social life.

4. The electric car meets the new conditions of the New England farm. It not only takes one to the best schools and centers of industry, it is becoming and is going to become a market wagon for the gardener, dairyman, and small farmer. New England is already a network of electric railroads, and these silent and swift avenues are to multiply. An electric railroad running under the elms and maples of a rural community makes easier all of the conditions of life.

5. The grange is making the farmer intelligent as never before. The rural Catholics build beautiful churches, the old Protestants reinforce their work by the Chautauqua and Christian Endeavor, the rationalist builds libraries and parks, but all of the families, old and new, meet at the grange. The study of the soil and how best to make the soil yield its resources is a subject common to all. The entertainments of the grange appeal to all. But in New England and in some parts of the South and West it is the fellowship of the grange that has a notable value. The grange introduces the Latin races to the American. It makes a neighborhood one family. It brings about the ideal of Garrison, who said : " My country is the world and my countrymen are all mankind," or of Governor Andrew, who once exclaimed : " I know not what record of sin awaits me in another world, but this I do know, that I never disparaged a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black."

6. To the same mission of fraternity comes the kindergarten school. Sarmiento, the friend of Charles Sumner and Horace Mann and the great apostle of South American education, once said : " Primary school education is the foundation of national character." The old-time primary school was conducted after the models of an absolute monarchy. The rod ruled. The new kindergarten school meets the wants of the cosmopolitan rural community. It puts the principles of the Sermon on the Mount of Beatitudes into the

conduct of the child, and educates the heart to feel that character is success, and that the creation of good for the happiness of others is the source of the true happiness of life. As the discussion of the world's politics enters into the debates of the grange, so the methods of the kindergarten school belong to universal life. These schools are multiplying as never before in New England.

7. The religious principles of the farming towns are not dying out; their methods of expression are changing. Faith in character and in the power that comes from obedience to spiritual law was never greater in the land of the pilgrims than now. The sectarian emphasis is going, but fraternity is coming, and the conviction that he who wills to do God's will shall find the truth in himself is deep in the hearts of the people, in the new homes as well as in the old. New England is destined not to decay, but, like Switzerland, to be ever new, and the most promising period of her history is now.

The thousands of abandoned farms of New England are being purchased by people from many countries and are disappearing. The old farms have a new value. The Portuguese, the Italian, and the Canadian is found in almost every community, and it behooves the thrifty New Englander to receive his Latin neighbor well, for he has come to stay and vote, and his many children are to vote. The outcome of these

changes we cannot foresee. But of one thing we may be reasonably sure, that an honest man can have no more honorable or stable possession than a New England farm on which no mortgage remains, accompanied by the protection of a sum equal to its value in some solid bank.

So I would repeat, whether in New England or elsewhere: "If you have a farm, keep it; if not, get one, for the time may come when this country will be largely divided into monopolists, dependents, and farmers, and the farmer will be the most independent of all men and the saving power of our institutions. The relief from the perplexing problems of the time is a simple, honest, character-building, faith-sustaining life on the soil."

The permanency of the New England schools and historical scenery, the assured stability of her manufactories, with a tendency to create the finest fabrics, the prospective revival of commerce, the grange, and the enterprises incidental to these conditions make the New England farm an ideal possession. The New England farmer who says that the farm is a thing of the past is himself but a product of the past. The man who has a five-thousand-dollar farm in New England, with five thousand dollars in the bank, and who will live within his means, is a millionaire, and his possession and contentment are not unlikely to outlast that of the millionaire.



"WHERE THE OLD ORCHARD SKIRTS THE HIGHWAY."

(By W. I. Lincoln Adams.)

DOES FARMING PAY?

BY PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

(Of Cornell University.)

THE article on "A Farmer's Balance-Sheet for 1898," which appeared in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for last March, shows the net profits on 6,000 acres of Iowa grain-farming to have been \$50,855.22.

Reuben and Lucien Bradley were born and reared on a Michigan farm. This farm had been cut from the woods by the father, and endless toil had been expended in bringing it to a state of fair productiveness. But even when the boys became of age it produced only a scant living for the family.

The problem of a livelihood and a vocation forced itself upon Reuben and Lucien. They were strong, steady, and industrious. They had graduated from the village school. The father was not able to set them up in business. They knew it and did not complain. He had done the best he could. Reuben was tired of the country. He went to the town and apprenticed himself to a harness-maker. Against the advice of his young friends, Lucien bought sixty acres of land and ran in debt for it.

In a year Reuben was earning a dollar a day. After the day's work he wore a white shirt and collar and pointed shoes, because other people did, not because they were more comfortable. He had no debts. Lucien had fair crops, but they yielded little more than enough to pay interest on the mortgage. He wore a ragged shirt and patched breeches and cowhide boots. People said that Reuben was making a gentleman of himself and learning a trade in the bargain.

In two years Reuben had completed his apprenticeship. He was now earning ten dollars a week. He boarded in a house that had a fancy veranda and green blinds. His clothing improved. Lucien was still ragged; but he paid his interest and \$300 on his principal. People said that Reuben was bound to come to the front.

Reuben became foreman of the shop at \$50 a month. He bought a house and lot on the installment plan and paid for it within five years. The country people called upon him and ate dinner when they went to town. Lucien paid off the mortgage and owned the farm. People said that Reuben and Lucien were good citizens.

In ten years more Reuben was still foreman of the shop. He received the same wages. He lived in the same house. He wore the same cut of shirt and same kind of pointed shoes. He smoked Havana cigars. Lucien built a new house and barn. He had a good carriage and a driving-horse. He smoked a pipe. The neighbors saw that every year he made some improvement on the farm. The barn was full of tools. He wore a white shirt when he went to town, and he had a pair of button shoes. People said that Lucien was becoming a prominent man; and his word was good at the bank.

Reuben began to complain that harness-making was too confining. His health was breaking down. The proprietor of the shop was selfish and would not die and leave the business to him. Harness-making was not what it used to be. Lucien bought more land. He went fishing when he wanted to. Reuben came out now and then to spend a Sunday. The birds seemed to sing more sweetly than ever before, and the grass was greener. Lucien indorsed Reuben's note.

Lucien has pigs and cows and sheep and chickens and turkeys and horses. He raises potatoes and beans and corn and wheat and garden stuff and fruits. He buys his groceries, tobacco, and clothes. Reuben buys everything. At the close of the year Lucien puts \$100 to \$300 in the bank or he takes a trip to Boston. Reuben does well if he comes out even. Lucien does not fret. Reuben grumbles.

The moral is that the \$200 a-year-income farm is a more important factor in the national welfare than the \$50,000-income farm is. The one is in the reach of any industrious and intelligent man. The other is in reach of the few. The one is safe and steady. The other is speculative and uncertain. We need the moderate and modest farm to make citizens. We use the other to make money. The large money-making farm is a useful object-lesson. It shows that business and executive ability can make money from the land as well as from a salt mine or a bicycle factory. But it is a fallacy to hold it up as the ideal in American farming.

THE CUBAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY GILBERT K. HARROUN.

IN the world's advancement new occasions are ever teaching new duties. The war between the United States and Spain has brought to the American people new responsibilities and new duties from which they will not consent to turn away.

At the beginning of this war our Government announced that we only went to war for the pacification of the island of Cuba, and now that the war is ended the United States finds itself wrestling with the problem of the promised peace. While the mission we have undertaken is a delicate one, yet the faith of our republic is so grand, strong, and so surely intertwined with our love of liberty that in the end the people of the Antilles will find themselves in possession of a pacific, stable government. During the solving of this problem the world at large will be slow to believe that the United States is not acting upon the piratical theory of national aggrandizement.

The young people of the Antilles between twelve and twenty years of age are now shouting their hallelujahs because of the freedom which the American army and navy have brought to their land, while their fathers and mothers find themselves facing the joyless tragedy of a free country with ruined homes amid the devastating effects of war, out of which they must adjust the great problem of their human destiny.

In the formation of the Cuban Educational Association of the United States of America, organized by Maj.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Gen. Calixto Garcia, Alexander E. Orr, Nicholas Murray Butler, Albert Shaw, William H. Baldwin, Jr., and myself, the purpose and plan was to reach out quickly and give practical aid to these people of the Antilles by offering to bring their young men of studious habits to the United States and place them in our colleges and schools, where they could obtain tuition along American lines. Accordingly a large number of letters were sent to the educators of our land asking them to present free tuition scholarships to worthy students from Cuba and Porto Rico whose homes and fortunes had been swept away by the war. In response to our requests the offers were cordial and magnanimous, affirmative replies coming from educational institutions in nearly every State in the Union, and Father Time was not allowed

to wash away these golden offers. The announcement that these free tuition scholarship offers had been made by the educators of our land was quickly promulgated through Cuba and Porto Rico, and probably nothing could have appealed more directly to the hearts of these people than these generous offers of free tuition scholarships for their sons.

The work done by the Cuban Educational Association has passed the experimental stage. The practical results obtained by bringing these young men from the Antilles and placing them in our American colleges, academies, and schools have been far-reaching, and the influence for good specifically direct in turning the attention of the Cuban and the Porto Rican from militarism to the much-coveted pacific methods of our people and Government. The importance of the work has already become national, and officers of the army and navy and civil *attachés* of the Government are coöperating to advance the work.

In forwarding the educational interests of these young Latins the American educator finds himself obliged to be somewhat patient. Of all the race compounds with which our country has had to deal, these young men are found to be the greatest novelty. Their ideas of liberty are incongruous; they have been reared to live in their imagination, each family being a sort of clan and possessing its own idol, whose sympathy can be relied upon in all family emergencies. The Cuban or Porto Rican boy has little knowledge of book tasks as understood by the American schoolboy, neither can he be classified along our American educational lines until he has had some months of special drill. The young man is full of doubts as to the desirability of agricultural pursuits or mechanic arts. Neither does he comprehend what you mean when you tell him that handicrafts and inventions are allies and out of these is to come the greatness of his own land, and that the people of the United States expect him to learn how to create successes for his own people.

That these young boys in most of the cases in which the association has acted are bright, ambitious, malleable, winsome, and worthy of the best work of the American educator has been easily demonstrated. The parents and guardians

of these boys are more than grateful because the way has been opened for them to come to the United States and complete their education. Many of these people are willing to mortgage their futures that their boys may become beneficiaries in our educational institutions, knowing that such tuition will aid in the development of the boys and set them thinking how best to advance the interests of their own country.

We already have young men at schools in New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Ohio, and Michigan, and we expect before the new year arrives to have students in each State in the Union.

The Cuban Educational Association is exercising a good deal of care in the selection and allotment of these young men. Each proposed student is required to fill out in his own handwriting an application showing his age, birthplace, residence, naming the schools he has attended, and giving a record of the studies he has pursued and how far he has advanced in each subject, and also enters into an agreement for himself that after his tuition in this country he will return to his native land and make his home there.

In addition to the applicant's own showing the parents or guardian of the boy enter into an agreement with the association that they will cause the student to carry out his contract with the association, apply himself faithfully to his studies, and comply with the rules and regulations of the institution to which he shall be allotted. In addition to this, it is required that the application shall be indorsed by two responsible parties not relatives of the applicant, but who have personal acquaintance with the candidate, and who certify to his good moral character, his studious habits, and his financial necessities. Besides the foregoing, in a number of instances the applications have also been indorsed by officers of the army and navy or civil *attachés* of our Government who are on duty in Cuba and Porto Rico. As soon as these applications are received at the office of the association, each case is considered and determined and the applicant, if accepted, is informed of the fact and told to report for his allotment to school in the United States. On his arrival here the student is examined personally and is dispatched to the college, academy, or school best suited to meet his attainment.

It is exceedingly gratifying to the association to record the fact that the presidents, professors, and instructors of educational institutions who have received these young men have done so in the most considerate, helpful, generous, and solicitous way—in fact, showing a degree of warmth

in the work which fully fits the receptive conditions of these young men who come among us in search of our twentieth-century civilization.

In cooperation with the educators who are caring for these young people in different communities, the association would be exceedingly gratified to interest one or more philanthropic persons in each town who would take upon themselves what might be termed the social status of these boys, not for the purpose of fêting them, but to advise, strengthen, and guide them so that they may have a knowledge of what American home life means. This would add materially to the tutelage of these youths.

The day is not far distant when young men of the type our association is aiding will become factors in the management of their own home affairs, and it is exceedingly doubtful if there can be laid out any line of philanthropic work which will bring so large a return to the people of the United States as that of dealing in these educational futures.

Given a free tuition scholarship, a student can get through his year at one of our educational institutions away from our large cities at a cost of between \$150 and \$200 for his board and incidental expenses. This sum the association endeavors to secure from the parents, guardians, or friends of the student, but there are many emergency cases presented which are worthy but cannot be handled for the lack of money. Should any readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS be disposed to contribute to any of these emergency cases where the fortunes of war have prostrated the applicant's resources, our association will be pleased to receive the gifts, which may be sent to any of the directors or to the office of the association, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York, and a worthy beneficiary will be sent to such schools as the donors may suggest. Many months must still elapse before the abnormal educational conditions now existing in these islands can be fully eradicated. The young men whom the Cuban Educational Association wants to make beneficiaries of our American colleges, academies, and schools of agriculture and mechanic arts are beyond the class who will be tutored when the new *régime* is inaugurated at home.

The bringing to the United States at this time of 2,500 of these worthy, malleable young men whom war has evolved into a new world and tutoring them among the 16,000,000 of our own bright American school boys and girls and then returning them to their homes cannot but produce a stage of human development that will glimmer as a beacon light in aiding to create a stable pacific government in the Antilles.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

DID THE POPE ORIGINATE THE HAGUE CONFERENCE?

IN the *Catholic World* for August appears a story to the effect that the late conference at The Hague was originally suggested by Leo XIII. According to this statement, which is unsigned, the Pope not only suggested the conference, but arranged the preliminaries and selected the place of meeting; but when the conference assembled the papal representatives were shut out from its deliberations.

"And yet of all powers summoned to the congress at The Hague none had a right of invitation superior to that of the papal government. The great and underlying motive force behind important deeds is often very different from that which appears openly and on the surface. Nicholas II., Czar of Russia, has had all the honor of proposing the meeting of the powers of the world in a conference to discuss the abolishing of wars and international enmities and the suppression of ruinous armaments. And yet the first originator of that proposal was Leo XIII. himself. The present sovereign pontiff was the first instigator and suggester of the now famous proclamation of the Czar which has had its culmination in the reunion at The Hague. This will be news to many, but it is an undeniable, incontrovertible fact which is here advanced on the highest authority.

"When the Emperor Alexander III. died, in November, 1894, the Pope was one of the first to whom formal announcement of the event and of the accession of his son Nicholas was made. The bearer of the ceremonial letters to the Vatican was Count Muravieff, whom the new Emperor shortly after named minister of foreign affairs and practical chancellor of the empire. The Pope was invited to send his representative to the coronation of the new Czar. To the special pontifical embassy which went to Moscow for this purpose quite extraordinary honor and attention were paid by the Russian authorities. The special representative of the Pope was Monseigneur Agliardi, then apostolic nuncio to Vienna and now cardinal prince of the Church, and in his suit was Monseigneur Tarnassi, a young ecclesiastic belonging to the papal diplomatic corps.

"When the special mission left Moscow to return to Rome, Monseigneur Tarnassi detached himself from it and turned his steps toward St. Petersburg. No secret was made of the fact that he had gone there on a private diplomatic mission to the Russian Government. The nature

of this mission was for the time being unknown, but the fact that Monseigneur Tarnassi had been fully successful in the undertaking intrusted to him was soon announced, and the practical proof of it was had when the Vatican shortly afterward rewarded the young ecclesiastic by appointing him to the important position of internuncio at The Hague.

THE POPE'S PROPOSITION TO THE CZAR IN 1895.

"Later on the fact came out that Monseigneur Tarnassi's special mission was to convey a special proposal to the Russian Government that the Czar should take advantage of the inauguration of his reign to publicly and solemnly call upon the nations of Europe to join hands in an effort for peace and social well-being, and as a first step thereto to begin a reduction in their costly armaments and military organizations, which were threatening to lead not only to financial ruin, but also to serious social disaster. The Pope's proposal was received by the Russian ministers with much diffidence, but on the arguments by which it was backed being exposed by Monseigneur Tarnassi, the statesmen were won round, and the young Czar himself clinched matters by taking up the idea enthusiastically and instructing the papal representative to inform the holy father that his desires in the matter would be accomplished to their fullest."

Even at that time, this writer asserts, Holland had been looked to as the most suitable place for holding the projected meeting of the delegates of the powers, and it was on this account that Monseigneur Tarnassi was appointed apostolic internuncio at The Hague, "to partly prepare the way, as far as the court of Holland was concerned, for the coming congress."

The troubles in Crete and the threatened intervention of the powers in Turkey postponed the Czar's proclamation for a time, but after the termination of the Greco-Turkish and Hispano-American wars, when a period of peace seemed assured, the long-delayed appeal was made.

THE RESULT.

To the devout Catholic the exclusion of the Prince of Peace from the peace conference of the nations seems an absurdity. This action is held to have vitiated all the powers for good that the conference possessed. The reason given by the *Catholic World* writer for the failure of the proposition to reduce armaments was that "no delegate present represented a power disinter-

ested in the matter of armaments and yet holding sway over so many millions of subjects that its voice and suggestions would have carried with them serious weight."

On the subject of arbitration, too, the writer declares the conference a failure:

"Thus once more one of the most effective means of furthering the cause of peace was set at naught, simply because the vicar of Christ, the natural arbiter in the disputes of nations, was ignored. And yet the student of history cannot but reflect that the result must have been far otherwise had this legitimate title and prerogative of the Pope been recognized. History teems with instances where the successor of Peter has saved the world from devastation by the sword, and from the shedding of torrents of blood, and from the multiple horrors and curses that long and bloody wars bring in their wake. Even in modern times, from the day when Pope Alexander VI., by drawing the famous demarcation line between their possessions in South America, prevented Spain and Portugal from flying at each other's throats and pouring out their immense resources of blood and treasure in a needless war, the only result of which must have been a legacy of hatred for the offspring of either nation, down to our own day, when Leo XIII. effected a dispassionate and bloodless settlement of the dispute between Germany and Spain over the Caroline Islands, and finally even to the present moment of writing, when the same pontiff has under his consideration the pacific arrangement of the frontier trouble between the republics of Haiti and San Domingo, the holy father has proved that between nations in their angry moments none other than he can come and adjudicate in a perfectly frank, disinterested, and satisfactory manner."

WHAT THE PEACE CONFERENCE HAS DONE.

THERE is an excellent article in the *Edinburgh Review* on the conference and arbitration. The work done at The Hague falls short, the writer admits, of the Czar's design, but, he maintains, "the conference will stand out as one of the memorable events of the century. It is folly to belittle the gathering at The Hague. Its shortcomings are obvious. But it is a unique event, about the ultimate effects of which one may not dogmatize, and as to which the most hopeful may prove the wisest."

ARBITRATION IN EVOLUTION.

The writer, after remarking on the dramatic character of everything connected with the Czar's rescript, passes to consider its principal, if unex-

pected, outcome in the adoption of a permanent international court of arbitration. He says:

"Arbitration is not a panacea for the evils which the Czar deplored; it is a remedy, limited and uncertain in its operation."

The writer thinks these limitations are too much emphasized at present. Arbitration is no novelty; it has been frequently resorted to, and though optional and without sanction has been usually respected. He says:

"In six interesting volumes, enriched with maps, plans, and copies of all important documents, Prof. Bassett Moore has compiled an elaborate history of the arbitrations in which the United States have been concerned. Every reader must be struck by the number and variety of the controversies settled without resorting to arms, the growing habit in modern times to refer to arbitration as a matter of course disputes which diplomacy used to allow to drag on interminably, and, not least, the readiness of nations to carry out awards adverse to them.

ITS AWARDS COMPLIED WITH.

"No sanction secures the enforcement of awards between nations; no court says, 'Obey them or be punished.' Nations which have been worsted in an arbitration may refuse to submit to the award. But the instances in which this has been done are singularly few. . . . In the lists prepared by M. Bellaire, M. Donnot, and Dr. Darley the only clear case of refusal to abide by an award is to be found in the dispute between this country and the United States in regard to the northeast boundary. The Americans declined to accept the award of the King of Holland, and the dispute remained open until it was settled under the Ashburton treaty."

THE IDEA STIFFENING INTO STOUTER REALITY.

Justice is not done to the labors of the conference, the writer contends, until they are seen to form only another step in advance in a long process of development. In the beginning of the century disputes between states were referred to a hastily improvised tribunal, with few rules of procedure or none. The umpire was at first chosen by lot; then for many years the practice was to refer to a sovereign. Of late preference is given to jurists or judges of supreme courts. "The day of the amateur is over;" the specialist is in demand.

Rules of procedure were introduced beforehand in the treaty of Washington in 1871. Within the last ten years permanent treaties of arbitration between two or more powers have been drawn up. The next step of a permanent court has been taken at The Hague:

"Sir Julian Pauncefote and the American representatives at the conference were the first practical statesmen to put forward such a scheme. England and the United States have had far more experience of arbitration than any other countries, and the measure of success achieved by the conference in this field is due largely to them."

The reluctance of Germany is attributed to dread of anything that would rob her of her chief advantage in war—rapidity of mobilization and a swift first blow.

"And yet it looks as if an international court of some sort—which Lord Salisbury in 1887 declared there was no hope of seeing formed—will be established at no distant date; it is probable that, if not a permanent tribunal, a permanent bureau will be constituted with a roster of names from which a tribunal may be formed. But it can only be a court with very small powers."

A HINT TO YOUNG LAWYERS.

The suggestion that the members of this court should be drawn from the judges of the various national supreme courts is questioned by the writer. Supreme courts cannot readily part with their most distinguished members without detriment to the national business. Then again, English judges are rarely trained or inclined for international judicature; they seem empirical in their methods to the more philosophically minded French or German judge. Professors of international law, like M. de Maartens, would have more weight than, say, members of the Russian judicature.

THE LAW OF NATIONS EVOLVING.

International law is in a very nebulous and rudimentary stage; but "signs are discernible of the growth of a working system of jurisprudence between nations, and nothing will do more to develop and perfect it than an international court, however limited its functions at first may be. The *civitas gentium* which is to embrace all nations of the earth is a long way off, but some chapters of its laws dealing with minor matters are already written. In regard to copyright, postal matters, telegraphs, the usages of war, have been formed 'administrative unions' of various states which contain the promise of still more important international organizations."

A RELIGIOUS GLOW AT THE CONFERENCE.

The spirit of the conference thus impresses the writer:

"In many respects, notwithstanding the contrast between the magnitude of the programme and the meagerness of the performance, it has been a memorable meeting. There has been a

gathering of the nomads of philanthropy—men who move rapidly across Europe and collect wherever good works are being done; some of them vain, futile, obtrusive; some with their hearts full of ineffectual fire of enthusiasm; others as wise as they are good. In the air of The Hague was a little of the glow of earnestness which accompanies a religious congress rather than a meeting of sober, skeptical diplomats. And some of the heat communicated itself to the representatives, who were eager to do business, and to do it quickly.

THE PROGRESS OF PEACE.

"Despite all obstacles, slowly but surely the forces working for peace are strengthening and throwing out new shoots. Where conscription exists the impatience at the burden which it imposes is more marked than it was. We note in those countries the growth of a popular literature of which war against war is the motto. The success of Baroness von Suttner's '*Die Waffen Nieder*;' the vast literature relative to arbitration; the fascination exercised by Verestchagin's pictures of war as it is, stripped of pomp and circumstance, tinsel and dazzling accessories, are signs of the times. Preparations for war are redoubled; and yet there is a reluctance to make use of them such as there never was before. In any case the conference has helped to educate the nations as to the uses of arbitration. England and America have been in this respect the teachers of the world. The object of the Czar's rescript has not been attained; but it has been advanced, and measures hitherto discussed only by theorists have become part and parcel of practical politics."

THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

THE rifle is the subject of a most interesting historical sketch in the current *Quarterly Review*. The writer treats of its development, manufacture, ammunition. He touches on the genesis of the bullet which discussions at The Hague have made famous:

"The shape of the bullet is a matter of greater difficulty than might be imagined. In the first place the bullet is slightly bigger than the bore of the rifle; and this, with the severity of the spiral, necessitates a jacket or outer covering of hard metal; otherwise the softer material would be blown through the barrel without taking the grooving—would strip, as it is technically called—and indeed would be partly softened by the heat from the explosive and from friction. Originally the jacket was thickest at the point, and so strong that, while penetration was enormous, stopping power was wanting; in other words,

one bullet might easily go through half a dozen men, yet, unless it happened to hit a vital spot or a bone, they need not be disabled, and might therefore continue to fight. This was amply illustrated in the Chitral campaign, during which our soldiers began to lose confidence in their weapon; while the enemy, quick to recognize the different effect of volleys, were inclined to attack British infantry armed with the Lee-Metford rather than native infantry armed with the Martini-Henry.

"The Indian military authorities at once set about designing a bullet which, while maintaining range, should have the required stopping power. The result was the dum-dum bullet—so named after the place near Calcutta where it is made—of which much has been heard. The difference in appearance between it and the original pattern is comparatively slight. The shape is exactly the same, but the jacket is differently



THE FAMOUS DUM-DUM BULLET.

arranged; instead of having its greatest strength at the point, it is weakest there—indeed, at the apex a small part of the core is uncovered, but does not project. It was tried in India, and was said to give better results at 1,000 yards than the bullet then in use."

IS THE DUM-DUM INHUMANE?

On its alleged inhumanity the reviewer says:

"Our primary requirement in a bullet is that it shall have sufficient stopping power, whether used against man or beast. The enemy, whether civilized or savage, must be stopped in his charge; more than this is not required, but less will not suffice. There must be no question of our right to efficient armament, and this should never be forgotten by our representative at any meeting where modifications of bullets or other parts of our arms may be proposed. It happens that with the development of the rifle, in order to secure efficiency at long range, the velocity of the bullet has become so great that very severe wounds at short range will sometimes be inflicted; nor is it possible to avoid this. All that need be said is that expert testimony from observation in the field tends to prove that the wounds from the dum-dum or the newest pattern of our rifle bullet are, if anything, less severe than those from the Martini-Henry, and very much less severe than those from the Snider."

THE FRANCO-GERMAN FLIRTATION.

THE exchange of friendly greetings by the Kaiser and President Loubet supplies the occasion for "Ignotus" in the *National Review* to discuss "the rapprochement between Germany and France." He quotes a saying of Cavour's, uttered fifty years ago, that "a united Germany would arise to disturb the European equilibrium, and that the new state would aim at becoming a naval power to combat and rival England upon the seas." He next quotes Count Yorck von Wartenburg, who says there are only four great powers in the world—the United States, England, Russia, and "central Europe under the hegemony of Germany."

THE KAISER'S ANTI-ENGLISH POLICY.

He finds the reason of the Kaiser's hostile policy toward the United States in his desire to assume the position of the champion of Europe against the transmarine powers. The writer pursues his proof of the Kaiser's anti-English policy:

"It is notorious that at the time of the Jameson raid he sounded France and Russia as to a joint note directed against this country. He received such a rebuff from the former that beyond question this fact weighed with Lord Salisbury at the recent Fashoda negotiations, making the British premier far more tender of French susceptibilities and far more generous than he might otherwise have been."

After Fashoda the German press has been vitriolic toward England. Attempts have been made to break up the close friendship between the British and the Russian royal families and to embroil the United States and England.

FRENCH AND GERMAN COÖPERATION.

Since Fashoda France and Germany have worked together. They have combined for a joint railroad advance through Asia Minor to Bagdad, thus vetoing the old British Euphrates Valley project. They have helped to sterilize the disarmament proposals of the Czar at The Hague and to throw odium on England for the "dum-dum" bullet. And a German has been appointed to the directorate of the Suez Canal Company. The writer suggests a personal reason for the Kaiser's courtship of France: "He wants passionately to prance along the boulevards of Paris, acclaimed by the Paris mob. He wants to figure at the exhibition."

WHAT GERMANY IS AFTER.

The writer enters as ascertained facts:

"1. The traditional policy of Germany is to conciliate France and detach her alike from England and Russia.

"2. The personal predilections of the Kaiser tend toward such a policy.

"3. By common action with France, Germany is striving to show that the two states have generally identical interests.

"4. Ultimately a great coalition, to be used first against England or the United States and in the remote future against Russia, is aimed at. But Russia will, at first at any rate, be taken into the German firm."

WHAT FRANCE THINKS ABOUT IT.

France is finding that she cannot afford two hatreds, and that she would rather give up hatred of Germany than hatred of England. M. Ernest Daudet says: "It is no longer Germany who is the enemy, but England." Major Marchand's position is that henceforward France would forget Alsace-Lorraine and remember Egypt. In fine:

"This, then, is the situation of France. She despairs of regaining Alsace-Lorraine; she is eager to extend and aggrandize her expensive colonial empire; she is not too trustful of her Russian ally, whose peace proposals were a terrible shock to her susceptibilities, the more especially as they singled out her pet submarines for condemnation; and, having in the Fashoda affair deliberately thrown down the glove in the full expectation that England would, as so often before, yield to bullying at the last minute, she is furious with herself and with us that the challenge was accepted. If the German army were only a little weaker she might hesitate."

BETROTHAL GIFTS.

The paper closes with a revival of an old scare:

"It is perfectly clear, however, that if Germany is to secure the good-will of France she must compensate her in Europe for Alsace-Lorraine. . . . On the French frontier is Belgium—with its annex the Congo Free State; and on the German frontier Holland—with the very desirable annexes of Curaçao and the Dutch East Indies. Belgium has always shown strong French and republican leanings; Holland is close akin to Germany. Considerations of race and geography can thus fitly be invoked. Germany in the nature of things ought to possess Rotterdam; France ought to own Antwerp. No power could intervene, for England is far from possessing the military strength required to enforce her will against such a combination, and indemnities might be discovered to satisfy Russia. . . . It is certain the first result of a Franco-German alliance, or even of an understanding, would be great danger to Holland and Belgium."

THE UNITED STATES AS ONE OF THE THREE WORLD POWERS.

"ULTIMATE World Politics" is the subject of a brief but suggestive paper by Mr. Samuel E. Moffett in the *American Forum*.

Mr. Moffett finds the main significance of present world movements to lie in the fact that for the first time in history the international relations of the whole earth seem about to be settled definitely.

Estimating the area of land surface on the globe as approximately 50,000,000 square miles, Mr. Moffett shows that the British empire, including Egypt and the Soudan, now covers about 12,000,000 square miles, or nearly one-fourth of the total area, while of the remainder Russia controls nearly one-fourth, and China, which is about to be divided among England, Russia, France, and Germany, holds a sixth of the rest. More than half of what is left belongs to the United States, France, Brazil, Turkey, and the Argentine Republic. The Turkish possessions must soon pass into the hands of stronger powers. Summarizing the situation, Mr. Moffett says:

"Five-eighths of all the land on the globe already belong to Great Britain, Russia, the United States, France, and Brazil; and, with the impending redistributions in China and Africa, this will be increased to at least three-fourths. The French colonial empire will be held by permission of England, the dominant sea power; and Brazil, like each of the other South American republics, will owe the preservation of its independence to the protection of the United States. Thus the vast bulk of the earth's surface will be controlled by England, the United States, and Russia."

"The ultimate limits of expansion are definitely fixed and very near. The question is not how far the national bubble can be blown in infinite space before it bursts, but what share each nation will secure in the final distribution of the earth's surface, which will be settled certainly within the next fifty years, perhaps within the next twenty-five. Some of the elements of this settlement can be clearly foreseen. There is room for only three world powers—Great Britain, Russia, and the United States. The French colonial empire is an artificial creation that cannot survive the stress of war with a great sea power. So is that of Germany. The most formidable nations of continental Europe, outside of Russia, must sink to the rank of second or third class powers. . . . National power must have a solid basis of population and territorial extent; and, cramped in a few hundred thousand square miles each, the continental states must inevitably be dwarfed by the powers that have had the fore-

thought or the good fortune to spread over the globe.

OUR FUTURE POSITION AMONG THE NATIONS.

"And how will it be with us? The regions in Asia and Africa which Great Britain already has under mortgage will bring her empire up to not less than 16,000,000 square miles, or one-third of all the land of the earth. Russia has within easy reach, in Turkey, Persia, central Asia, and China—not to speak of Europe—enough territory to raise the total area of her dominions to fully 13,000,000 square miles. What, then, will be our position? Including Hawaii and Porto Rico, we have 3,613,127 square miles. If we annex the whole of the Philippines we shall have 3,727,453. We may expect that, sooner or later, Cuba and the rest of the West Indies will gravitate to us. That will give the United States in all something over 3,800,000 square miles. As our national temper does not permit unprovoked aggressions upon our neighbors, there is no other important field of expansion open to us, unless Canada and Mexico should voluntarily cast in their lots with ours. If that should happen, we should have a splendidly compact domain of about 7,900,000 square miles, capable of holding its own under all conceivable conditions. But it would still rank only third in territorial extent. The British empire, even after Canada had been transferred to our side of the ledger, would still exceed it by fully 60 per cent.; and so would Russia. As a nursery of white men, however, it would be at least equal to either of them.

"Another alternative is a reunion of the members of the English-speaking race. That would make us sharers in a dominion of 20,000,000 square miles, commanding all seas and embracing half the population of the world. Whatever the rest of mankind might do, the people of such a domain would be secure. So far as international relations were concerned, they would have reached the ultimate stability; the planet would contain nothing outside their borders that could endanger them.

"In default of these resources—if we neither acquire Canada and Mexico nor unite with our English-speaking kinsmen—our position under the coming definite world settlement will be simple. We shall hold a respectable, and even secure, but modest, position as the third of the three great powers. Our territory will be between a fourth and a third of that of Russia and somewhat less than a fourth of that of the British empire. All we can pick up in the way of stray islands here and there will be so utterly insignificant, in the presence of the carving of continents

that is going on before our eyes, that to dignify it with the name of imperialism is trifling with words. If we have acquired a few hundred square miles in the Ladrões, a few thousand in Hawaii, or even a hundred thousand or so in the Philippines, we are far from becoming imperial, as that term will be understood in the world settlement. We are merely reducing in a microscopic degree the inevitable preponderance against us that will exist when the world is permanently partitioned."

THE PARAMOUNT POWER OF THE PACIFIC.

IN the *North American Review* for August Mr. John Barrett, who is already well known to our readers, has an article treating of the United States as "The Paramount Power of the Pacific."

Mr. Barrett holds that the United States should contend resolutely for the "open door" in China, which he interprets simply as the maintenance of treaty rights of trade throughout the empire, with all nations on an equal footing—not the abolition of tariffs, but the payment of the same duties by all nations, as agreed upon in the original treaties. The "spheres of influence" of various European nations will have to be recognized, but such recognition need not and should not nullify the policy of the "open door."

OUR TRADE INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST.

"The far East, particularly China, affords markets which should arouse the interest of all sections of the United States and make the country stand unanimously for a firm policy. The West and East and the North and South are equally concerned in maintaining the freedom of trade and preserving our treaty rights throughout China. Were it merely a sectional issue there might be a grave question as to the advisability of taking a strong position as to the future of the empire. China and other Asiatic countries want all the flour and timber and a goodly portion of other kinds of food and raw products which California, Oregon, Washington, and neighboring Western States can supply; they want the manufactured cotton and raw cotton of the South in increasing quantities, and the time may come when this Pacific-Asiatic demand will take up the surplus supply of the South's great staple; they want the manufactured cotton, iron, steel, and miscellaneous products of the North and East, together with unlimited quantities of petroleum; they want corresponding manufactured products of the central West, and there is no reason why there should not be developed among the Asiatic millions a demand for the central West's great

staple, maize (or Indian meal), such as there has been created for flour. I draw no fancy picture, but simply express my honest opinion after five years' careful study of the field which I am discussing.

LAND OF GREAT POTENTIALITIES.

"China is a nation of incalculable possibilities. The more one studies her, travels in the interior, or investigates her resources, the more one is convinced that she has only begun her material advancement. Whenever I have been up the Yang-tse River, traveled overland, or visited the coast ports or interior towns, I have been impressed more and more with the future before her if she shall ever be well governed and not divided up among foreign nations.

"Manchuria affords one of the best object-lessons of American opportunity. The growth of the demand there for certain classes of American cotton goods has been phenomenal. It was not many years ago that the market was very limited. There are even on record reports of consuls and of special agents of cotton firms which said that there was no field for the expansion of American trade. To-day the marvel of business interests in northern China is the development of the market for American cotton goods in Manchuria. When I first visited New Chwang, the gateway to Manchuria, American imports were not over 15 per cent. of the total; on my last visit they were more than 50 per cent., with the proportion increasing every day! Notwithstanding this marked growth, only a small proportion of Manchuria's millions has been reached. If the great northern provinces of China now require \$7,000,000 worth of our cottons, there is no valid reason why they should not in ten years from now consume \$20,000,000 worth. A few years ago \$3,000,000 represented the value of the trade. When we consider that the cotton mills of New England and the South are supplying this demand in Manchuria, and that they have even been kept running when other mills have been closed, there is every reason why those two sections should join together in insisting that the open door shall always apply to Manchuria.

"American exports to the far East to-day approximate \$40,000,000, if the actual value of everything which leaves our shores is counted, but, basing our estimates on reasonable grounds, there is no reason why they should not expand in the near future to \$150,000,000 and our total exchange reach \$300,000,000. Few people appreciate the enormous business that is now done up and down the Pacific-Asiatic coast. It amounts to \$1,000,000,000, gold, per annum,

and represents 500,000,000 people. Of this the imports are over half. Certainly it is logical to hold that the United States should be able to supply at least a third of the products now imported from foreign lands. China's trade amounts to \$250,000,000 with a population of 350,000,000 people. If her wants ever expand in any such degree as those of Japan and other countries which have awakened from their Asiatic lethargy, her foreign trade should reach, on a conservative estimate, \$500,000,000. Were the same ratio of population to trade, or 1 to 2, which exists in all other countries of Asia, progressive and retrogressive, applied to China, her future foreign exchange could be estimated at \$700,000,000. I do not mean that it can or will attain these figures within this generation, but it is a logical possibility, provided always that the government is reformed and the door of trade is not closed.

"Our material interests in Japan are great, and they are growing. The resources, possibilities, and opportunities of Indo-China, the Straits Settlements, Java, and Borneo, on the south, of Formosa in the central section, and of Corea and Siberia on the north, aside from Japan, Siam, and the Philippines, are sufficient each in itself to be the subject of an article."

THE NICARAGUA CANAL—CABLE AND STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

In answer to the question, "What is it necessary for us to do to advance our interests in the Pacific and the far East?" Mr. Barrett suggests, as the most important step to be taken, aside from the two main points of holding the Philippines and standing firmly for the "open door" in China, the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

"Every year's delay in carrying out this great enterprise will cost us ten times as many millions of dollars in trade as would its immediate digging. Placing the cost of this waterway at its ultimate limit of \$150,000,000, it can be safely stated that, once open, it would add that amount to our foreign trade in the Pacific seas within ten years after the first ship passed through it. It will change the great trade routes of the world, and will do more than anything else yet unaccomplished to make the United States supreme in both the Atlantic and Pacific. Already the foreign merchants of the Asiatic coast are making their plans with reference to the effect upon trade of the opening of this route. We do not want the Panama Canal, and we must not allow the construction of the Nicaragua Canal to be delayed by any false hopes and theories that the Panama can be purchased and finished more

cheaply. There is no doubt that the nations of Europe recognize that the completion of the Nicaragua Canal would be the greatest influence in making us politically and commercially the first power of the world, and we must watch against their efforts to retard its construction.

"The second important point is the laying of a cable across the Pacific Ocean, from some central Pacific coast point, like San Francisco, Portland, or Puget Sound, to Hawaii and thence to the Philippines, Japan, and China, with possibly a branch to Australia. The tremendous monopoly of the present telegraphic connection between the far East and America is a great handicap to the development of trade with the United States. I have repeatedly heard merchants of all nations in Asiatic ports say that the cost, time, and difficulties of cable communication with the United States, via Europe, worked against the extension of American commerce. With a cable across the Pacific touching these important points, and with reasonable charges, the effect on the advancement of America's interests would be at once felt. It is to be hoped that the United States Government will lend its assistance to any company which makes a legitimate proposition for the carrying out of this great enterprise.

"The third great necessity is the immediate improvement of the passenger, freight, and mail steamship service of the Pacific. Vessels equal to those crossing the Atlantic should be placed on this route, and as many as possible should fly the American flag. At the present moment the freight facilities are not equal to the demands made upon them, while the time required for passengers and mails going from San Francisco and other important points is from three to six days too long."

THE TROPICS AS A HOME FOR WHITE MEN.

THE *Quarterly Review*, in a paper on "Climate and Colonization," upsets several popular notions about the tropics as a human habitat. The writer points out, to begin with, that the unity of the origin of man is generally conceded, and that it is a mistake to suppose temperature a principal factor in the distribution of species. Remains of tigers and elephants are found in the arctic circle, of the reindeer as far south as the Garonne in France. "Man is undoubtedly the most cosmopolitan of mammals." "The American Indian ranges from 50° S to 60° N." The different types of man are distinguished not by isothermal but by continental lines. The white race in its expansion has occupied all the fertile regions of the temperate zone,

and now claims the wilderness. It is "rising to the conquest of the great tropical belt."

"WHITE MEN'S GRAVES" NOW HEALTH RESORTS.

Yet there is a curious pessimism as to the acclimatization of Europeans in tropical lands. So late as 1850 Dr. Knox declared that Englishmen transplanted to America or Australia would die out in a few generations: this doubt of the temperate zone has now been transferred to the hotter regions. The fearful mortality among the first white visitors to tropical shores is easily explained by their insanitary ships, their insanitary habits, and their ignorance of tropical conditions of health. But, says the writer, "we have changed all that. The reduction of mortality through improved sanitation is almost incredible. In India the annual mortality of European troops, prior to 1859, stood at 69 per 1,000; now it has fallen so low as 12 per 1,000. In some colonies, such as Trinidad and Barbados, the sickness and mortality of European soldiers are actually less than among those on home service. Colonies which were once called 'the European's grave,' such as the West Indies, Hong Kong, and Algeria, are now recommended as health resorts."

WHITE CHILDREN CAN THRIVE THERE.

The common impression is that where death does not reign deterioration is certain. But, says the reviewer, "there is no such thing as a special tropical deterioration in the sense of heat-deterioration.

"Improved sanitation, and above all a better knowledge of the natural history of pathogenic parasites, is already greatly reducing the prevalence and severity of the diseases which cause deterioration both in Europe and in tropical countries. Some thirty years ago, Sir Joseph Fayrer conclusively proved, from the experience of the Lawrence Orphanage, that, under proper management, children could thrive in India as well as in England, not only in the hill stations, but in the very plains of Bengal. The notion that children cannot thrive in the tropics is based on the fact that soldiers' children brought up in India are frequently unhealthy. . . . The healthiness of children has improved *pari passu* with that of adults in all colonies. The death-rate of European children is now considerably below that of native children, and, in some colonies, it is decidedly lower than in many European districts."

NO DETERIORATION IN TWO CENTURIES.

That white people cannot exist longer than three or four generations in the tropics is apparently another fallacy:

"Sir Clements Markham, in a valuable paper which he read at the seventh international congress of hygiene and demography, put together all the available information, much of which he had carefully collected himself, and proved that families of pure European blood had been settled for upwards of two centuries in places within the tropics, and that in each case the living representatives were quite equal to their progenitors in moral and physical development. That a sudden change of habitat may produce a temporary reduction of fertility is undoubtedly a fact, but it is likewise true that this function soon becomes reestablished, and may even increase considerably, as is proved by the Spaniards in Cuba and the French in Algeria. The same thing occurs in animals and plants. European fowls became almost sterile when first introduced into Bolivia; now they are once more exceedingly fertile."

The real obstacles, the writer goes on to show, are "not temperature and moisture, but living organisms: "savages, wild beasts, poisonous reptiles, bacilli of disease. Immunity from the last is surely not beyond the range of preventive medicine. Much might be learned from precautions adopted by the natives themselves. Care should be taken to select healthy localities for residence. Towns have been too fatally erected on the deadly alluvial soils at the mouths of rivers. Immigrants should time their arrival some months before the rainy season, which is especially dangerous to newcomers, and diet should be adjusted.

WHITES CAN WORK IN THE TROPICS.

Yet another prejudice is assailed:

"It has been frequently repeated that if Europeans wish to live in tropical countries they must be free from outdoor physical labor. The belief that the white man cannot work in the tropics arose greatly from the assertions of the advocates of colored labor. It is certainly disproved by facts. Farm labor is carried on by white men in Central and South America, in tropical Australia, in South Africa, in the West Indies, and in India, with no worse consequences than in temperate regions. . . . With the exception of low, swampy districts, experience in all tropical regions has proved that white men are far more healthy when engaged in outdoor labor. The truth about the labor problem is that white men are unwilling to work; they go to the tropics with a fixed resolve to gain wealth by colored labor, which only too often is another word for slave labor."

The writer admits, however, that field labor is considered degrading in those tropical countries where the whites have settled.

MORE ROOM FOR THE WHITE MAN.

So the writer confidently concludes:

"The sanitation of the unhealthy tracts in tropical lands may seem at first a hopeless task, but intelligence, energy, and science will surely triumph. The genius of man, which has united transcontinental seas, tunneled mountains, changed the course of rivers; which has stubbed up the forest and drained the fen, which has turned the desert into a garden, and substituted useful plants for the noxious produce of the jungle—such a power can surely in time render habitable the vast and rich territories which lie within the tropical belt."

AMERICAN PROSPERITY FROM A BRITISH POINT OF VIEW.

UNDER the caption "Three Years of American Expansion" Mr. W. R. Lawson contributes to the *Bankers' Magazine* (London) an extremely interesting analysis of what he is pleased to term "the latest American boom." Mr. Lawson declares that the three years of this "boom's" run "have marked an advance which any old-world country might be pleased to achieve in as many decades. Stripped of all its brag and bombast, enough solid indisputable fact remains in it to render it one of the most remarkable economic episodes of our time."

Mr. Lawson traces a direct connection between the new position taken by the United States in international affairs and the acceleration of our industrial and commercial growth:

"In the past three years American institutions have undergone an all-round process of sudden and mysterious enlargement. Territorially the Union has expanded, and in a still greater degree have the minds of the people. The nation as a whole has kept pace with the unexampled growth of its commerce and its industry. It has adopted broader views of its position in the world and its relations to other states. The term 'expansion,' now so frequently in its mouth, has acquired a higher meaning than formerly. Previous to the war with Spain, the only expansion which the Americans understood or cared about was commercial. They wished to have nothing to do with other states except in the way of trade. But their sudden conversion into a colonial power has given a new stimulus to their industrial energy. It has kindled a higher ambition among them to measure themselves against the rest of the world, politically as well as industrially. So far from interfering with their commercial emulation, the imperialist sentiment seems to have quickened and strengthened it. Their keen eye to busi-

ness has shown them that the war with Spain was a capital advertisement for them. It called the attention of the world to the superabundance of their resources and to the wonderful elasticity of their organization. In the conduct of the campaign they may have sometimes owed more to luck than to skill, but in command of men and material they were marvelous. In rapidity of production they distanced all competitors, even the oldest and wealthiest; and this not by a fluke, but in a variety of hard-fought tests.

HOW THE NEW WORLD FEEDS THE OLD.

"Before the McKinley boom, the immense productive power of the United States was beginning to be realized, though only in a vague way. During the past three years it has been illustrated by concrete examples which may well shake the Old World out of its self-complacency. In the very year of the Presidential election (1896) a semi-famine in Europe gave the States an opportunity to show what they could do in the way of food growing and distribution. Their wheat crop that year, though under average, formed 20 per cent. of the whole world's yield. Next year they increased their production by 100,000,000 bushels and their proportion of the whole to 22 per cent. Wheat being still comparatively dear, they made another effort in 1898, and achieved a further increase of from 60,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels. This raised their share of the whole world's crop to 25 per cent., which, needless to say, outdistances that of any other wheat producer. The extra supply of wheat raised by the Americans in these two years would very nearly cover the consumption of the entire United Kingdom. No other country could so promptly have taken advantage of the emergency caused by the almost universal failure of the wheat crop outside of the States. If any other country—Russia, for example, or Argentina—could have raised an additional 200,000,000 bushels, how could it have been shipped in time to Europe? Neither Russia nor Argentina has the elevators, the railroads, the lake steamers, and the shipping ports which enable the Americans to move grain from Duluth to Liverpool for less than our own railroads charge for carrying it from Liverpool to Leicester.

"The cost of growing wheat is only one factor in the problem which the Americans are solving so successfully—of how the New World is to feed the Old. No less important are the railroads with which the Western States are now gridironed, the rolling stock, beside which our own is quite out of date, and the ubiquitous agencies that exist for collecting grain, grading

it, and hurrying it through to the seaboard in train-loads of 300 or 400 tons each. The financing of the crop requires a most extensive ramification of local bankers and grain brokers, who have all to be 'bright men' if they mean to fulfill their first duty as Americans and 'get on top.' The elevator companies, who store grain at the railroad centers, whence it can be shipped east at an hour's notice, are indispensable wheels in the machine. Even the speculators in the 'wheat pit' who buy and sell 'futures' have their legitimate use. Their dealings create a free market for grain such as exists nowhere else. Through them millions of bushels can be bought or sold any morning. Orders which might take days to execute at Liverpool or Mark Lane are the work of a moment in Chicago. In the case of a foreign purchase, the grain can be on the way to the port of shipment the same night. So on all the way through, in every branch of the wheat business, from growing it to making markets for it, the American is *facile princeps*. He handles millions of bushels where European dealers seldom get beyond thousands, and his methods are proportionately massive.

"In international trade the huge geographical area of the United States must give the Americans a great advantage over European competitors. If there were nothing else, this might often turn the scale in their favor. But add to it a system of transportation unequalled for efficiency and cheapness, a commercial machinery which is being continually driven at high pressure, the fact that a large proportion of the American intellect is devoted entirely to business, and the other fact that from storekeepers to ironmasters all are possessed with a consuming ambition to be the biggest of their kind. Remember, too, the immense variety of natural wealth Providence has heaped on the country. Its coal and iron mines are as marvelous in their way as its timber forests and wheat fields. During the present decade they have undergone enormous development, and to-day the mineral output of the States, taken altogether, leads the world. In metal work and machinery of the highest class even England seems no longer to hold her own. She has been slow compared with the Americans to adopt improvements, to enlarge her workshops and plant, and to extend her operations. Her manufacturers would rather fill their order books for a year or two ahead than sink more capital in hastening their execution. But with an American manufacturer speed is always a prime consideration. The bulk of his profits goes back into the works, which are never done growing, and, as they grow, his constant aim is to produce faster and cheaper.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION.

“The agricultural preëminence of the Americans is now an old story, and its interest from an international point of view may have culminated in the exceptional results of the last three harvests. These are not likely to be repeated this year, as while the untilled area in the States diminishes and domestic consumption of breadstuffs steadily increases, the surplus for export will become less and less important. The Americans themselves consider that they have almost reached the limit of their agricultural expansion. Their hope for the future is being turned to another field of enterprise, which offers more varied scope for their peculiar energies. To be the ironmasters of the world is their youngest ambition, and already they have nearly achieved it. The McKinley boom has placed them well ahead in all the chief branches of metallic industry. The supremacy which for so many years we enjoyed undisputed has passed over to them almost without a struggle. They are now, by a long way, the largest producers of pig iron. Their output for several months past has been at the enormous rate of 14,000,000 tons per annum. With all our furnaces in full blast we can produce only about 9,250,000 tons a year, and Germany is catching us up, having reached an annual output of 8,000,000 tons.

“More remarkable than the huge volume of American production is the rapidity of its growth. It has more than doubled itself in the course of five years. No previous President has been able to point, as Mr. McKinley may already do, to a staple industry which has increased by 60 per cent. during one administration. In the year of his election (1896) the aggregate output of pig iron in the States was 8,623,000 tons, and this year it will be 5,500,000 tons more. The bottom level of recent years was touched in the collapse of 1893-94. The first year of the panic (1893) saw a shrinkage of 2,000,000 tons (9,157,000 to 7,124,000 tons), and the next suffered a further loss of 500,000 tons. The 1894 aggregate dwindled down to 6,657,000 tons, from which point the subsequent expansion has to be measured. The flash-in-the-pan revival produced by Mr. Cleveland's two loans of 1895 caused a recovery of 1,750,000 tons, half of which was lost again, however, in 1896. From that level a fresh start was made, coincident with the opening of the McKinley era of prosperity. In 1897 a gain of 1,000,000 tons was recorded; in 1898 came 2,000,000 more; and if the current year should maintain its present rate of progress throughout, it will beat 1898 by the unprecedented amount of 2,250,000 tons.

RIVALRY WITH BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

“In manufactured iron the Americans have selected certain specialties on which they concentrate all their skill and resources. In railroad materials they have of late carried everything before them. Their steel rails, bridges, and locomotives are in world-wide fashion, and even England is no longer able to resist their much-advertised attractions. Baldwin engines will shortly be seen at the head of Great Northern and Midland expresses. They are already well known in India and Australia, and the first through train across Siberia to the Pacific will very probably be drawn by a Baldwin. Several large contracts for rails have been recently obtained from the Russian Government, and the latest which has fallen to the Carnegie Company is said to be a prize of Oriental magnificence. If the quantity stated—180,000 tons—be correct, it will be the largest order of the kind ever given, and it is doubtful if any but an American mill could have undertaken it. Our steel-rail mills have allowed themselves to be outdistanced by their younger rivals across the Atlantic. They profess to be as busy as the Americans and to be only losing orders they could not execute for years to come. But it hardly accords with that explanation that their production declines almost at the same rate that the American production increases. Their aggregate out-turn in 1898 (751,591 tons) was fully 18 per cent. smaller than that of the preceding year, which had been 921,131 tons. Concurrently with this shrinkage of 170,000 tons, the American mills showed a gain of nearly double. The out-turn of 1897 was 1,644,520 tons, and that of 1898 rose to 1,976,702 tons—a gain of 332,000 tons, or 20 per cent. in twelve months.

“Our relative positions at the present time are not at all flattering for us. In a few years the Americans have overhauled and shot ahead of us so thoroughly that they can now make and sell more than double the quantity of steel rails we can. Our 1898 aggregate of 751,000 tons contrasts oddly with their 1,976,000 tons. We may well rub our eyes and ask if it can be true that there are ironmasters still alive among us who built American railroads with English materials and financed them with English money. The tables have indeed been turned on us since the late Mr. Crawshaw, of Cyfartha, supplied the rails for the original line of the Illinois Central and took payment for them in 7-per-cent. land-grant bonds. Then, again, take bessemer steel ingots, an English invention and for years almost a monopoly of English makers. The same tendency reappears there in a still stronger form of expansion on the American

side, accompanied by shrinkage on ours. In 1897 the combined output of all our bessemer steel works was 1,884,155 tons of ingots, against 5,475,315 tons from American mills. Next year (1898) our output declined to 1,759,386 tons, while the Americans had a further expansion to 6,609,017 tons. Our loss of 135,000 tons has to be contrasted with an American gain of 1,134,000 tons. The annual increase of the American mills may, at that rate, soon equal our entire production."

FARMERS' "TRUSTS."

IN the *Overland Monthly* for August Mr. Edward F. Adams writes on "The Trust in Politics," bringing to light one phase of the subject which seems to have thus far escaped the attention of the politicians themselves. He shows that the California fruit-growers—no inconsiderable element in the industrial life of the Pacific slope—have formed "trusts" for mutual advantage and protection.

For example, there is a society known as the California Raisin Association, with headquarters at Fresno and having more than 2,000 members—"all honest farmers," says Mr. Adams.

"It is useless to quote from its official documents, for they are skillfully drawn, and no more disclose the real purposes of the society than do those of the Standard Oil Company. This, however, is what the association does: Each member has signed a contract conveying to the association, in consideration of one dollar and certain services to be performed, an undivided one-twentieth interest in his crop of raisins for the years 1899 and 1900, with full control, as managing partner, of the entire crop as soon as harvested. In this manner the association controls more than 90 per cent. of the crop of our principal raisin district, and seeks to, and doubtless will, control most of the crop in the outlying districts. There has been no 'illegal combination,' no 'contract in restraint of trade.' The association has simply purchased an interest, with power of control, in the raisin crop of the State. So far as the law can assume, it may intend to give the entire crop to the poor. At any rate, it can do what it will with its own, just as the Standard Oil Company can. As a matter of fact, of course, the association does not intend to donate its raisins to any one. On the contrary, everybody knows its intention to be to sell them at the very highest rates possible, and that the association was formed for the sole purpose of getting prices not otherwise attainable, which is exactly the purpose of the Standard Oil Company."

HOW THE RAISIN-GROWERS FIX PRICES.

"The method by which prices are fixed is very simple. In the first place the aid of the United States Government is invoked to obtain, through United States consuls, the most accurate information possible of the condition of the Spanish raisin crop. This information is supplemented from other reliable sources, and then estimate is made, considering the European demand, of the price at which Spanish raisins can probably be laid down in this country after paying a duty of two and a half cents a pound. This fixes the price above which California raisins cannot go. After thus estimating the probable effect of foreign competition these honest farmers will carefully consider the size of their own crop. If it should be excessive they may fear that it will not all go into consumption at a price only just low enough to exclude foreign goods, in which case they will reduce it to a figure at which the whole crop can probably be moved provided only that a fair margin of profit is still left. Below a fair price they will not go, and if the entire crop cannot be sold at such a price they will sell what they can and make the rest into brandy or pork. Raisins make excellent pork. This, of course, is a substantial and effective trust, controlling the product of at least six millions of dollars invested in vineyards."

OTHER FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

"The San Joaquin raisin association is but one instance. There are over 600 walnut-growers in this State who have a trust equally effective. There are over 2,500 orange-growers who are doing their best to form a trust, and several thousand prune-growers who are taking the first steps."

"I am able to give these details about California because I live here. But California is not the only State in which farmers are combining in trusts. In central New York and northern Ohio the grape-growers are doing precisely the same thing. The dairymen in eastern New York maintain a very effective milk trust. These are rather formidable bodies, and in so close and so large a State as New York it would be very dangerous for any political party to antagonize them. The monopolistic spirit is spreading, and there are doubtless many farmers' trusts of which I have never heard. There can be no law devised which will 'smash' the Standard Oil Company which will not also 'smash' these honest and downtrodden toilers. And the misery of it is that they know it."

As a "trust plank" that would be entirely satisfactory to these farmers' organizations if included in any or all of the party platforms of

1900, Mr. Adams suggests a declaration squarely favoring "concentration of capital and labor for protective and commercial purposes," full publicity of the transactions of all cooperative enterprises, and the prohibition of political contributions by corporations.

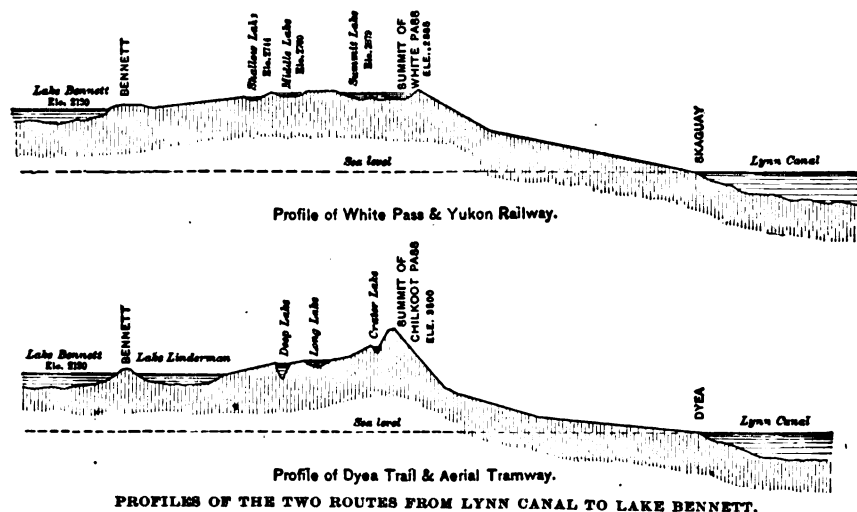
THE RAIL ROUTE TO THE KLONDIKE.

THE importance of the railroad as a factor in the problem of transportation to the Klondike gold fields is not yet fully appreciated. An experienced engineer, Mr. Harrington Emerson, contributes to the *Engineering Magazine* for August an interesting discussion of the subject. He shows that the short line of road now in operation affords facilities for Klondike travel far out of proportion to its relative length, for this short link crosses the backbone of the continent, which

fourteen miles long and but one mile wide, and into the head of Dyea Inlet empty Dyea and Skagway rivers, each making a long mud delta covered at high water, bare at low tide; and here the tidal range is very great, sixteen or more feet.

"The Dyea and Skagway rivers both flow rapidly down from the summits of the coast range of mountains. They are but torrents, only fourteen miles long from source to deltas, and within a few feet of their headwaters are the headwaters of the Yukon; thus natural passes are formed from the coast to the interior. By no other route is the distance so short as up the Dyea River. There has always been an Indian village at Dyea, which is doubly favored by being at the extreme head of ocean navigation and nearest to the series of lakes, Crater,

Long, and Deep, which empty directly into Lake Lindeman. This lake in turn empties into Lake Bennett, which is but forty miles from Dyea. From an engineering point of view the Skagway route is the better, as the White Pass at the head of the Skagway River is six hundred feet lower than the Chilkoot Pass, but neither Indians nor miners used it. Its series of lakes, Summit, Middle, and Shallow, are separat-



in southeastern Alaska is a veritable rampart rising direct from the sea, its summit only 14 miles inland. The headwaters of the Yukon lie just beyond this divide and a few coast passes are the only feasible highroads to the interior. The profiles here presented show the two lowest passes from ocean to river.

"The profiles are worth studying. Lynn Canal is an inlet or fjord of the Pacific Ocean, and the lakes over the summits are the head lakes of the Yukon River. Although these summits are but 14 miles from the ocean, the distance down the Yukon to Bering Sea is 2,000 miles. Nowhere else in the world are the navigable headwaters of a great river so near the same ocean into which it finally empties. It is as if the headwaters of the Ohio River were but 14 miles from New York Bay.

"At the head of Lynn Canal is Dyea Inlet,

ed from Lake Bennett by a high divide and flow by long and shallow streams into other lakes not so immediately available for reaching the Yukon.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

"Prices for packing over the pass had been 12 to 15 cents a pound in the old days of Indian-back, but they rapidly rose to 47 cents by the Dyea or Chilkoot trail and to 60 cents by the Skagway trail. Blockades occurred, paths turned into bottomless pits, and pandemonium was everywhere.

"It is a curious illustration of the fallibility of intelligent human judgment that nearly all the capitalists organized transportation companies to reach the Klondike by way of the mouth of the Yukon, leaving the nearer and obvious road in the hands of men without capital.

"A comparison of the two routes to Dawson, down and up the river, should have been sufficient to convince one as to their relative values. Dawson is 1,600 miles from the Sound cities. Of this distance 1,000 miles are by inland sea, 40 are by mountain pass, the balance down lakes and rivers. This route is open eight months in the year. By the other route it is over 4,000 miles to Dawson, 2,700 miles of North Pacific Ocean to St. Michaels, and about 1,500 miles of treacherous river touching the arctic circle, with bars at mouth and elsewhere. Boats are limited to a three-foot draught, and the river mouth is open but three months in the year.

THE CABLE TRAMS.

"As early as August, 1897, work was started on the Chilkoot Railroad and Transportation Company, on the Alaska Railroad and Transportation Company, and on the Dyea Klondike Transportation Company, all three of them aerial cable trams. These three were ultimately consolidated into the Chilkoot Pass route and but one line finished in April, 1898. A large force of men was kept busy all winter, but very little beyond shoveling snow was accomplished from December 10, 1897, to March 15, 1898.

"This tram begins 9 miles from Dyea at Cañon City, to which place a wagon road is almost without a grade. There are two loops, one from Cañon City to Sheep Camp, 4 miles, and the other from Sheep Camp over the summit and one-quarter mile down the other side. This loop is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The trolley automatically switches from one loop to the other, and the load is limited to 400 pounds, generally carried in boxes 40 x 20 x 24 inches."

During the summer of 1898, while pack trains were operating over the White Pass and the trams over the Chilkoot, rivalry prevented immoderate extortion, and it cost very little more to send goods over in July, 1898, than in July, 1897, before the great rush had begun. Just now a new competitor appeared in the field and Skagway's ultimate supremacy was assured.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD.

"This newcomer was an international railroad, whose survey ran 20 miles through American territory from tide water at Skagway to the summit of the pass and the international boundary, and thence 325 miles to Fort Selkirk, on the Yukon River, below White Horse Rapids and other dangers and but 174 miles above Dawson.

"This railroad is now in operation to the summit of the White Pass and much of the grading is done for 20 miles more to Lake Bennett. If it should stop here the aerial tram could still prove a dangerous rival, because the capital charges are so much less, operating expenses less, and its capacity could be easily increased to 100 tons a day. The difficulty has been, not in transporting but in handling the freight at the two termini, where accumulations cause almost inextricable confusion and long delays.

"The railroad is a great example of engineering and constructive skill. It would have been a great feat to grade 40 miles and build 20 over a similar rocky pass under the most favorable conditions, but this work was done in 7 months, in a region without laborers, 1,000 miles from supplies, 3,000 to 4,000 miles from rolling mills and car shops, and against fearful climatic conditions. Day after day fresh snow drifted over the roadbed and day after day it had to be shoveled off, sometimes to a depth of 6 to 8 feet. Supplies, bridge timbers, firewood even, for the enormous camps had to be carried over almost impassable snow trails. There were days when



FIRST PASSENGER TRAIN OVER THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE.

(Crossing east fork of Skagway River, February 20, 1899.)

men could not work on account of the storms or the intense cold, but they had to be fed and warmed.

"The road begins on deep water, a mile from Skagway. A shelf is blasted along the face of the cliff, and this beginning is typical of the 20 miles to the summit. High above the valley, on a maximum grade almost the whole distance, the road sweeps around two different forks of the Skagway River, adding 6 miles to its length, but making it possible to reach the summit of 2,885 feet without a switch-back. It has, however, been questioned by able engineers whether this was the best location. The strata dip from east to west and the other side of the valley would give a stable instead of unstable ledge. The west side is also the sunny and protected side, freer from ice and snow, but on this side a switch-back could not have been avoided. The road is narrow gauge, but the roadbed and construction are adapted for broad gauge. It is one of the most solid and substantial roadbeds in America.

"This railroad has already made Skagway the coming city of Alaska, and thus ended the race between the older Indian Dyea and the younger American city. It will do more. It will change the freight route to Dawson from an up-river to a down-river movement. Even this year barges to carry twenty tons can be bought at Bennett for \$300, or competent men will contract to deliver freight with their own barges for 4 cents a pound to Dawson. Contracts are now being made from Seattle and Tacoma, from Victoria and Vancouver to Dawson via the White Pass for \$160 a ton or 8 cents a pound. This through rate may fall to 6 cents when the railroad reaches Bennett. Even 8 cents is lower than the rates hitherto charged by the long mouth-of-the-Yukon route. Passenger travel will all take the shorter road and freight will inevitably follow passengers.

AN ENGINEERING TRIUMPH.

"Nowhere else as on this gold trail has the genius of engineers wrought such beneficent and rapid change in so short a time. The evolution from hunter's path to railroad, through the intermediate steps of pilgrim path, mule trail, wagon road, was 2,000 years in making in the Saint Gotthard Pass, the great highroad between the most civilized portion of the ancient world and of the mediæval world, the road that led from the gloomy north to the rich south, rich in treasures, in food, in spiritual tradition and comfort.

"Two short years as against 2,000 have evolved the same succession of improvements on the highway over the White Pass back to a north

hideous in climate, without history, without sentiment, without food, but abounding in gold."

Mr. Emerson's article describes the construction of the railroad as completed to the summit of White Pass. Since Mr. Emerson left Alaska, however, work on the road has been steadily continued, and the editors of the *Engineering Magazine* note the fact that on July 6, 1899, rail communication was opened as far as Lake Bennett, and thus the whole of the Klondike country was practically opened up to the rest of the world, and all hardship, as far as travel is concerned, is done away with. The road will eventually be extended to Fort Selkirk.

GAINS AND LOSSES FROM THE KLONDIKE.

THE author of "Made in Germany" (Mr. Ernest E. Williams) contributes to the *National Review* what he calls "Klondike: A Study in Booms." He endeavors to compute the gain to the world's wealth which has been derived from the Klondike and to enter on the other side the losses it has caused. He quotes several estimates and concludes: "Up to the end of 1898, therefore, it is safe to say that Klondike has not furnished the world with more than £3,750,000 worth of gold." On the other hand he cites Miss Flora Shaw's statement that "up to the 1898 season 30,000 persons went to or started for Klondike, and that less than a seventh of their number got any gold out of the district at all. And it is doubtful if more than a small portion of these 4,000 adventurers cleared their expenses. The other 26,000 certainly did not. And it is estimated on the same authority that, in spite of the roughness and privations of their lives, the 30,000 pilgrims paid in the aggregate at least £10,000,000 for their pilgrimage. It seems rather a poor piece of business to put £10,000,000 into a concern and to get out less than £4,000,000; for, even supposing that a lot more gold is taken out of Klondike in the future, the getting thereof will always entail great expense, so that unless the life of the Yukon mines is very prolonged and very fruitful, it is not at all likely that the £6,000,000 of capital already sunk will, after deducting future working expenses, be returned to the world."

He puts on the other side the terrible sufferings which have been endured and the loss to the world involved in the withdrawal from productive pursuits of the pioneering energies of 30,000 robust men. The Canadian Government has lost, not gained from the Klondike, and the prospect of the gold region ultimately being used for agricultural or pasture land he dismisses as

out of the question. He concludes that if the Klondike had not given forth one ounce of gold to the world, the world would not have been appreciably poorer. He makes the blue book published by Mr. Ogilvie, the Canadian government commissioner of the Yukon, principally responsible for this boom.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF SIBERIA.

IT is a most attractive account which Mr. W. Durban gives in the *Contemporary Review* of the Trans-Siberian Railway, its route, its actual and probable results. Its five-foot gauge is uniform with all Russian railroads; "the great height of the carriages, proportionate with the width, adds to the imposing aspect of the trains." It is solidly and durably built; "all the permanent bridges are of iron;" the bridge over the Irtysh is four miles long and its piers are stupendous.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL AWAKENING.

He declares :

"The effect of this wonderful undertaking will be the opening up of Siberia, making it easy of access in any spot, and the development of its incalculable but splendid resources and capabilities. . . . Russia . . . is about to become, in a predominant sense, an Asiatic power. In a few years she will be able to supply all her essential needs from her territories beyond the Ural. . . . Siberia is the greatest country in the world so far as mere magnitude is concerned; and this huge territory is one vast repository of undeveloped resources, both mineral and agricultural. . . . A great disturbance of things is at hand, as the nations of Europe are about to realize. Great awakenings await our statesmen

and our merchants. Splendid possibilities are at hand for those who may know how to use them."

LUXURIOUS TRAVELING.

Most pleasing is the picture of the amenities of travel on the line :

"The traveler who expects that on the great Siberian route he will speedily find himself plunged into semi-savagery, or that he will on leaving Europe begin to realize the solitude of a vast forlorn wilderness, will be agreeably disappointed. This great line is intended to carry forward in its progress all the comforts of modern civilization. Every station is picturesque and even artistic. No two stations are alike in style, and all are neat, substantial, comfortable, and comparable to the best rural stations anywhere in Europe or America.

"The great Siberian follows the rule of excellence and abundance. There, at every station, just as on the European side of the Urals, the traveler sees, on entering the handsome dining-room, the immense buffet loaded with freshly cooked Russian dishes, always hot and steaming, and of a variety not attempted in any other land excepting at great hotels. You select what fancy and appetite dictate, without any supervision. To dine at a railroad restaurant anywhere in the Russian empire is one of the luxuries of travel. Your dinner costs only a rouble—about two shillings—and what a dinner you secure for the money!"

RAIL AND RIVER SYSTEM WITHOUT PARALLEL.

The route has been admirably chosen :

"The track runs across the upper waters of the great rivers, just about where they begin to be easily navigable. This will enable the navigation of the Obi, Yenisei, and Lena to be taken



ROUTE OF THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

advantage of for the extension of commerce throughout their entire length. When all is finished there will not in the world be so splendid a system of communication by rail and river combined as in Siberia. . . . In the wake of the new line towns are springing up like mushrooms. Many of these will become great cities. . . . All the chief gold fields are in this southern latitude."

AN INCOMPARABLE LAND.

Siberia consists of three belts: the desolate Tundra, 200 to 500 miles broad; the Taiga, or much wider belt of forest; and the zone of the steppes:

"It is the region of the steppes, that endless natural garden which again makes Siberia an incomparable land. Sheeted with flowers, variegated by woodlands, it holds in its lap ranges of mountains, all running with fairly uniform trend from north to south, while in its heart lies the romantic and mysterious Baikal, the deepest of lakes. Through the spurs of the Taiga, running irregularly through the lovely steppes, passes the new railroad, which thus taps the chief resources of the land. It will open up the forests, the arable country land, the cattle-breeding districts, and, above all, the mineral deposits. Here is a fine coming opportunity for the capitalists of the world."

"THE HUB OF ASIA."

Tomsk is reached by a branch line 80 miles long:

"Tomsk will become the 'hub' of Asia. It lies near the center of the new railroad system. It has a telephone system, is lighted by electricity, and possesses a flourishing university with 30 professors and 300 students. . . . Both for pasture and for the culture of cereals, the vast territory between the Obi and the Yenisei will be unrivaled in the whole world. Kurgan is the capital. It will become an Asiatic Chicago. The town of Obb is a striking sample of the magical results of the railroad. Three years ago not a house stood on the site of this city of 14,000 people, in which are to-day many handsome buildings, including several churches. The whole country was till recently a scene of wild desolation."

Into this rich region will be transplanted millions of mujiks from the overcrowded and outworn Western territories. The writer concludes:

"The future possibilities of this railroad are little dreamed of by the world at large. The Russians tell us that when their grand line is open throughout, the journey from Moscow to Newchwang or Vladivostock will be made in

four days, and Shanghai may be reached from London in nine days. As to the fare, it will certainly be possible to go from London to Shanghai, by using this Russian line, for £40 first class, about half of the present fare to China by the cheapest sea route via Brindisi."

A RAILROAD ACROSS THE SAHARA.

M. PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU has in the first July number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an exhaustive paper on the scheme for building a railroad across the Sahara. He says, truly enough, that no one can estimate at this early stage the precise value of the vast territories which France has acquired in Africa, some of which are undoubtedly available for agriculture, while the rest may contain as much mineral wealth as that which has made Chile, South Africa, or Australia famous. The French African empire consists of three important divisions: (1) on the north, formed by Algeria and Tunis; (2) on the west, consisting of Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, the bend of the Niger as far as Lake Tchad; and (3) consisting of the Congo territories and those on the Chari and the Ubanghi. Of these the third is the most distant, and it is where the occupation of France is least effective, and where most remains to be done in the way of exploration. All three divisions are completely isolated from one another, and communication between them is slow, precarious, and intermittent. It was at the time of the Fashoda crisis that M. Leroy-Beaulieu remembered the project for a railroad across the Sahara which he had supported twenty years before. If it had been built then the whole colonial future of France, and one may even say her political future, would have been changed, and the rich provinces of central Soudan, Sokoto, and Bornu would not have fallen under the dominion of England. France, in fact, would have been spared the humiliation of Fashoda, and an almost unlimited market would have been found for the products of Algeria and Tunis. M. Leroy-Beaulieu disclaims any anti-English feeling. France, he says, does not want to rob England of her possessions, but desires only not to lose her own.

ITS DIFFICULTIES.

It is not too late, M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks, even now, to build this railroad, and it would cost about a tenth part of what Russia has spent on her two railroads, the Trans-Caspian and the Trans-Siberian. The line would cost some \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000—a mere trifle, the price of a dozen or so of cruisers. The idea of the

line is at least forty years old, and was apparently first formulated in all its beauty in 1859 by General Hanoteau, who adopted for his motto, "The tropics in six days from Paris." Subsequent events having deprived France of certain territories, the possession of which she might then have aspired to, have rendered the problem of the railroad easier to solve. Indeed, it would not take rank by any means among the longest railroads of the world. The distance from Biskra to Sinder, or, if it be preferred, to Kanem, on Lake Tchad, would be about 1,500 miles, allowing for deviations from the straight line necessitated by possible engineering difficulties. A considerable part of this enterprise could be constructed immediately within the limits of French territory which is effectively occupied. Connected with the scheme, too, is the project of uniting the great oasis of the Sahara at Air with the French Soudan, which would be about 500 miles, or a little more, and it could be ultimately prolonged to the east as far as the Oasis of Bilma. M. Leroy-Beaulieu bravely meets the objection, which will occur to everybody, of the difficulty of building a line on a sandy desert. He denies that shifting sands are characteristic of the Sahara. Of course there is a good deal of sand, but it can be judiciously avoided; and he thinks that rocks are much more characteristic of the Sahara than anything else. He quotes the opinion of M. Choisy, an engineer who inspected the desert in 1880, and who declared that he had traveled for days together without finding enough sand to dry the ink of his letters. The scarcity of water is undoubtedly an important point; but M. Leroy-Beaulieu explains that small oases are frequently met with, and the dryness of the desert is much less than is generally believed, and may be greatly mitigated by modern methods of well-sinking.

WHAT IT WOULD COST.

We now come to the important question of cost. M. Leroy-Beaulieu has inspected the line from Sfax to Gafsa, which opened up the great deposits of phosphates in the southern part of Tunis. That line passes over a desert region, and it was built in eighteen months at a cost of about \$12,000 per kilometer, the most difficult portions costing about \$15,000 a kilometer, and the whole line was made in anticipation of an enormous traffic. On this analogy the Trans-Saharan railroad should not cost more than \$50,000,000, for labor is cheap, and the principal expense would be in bringing the rails to the place. It may be noted that M. Leroy-Beaulieu anticipates a very large movement both of passengers and goods. The passengers would not

be confined to officials and their families, but would include globe-trotters and no doubt the patients of Mr. Cook.

A CHARACTER SKETCH OF ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

THE most prominent article in the September *McClure's* is a character sketch of Admiral Sampson, by Ray Stannard Baker, who has visited the admiral's home and found out all about the conditions of his boyhood and early manhood in order to give his capital picture of the evolution of a great modern naval officer. Admiral Sampson's father was an Irish immigrant, a day laborer. His son grew up in central New York with few educational opportunities. The boy went to school at Palmyra, and when Congressman Morgan had the appointment to a vacancy in the Naval Academy, in 1857, he asked the principal of the school who was his brightest boy.

"The answer came without a moment's hesitation, 'Sampson.' The admiral's mother was overjoyed at the opportunity thus opened, but his father objected. The elder Sampson was growing old, the boy was now strong enough to do a man's work, and he was needed at home. But Mrs. Sampson laid her hand on her husband's shoulder, and her words are now historic in Palmyra. 'I want one son,' she said, 'who won't carry a sawbuck on his shoulder all his life.'

"It so happened that when the official announcement of Sampson's appointment reached Palmyra a number of politicians were gathered in the office of the local newspaper in Main Street. One of them looked out of the window. There in the street were James Sampson and his son digging a ditch connected with some public improvement. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'if you wish to see the future admiral of the United States navy, look out the window.'

Sampson was a brilliant student and graduated first in his class, doubtless owing to his ability to study eighteen out of twenty-four hours without detriment to his health. Sampson rose to be a lieutenant in 1862, and saw active service in the Civil War as an officer on the ironclad *Patapsco* in the blockade of Charleston. He had an almost miraculous escape from this ship when it was blown up by a torpedo.

SAMPSON'S "COLDNESS."

Mr. Baker pays a high tribute to the admiral's fairness and openness of mind and his personal disinterestedness.

"This element of stern fairness, that asks nothing, but demands its rights to the uttermost, has given Sampson the reputation of being cold, but it has also placed him on an unapproachable

plane of respect and admiration. If an officer or a seaman does his duty, he knows that Sampson is a steady and a powerful friend; if he is derelict, he knows exactly what to expect and that no influence from any source can save him. 'If Sampson had only made a few mistakes and failures,' a naval officer said to me, 'we should love him as much as we respect him.'

"I repeated this remark to another officer, and he responded: 'If he could tell a good funny story—'

"And yet, in the very inner circle of his friends and in his family Admiral Sampson is as genuinely loved as by those outside he is respected; and he even tells the 'funny story,' although it partakes rather of the nature of wit, often rapier-like in its keenness, than of humor."

A TRAINED SCIENTIST.

Sampson's work on shore has been quite as valuable as his feats on the sea. He has trained our young naval men in physics, chemistry, metallurgy, and astronomy. His technical work is testing ammunition, and as a member of the board of fortifications and defenses has been second to none, and as chief of the bureau of ordnance he has spent for the Government about \$6,000,000 a year.

"He is one of the clearest-headed men I ever knew," said ex-Secretary Herbert; he 'has a remarkable facility in stating a proposition lucidly and in the fewest possible words. In this respect I never knew any one to equal him.'

"Sampson's home life has been as unpretentious and as devoted as his naval service. His first wife died in 1878, and in 1882 he was again married—to Miss Elizabeth Burling. He has four grown daughters, two of whom have married naval officers; and two sons, aged eleven and nine. During the Santiago campaign Mrs. Sampson lived in a beautiful home at Glen Ridge, N. J. The admiral's relations with his children are more those of a kindly older brother than of a father. Indeed, the real man is best seen in his home. He is full of quips of speech at table, bits of story and information, his keen mind playing upon and sharpening the minds of his boys. Cheap wit has always disgusted him; but he enjoys good humor as much as any one, although he rarely smiles except with his eyes; and he detests vulgarity and profanity. His wife told me she never saw him excited nor out of temper; and only once, when he happened to see a torpedo-boat blown up within plain view of the window at which he was sitting, did she see him hurry. His habits of studiousness, acquired as a boy, still cling to him, and he reads many books of substance and information. Of

late years he reads more novels; 'David Harum' pleased him greatly. He cares for music, but not greatly for the drama; he never makes a speech when he can avoid it. He never voted but once—for Lincoln at his second election. He is a man of deeply religious instincts, although in this respect, as in all others, he is thoroughly unostentatious. He attends the Presbyterian church as regularly as his sea duties will permit, and is always present at services aboard ship. His religion is a matter of character rather than of form, and yet in his account of the bombardment of Santiago he says: 'Captain Philip having called my attention to the fact that it was Sunday, I decided, as it was not necessary to bombard on that day, to postpone operations until the same hour on Monday.'

"Although methodical of manner, Sampson is a man of much physical agility and strength. For years he has been a good tennis player, never neglecting an opportunity for a game even in a foreign port—and he plays with remarkable activity. He is also a bicycle rider, but more for exercise than for enjoyment. In person he is a man somewhat above medium height, rather slender and straight and well knit. He is always dressed with scrupulous neatness, down to the last detail. He never wears a uniform when away from his ship if he can avoid it. At first sight one might take him to be a college professor, and yet he wears the unmistakable distinction of command. His forehead is broad and full at the temples; his hair is iron-gray and rather thin; his beard is short and always recently trimmed; his nose is sharply cut and perfectly molded. His eyes are remarkably brilliant and expressive. They are large and dark and clear, and while the remainder of his face is somewhat immobile, they tell every changing emotion.

"Even in its sea phases, Sampson's life has not been marked by the startling and heroic incidents that seize so readily upon the popular fancy. Yet the faithfulness to every routine of duty, the close attention to discipline and order, the constant striving for greater efficiency that have peculiarly distinguished him during all his career were the best possible preparation for such work as the country required of him in the spring of 1898. It was the same with Farragut. Barring Farragut's presence as a very youthful midshipman in the famous fight made by the *Essex* against the *Phæbe* and the *Cherub*, there is no 'event' in his career until he came to the great command which made him famous. But there was the same steady hold on the appreciation of his fellows, the same hard application to work that are found in Sampson's career. When you come to think of it, Sampson spent

about forty-two years in winning the battle of Santiago. During all of that time he worked in almost total obscurity, so far as the American people at large were concerned. His name was not as well known, except in a limited circle, as that of many a boy politician. I was shown a scrap-book in which Mrs. Sampson has kept the notices of her husband for years past. There were perhaps a score of them, all short, and dry with the dates and duties of a naval man's 'record.' I think his picture was printed twice in the newspapers before the Spanish war. In a single July day he became famous the world over. But it was not a change in the man; Sampson was as great in January, 1898, as he was in July, only the people did not know it."

A STUDY OF COLONEL INGERSOLL.

IN the September *Bookman* Prof. Harry Thurston Peck writes on Colonel Ingersoll, and begins by describing that most dramatic moment in the Republican convention of 1876, when "in the midst of that great hall, and surrounded by a vast assemblage whose tumultuous shouts were stilled at once into a deathlike silence, Colonel Ingersoll arose to bring officially before the delegates the name of James G. Blaine. The moment was historic; the issues were profoundly vital and far-reaching; the prize at stake was the greatest for which Americans contend; and before the orator had uttered half a dozen sentences it was felt instinctively by all that he had risen with consummate ease and perfect power to the full height of his opportunity.

"Convention oratory is not to be tested by the standard that we apply to the eloquence of Demosthenes or Pitt or Webster. It is essentially rhetorical; it is an appeal to the emotions, to sentiment, to pride, to loyalty, to prejudice; it is not directed to the intellectual faculties at all. Yet, in its way, it may still be fine and worthy of an intelligent admiration even when read over afterward in cold blood and without the thrilling accompaniment of the incarnate passion that pierces its spoken words with fire and follows them with the tempestuous thunders of a sublimely mad enthusiasm. All oratory, in the end, is most fairly judged by its adaptation to the circumstances of its utterance; and from this standpoint Colonel Ingersoll's short speech was almost perfect of its kind. It was pure rhetoric; yet it was that sublimated rhetoric which is not elaborated in the closet, but which gets its potency from the swift inspiration of the moment; and which is charged with electricity, with human feeling, with elemental passion. It was the rhetoric of Corwin and not the rhetoric of Everett."

AS A PROFESSIONAL ATHEIST.

"It is, indeed, as a professional atheist that Colonel Ingersoll is destined to be now remembered. The political fortunes of Mr. Blaine, to which he had at first attached himself, were shipwrecked in the cataclysm of 1884; and it is even said that between the two men there finally arose a coolness verging on dislike. Moreover, Colonel Ingersoll, in spite of his first strikingly dramatic effort, never added to his reputation as a political orator; of late years he let that reputation slowly die. As a jury lawyer his services were always in request, yet he never stood out in conspicuous preëminence above the other members of the legal profession. It was, in the end, entirely as an agnostic and as a public opponent of all Christian teaching that men came to think of him, and hence it is only in this aspect of his career that his life and influence demand of us a careful estimate."

On this aspect of Ingersoll's career Professor Peck dwells, and has nothing pleasant to say of his subject. He calls to mind that Colonel Ingersoll was no thinker nor scholar, and thinks that his influence over his auditors was due to arts resembling those of the demagogue. Nor does Professor Peck think that Ingersoll was justified by any intensity of conviction in his attempts to shake the faith of others.

THE LATE PRESIDENT HEUREAUX.

THE September *National Magazine*, of Boston, shows again the energy and timeliness of the conductors of that periodical by printing a sketch of President Heureauux, the late ruler of Santo Domingo, by Señor Francis L. Willis. This writer describes his subject as a dictator whose supreme trait was courage—one who would enter a camp of plotters and defy them. His methods were summary in the extreme. If a man was reported to have accused him of tyrannical conduct the rebellious subject would usually be taken out and promptly shot by the guards. He gave magnificent state balls once or twice a year, where the half-breeds and negroes mixed freely together and where the women appeared with Worth gowns from Paris. His policemen were at the same time soldiers, and the whole island was full of soldiers. His fortifications were well supplied with modern artillery, and the Santo Domingo navy consisted of three gunboats with the latest armaments, something like our cruiser *Montgomery*. He kept one boat continually moored at the entrance of his secret passage from the palace, through which he could reach the boat and escape in the event of an uprising. Señor Willis says:

"The palace, where I first met President Heurieux, is an old rectangular stone building, two stories in height, inclosing a court supported by shambling pillars. On the outside a veranda extends the entire length. At the large arched doorway two sleepy soldiers stand, clad in blue with red stripes down their trousers, and wearing boots—the latter an important distinction from the neighboring Haitian soldiers who are bare-foot.

"On my first visit to the president I met him in his plainly furnished office, just to the left of the entrance on the second floor, adjoining those occupied by the members of his cabinet; all easily accessible from a balcony which extends around the court. I found awaiting me an herculean negro, six feet four inches in height, whose keen piercing eyes seemed to read my very thoughts, and above all to ask, 'Well! what favor do you want of me?' I must say that I was by no means at ease, and my first impulse was to leave as soon as possible.

AN ABSOLUTE RULER.

"However, he was most polite and tried four European languages upon me before my dumb English tongue could respond to his greeting. I was soon aware he was thoroughly posted on current affairs and had surmised, from the newspaper report, the purport of my visit before I could relate it. It was very evident that he kept every one at a distance, had no confidants, and trusted no one—in fact he seemed a ruler who assumed absolute power.

"Strong, handsome as a typical black man can be, without the ordinary vices of drinking and smoking, but preserving one or more seraglios in various parts of his little empire, ready to slay without mercy, and still, in a way, honest in his belief and generous to strangers—such was the man as I knew him. He granted my request readily, and I met him many times thereafter. In these interviews he often expressed this sentiment: 'It is impossible to govern these people as you govern in the United States. The black man can only be ruled by fear and the half-breed is even more treacherous.' Certainly my own experience of both Haitian and Santo Domingan life leads me to accept his conclusions, although the means he chose to employ may seem murderous and barbaric in the extreme."

This writer says that the salvation for the natives of Santo Domingo can only come through American civilization; otherwise they are rotting away, decreasing in numbers, and losing all the ordinary habits and ambitions of the human being. There is very little indication of the or-

dinary sympathies and kindness of human nature. The children go about naked until nine or ten years of age, and licentiousness is eating away all ideals of manhood and womanhood. And yet the people are more cleanly and honest than in most of the countries in the West Indies.

SHALL WE GIVE UP THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM?

THE editor of the *Sewanee Review*, Prof. William P. Trent, contributes to the current number of that able quarterly a suggestive discussion of "Cosmopolitanism and Partisanship," in which he exposes the deficiencies of the two-party system as applied in our political life, and proposes as a substitute the so-called group system. His article is the more significant in so far as it may be taken to represent modern opinion in the South.

Professor Trent admits that the party system worked well once, both in England and the United States. As long as political questions properly so called—i.e., questions about forms of government, popular liberty, etc.—were the only questions in debate, a man was able to ally himself with a party which did not receive his entire approval and to vote with that party year after year without abandoning his individual principles, because that party, on the whole, brought him step by step nearer his ideal. "Can a man do this in America to-day?" asks Professor Trent. His answer is in the negative.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL QUESTIONS—THE GROUP SYSTEM.

"Political questions in any true sense of the term play little part among us now. The last great political question that confronted us was settled by war a generation ago. From Maine to Texas there is a practical unanimity, regardless of party, about the cardinal principles of democratic government. The questions that confront us are social and economic. It is true that in the South there is a socio-political question concerning the suffrage, but this, we trust, is being settled, and when it is settled we shall be in line with the rest of the country. This will mean that we shall not be able consistently to act with either of two great parties, because our class and economic interests cannot easily be grouped in one of two ways—certainly not with the maximum of advantage.

"Our interests will be those of the group of men whose circumstances are similar to our own. We shall find it necessary to draw close to these men that we may protect our common interests. Already our agriculturists and our laboring men have organized into groups which, while they

have not been able successfully to cope with the major parties as yet, are surely, if slowly, disintegrating them. Other groups will be formed in time—indeed exist to-day—for the capitalists work together, and so do the members of the liberal professions, even though the latter call themselves independents and lack coherent organization. Such would be the course of our political development in all probability, even if things were working smoothly to-day, but the present confused state of politics will inevitably hasten the consummation described. Our two great parties, having no logical basis of division, have naturally floundered frightfully, and have cast about blindly for some plank in the shape of an effective issue that would float them. Thus it is that they have deluded the people into voting on questions of the currency, which ought to be handled by experts alone, and thus it is that they have dragooned many voters into supporting tariffs, pensions, and other such abuses in which they have no positive interest. The result has been that an intelligent man can scarcely cast a vote to-day in this country without violating a principle or supporting a cause he reprobates."

"SEMI-SOCIALISM."

Professor Trent predicts the dominance of "semi-socialism" as the great governmental force of the future and that the group system will be found to harmonize with this force better than the two-party system.

"Semi-socialism implies the same strong executive head, the same powerful chiefs of departments, the same permanent commissions and courts and boards, and finally the same criticising and restraining legislature or Congress, strong only in a negative way through the proportional power of each group to be placated or through the combined power of two or more groups joined to resist an unjust and unwise measure, as are implied by the group system as it is understood to-day. It is to be observed, further, that neither semi-socialism nor the group system can be in reality subversive of the ultimate authority of the people, if the people is alert and vigorous. The socialism of the future may prove dangerous, and the group system as it exists in France and Germany to-day may actually lead to confusion; but in neither case should we blame the governmental system before examining how far the people has done its duty. Hence I have little sympathy with those conscientious Americans who tell us that they are party men and continue such in spite of the iniquities of their party, because they believe party government to be better than a confused group system.

"There is no inherent reason why the group

system should introduce confusion, in spite of its complexity. We have adapted ourselves to the complexities of modern trade and commerce; why should we not to the complexities of modern government? It is certain, on the other hand, that the man who remains inside a party some of whose actions he despises countenances wrongdoing, and in so far loses in moral character and moral influence. It is certain, also, that if all good, true men would not only withdraw from corrupt parties, but denounce them, the glamour which has already begun to vanish from politics would completely depart, and we should all see—what some of us now see—that with the practical settling of theological and strictly political questions, with the lessening of dynastic and territorial incentives to war, in other words, with the changed nature of diplomacy, the art of government has become more and more business-like in its character and requires the same sort of men to practice it as those to whom we intrust our railroads and all the other complex instrumentalities and institutions of modern life. To take the glamour out of politics should therefore be the aim of all intelligent people. We should want our rulers to be men versed in the business of government, and should give them only their just proportion of praise. It is really ridiculous to escort with torchlight processions men whose work is fortunately beginning to call for talents by no means exceptional. But when semi-socialism or the group system comes, we shall see plainly what the two-party system has more or less hidden from us, that politics is nowadays by no means the half divine calling we have been taught to believe it. The result will, to my thinking, be almost pure gain."

THE TIME ELEMENT IN POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS.

IN a discussion of "The Time Element in Political Campaigns" in the *American Journal of Sociology* for July, Mr. L. G. McConachie says in regard to the advantages of having different dates for the elections of different sets of officers:

"Separation of the times for national, State, and municipal action will relieve Presidents from sitting down at feasts with keepers of city gambling dens and Congressmen from campaigning with bullet-headed candidates for State legislatures. It will remedy that interference of political issues which repudiates a President's war policy because a State administration has been mixed up in canal frauds. It will permit the average citizen to vote with his next-door neighbor for municipal ownership without encouraging that neighbor's tariff or monetary views. It will

secure individual attention for each of the three governments. Three distinct types of healthy leadership will emerge. The champion of expanded commerce will not need to clash with the champion of building and loan associations or with the champion of clean streets.

ADVANTAGES OF SIMULTANEOUS ACTION.

"Time uniformity of action in each separate governmental grade—national, State, or city—prevents repeating or colonizing within each party and restricts each citizen to the caucus of but one party for any given election. By making the formation of slates more difficult, it encourages the choice of candidates on personal rather than on geographical grounds. It secures equality of opportunity among the aspirants for each office. The unscrupulous cannot avail themselves of snap methods. The still hunt that unduly lengthens the campaign backward from the election is no longer a factor. The contest is exalted to the free plane of persuasion and reason. All the aspirants must come to the line and start fair. 'Party harmony' is promoted, since Americans acquiesce readily in a fair defeat. Time uniformity secures equality among political parties. Partisanship loses force when all parties act simultaneously. They feel that, however much they may differ as to means, they are honestly aiming for the same end. Each cannot ask what rival parties have declared, and therefore must ask what is best for the state. Each makes the most of the primary and of the convention, because it knows not just how much its prospective opponents are making of them. Time uniformity secures equality of opportunity among States and among counties. The unfair leverage of the 'moral effect' vanishes. Each county and each State follows its own judgment."

Mr. McConachie goes further in his suggestions; he proposes that there be a simultaneous choice of all State officers or of all county and city officers throughout the Union. The election of mayors, for instance, in all the lake cities on a single day would have the same effect on trade among those cities as does the keeping by them of a common day of rest in each week.

"The coinciding action of multitudes of electors moves the patriotic imagination. Let the legislator devote a single period to municipal elections, and let a hundred great cities elect at one and the same time—what a quickening of civic life! What an impulse of emulative rivalries! What a gathering of scattered, confused efforts into one steady, distinct movement!"

"In fine, intelligent planning of the times for political action may do much to place both men and measures upon their independent merits."

THE YAQUI INDIANS OF MEXICO.

IN the July number of that attractive California magazine, the *Land of Sunshine*, Verona Granville gives an account of a recent visit to the home of the Yaqui Indians in the state of Sonora, Mexico. After reading her description of the Yaquis and their home life



A YAQUI HERDER.

one can hardly believe that these are the same Indians who are now causing the Mexican Government so much trouble.

The writer was surprised to find this people well dressed and up to date in their cooking utensils, agricultural implements, and weapons.

"A fine modern rifle stood in the corner of the first house I entered. All the family wore shoes, and the mother and three little girls wore neat, lace-trimmed calico dresses. They had just come from church, it being Sunday. Though we were invited to dine with the family, we declined, as our time was limited in the village. Many other huts were visited, and all were far cleaner and their occupants more intelligent than I had been led to expect from my reading about the Yaquis. Both men and women are above the average Mexican in height. Many are extremely tall and all well proportioned. Their features are pleasing, their eyes large and piercing, their noses straight, and their teeth white as ivory. The carriage of a Yaqui woman would fire the heart of a Delsartean with unquenchable envy,

so tall, so straight, so well poised is the entire figure, especially when the *olla* is placed on the head on returning from the well or river. The constant carrying of burdens on the head preserves an erect position of the torso, and the act of walking is performed from the waist downward—a method employed by the Greeks for beautifying the human form divine.

"The Yaquis are the backbone of the population of Sonora. They are the best workmen in the republic, commanding from 10 to 20 per cent. higher wages in many localities than Mexican or other Indian labor. There is not a lazy bone in the Yaqui body. They are a peaceable, law-abiding people when justly treated. From time immemorial they have been hunters, miners, and tillers of the soil. They have the nomad instinct in less degree than almost any other Indian tribe."

IN WAR AND PEACE.

Nevertheless the Yaquis have a record for fighting, as the Mexican authorities know to their sorrow.

"When oppressed they have simply risen to redress their wrongs. In their mountain fastness they could no more be conquered than the Scotsmen before the battle of Bannockburn. The government at last recognized the futility of continuing the struggle to conquer them, and at the invitation of President Diaz, the old chief of the Yaquis, Tetabiate, visited the City of Mexico, where the terms of a treaty of peace were agreed to. The signing of the treaty took place at Ortiz, a military station near Guaymas. It was an impressive sight, with hundreds of Indians, all carrying white flags bearing the word *paz* (peace), surrounding the old chief and Colonel Peinado. Tetabiate gave his word that the life and property of all Mexicans and foreigners should be held sacred within his domain, and that he and his people would uphold and obey the laws of the republic. Colonel Peinado promised on the part of the government that certain lands claimed by the Indians should be theirs absolutely, to hold or to sell, and that they should be granted all the rights held by the Mexicans. The treaty has never been violated by Tetabiate, and he caused to be shot several Indians who killed an American prospector in the Sierra Madre near the Rio Aros."

This article was written before the outbreak of the present insurrection, the causes of which are not fully understood in this country, though it is very generally believed in the West that Mexican encroachments on the Indians' lands lay at the root of the trouble. It is admitted that the Yaquis had provocation for taking the war-path.

MENELIK AND THE ABYSSINIANS.

IN *McClure's* for September Mr. Cleveland Moffett has an exceedingly readable article on "King Menelik and His People." We quote some specially interesting paragraphs:

"Here is Menelik of Ethiopia, victor over Italian regiments with Gatling guns and smokeless powder—a homely, pockmarked man, whose skin is black; whose hair is turning white, for he has passed the fifty-year point; massive in chest, strong in tread (though of a clumsy gait), with keen, restless eyes under threatening brows—a warrior in mien and build, as in fact. There is much of contradiction in Menelik, for tradition makes him a Hebrew by descent, from Solomon and Sheba's Queen, and yet he shows no sign of the Jew; straight nose and thick lips, sternness of glance, with kindness in the smile, a fighter and a patriarch, a Christian king in Africa.

"Let no one think of this man as a ruler of negroes; say rather a ruler of dark-skinned Romans, some many shades lighter than himself, with classic cut of features, high brows, thin lips, straight hair, a purer type by far than Menelik himself, who shows a mingling of races wherefrom, it may be, comes his strength. These Ethiopians wear the garment worn in Cæsar's time, their *chemma* being quite the Roman toga in form and way of draping. They go bareheaded for the most part, though some bind their brows with a white turban, and barefooted; that is, all save Menelik, who alone in the realm has taken to European shoes and European hat—symbols, one may believe, of his friendliness to Western innovations.

"A country of lions and rugged men this Ethiopia, as the people call it, not Abyssinia, which is a disparaging word in use among the Arabs. An Ethiopian worthy to wear in battle the lion's skin that Menelik gives to the bravest must be one who can go three days without food, fighting the while or journeying over deserts and mountains; one who cares nothing for pain or death. It is a custom among these men, after battle or warlike maneuvers, to squat down on the ground in long line and fire their rifles in the air, barrels up, butts between the knees; no blank cartridges here, but balls that wound or kill whomsoever they strike in the descent. A cannon-shot gives signal, and forthwith the firing starts far down the line, rolling nearer and nearer, until it swells into a roar of musketry about the Emperor himself; then dies away at the further side. And the bullets come down upon soldiers or citizens as may be; for this firing, like as not, takes place in a crowded city.

"'Would it not be wise, your majesty,' asked a French traveler, 'to use blank cartridges?'

" 'Why so?' asked Menelik.

" 'It would economize rifle-balls and save life.'

" 'I do not mind losing a few rifle-balls, if it makes my people despise them.'

"The Italians found at Adowa what these Menelik soldiers think of rifle-balls; saw them come bounding on in the charge, pierced through and through with Mauser bullets, and go on fighting; saw the Emperor himself toward the close rush in waving his sword, and kill with his own hands. The Abyssinians (to use the accepted word) go into battle with modern rifles, and know how to use them; but in the heat of action their spirit is to throw these down and come at the enemy man to man with saber and shield. Each one carries on his left arm a convex buckler made of hippopotamus hide, so thick and tough that often a swift-flying projectile is deflected by it. Of 21,000 men, blacks and whites, who fought in this battle on the Italian side, about 1,000 escaped, about 3,000 were made prisoners, and the rest were killed.

"And at Amba alagui, which preceded their final disaster, the Italians found out what it means to fight an army that knows not shoes, but comes at you in your fortified place with perfect feet, with toes that can grip and cling. The Italians were on a hill rising from a plateau, impregnable, as they supposed, on three sides, and guarded on the fourth by strong artillery. Against these cannon the black men would hurl themselves, and that would be the end of them; so reasoned the Europeans, but counted without black feet; for what the Abyssinians did was to take the hill from the rear, straight up the precipice, doing this stealthily, so as to give no alarm. And when enough of them had gained the vantage ground behind, they swept down like a wave upon the Italians, and the day was won."

APPLIED SOCIALISM.

REMARKABLY interesting, and even useful from the practical philanthropist's point of view, are two articles published in the July number of the *Revue de Paris*, in one of which M. Lefèvre gives a concise and accurate account of the Paris *Assistance Publique*, while in the other M. Halévy describes the Belgian workhouses.

THE FRENCH "ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE."

As most people interested in this class of subject are aware, the French have, properly speaking, no "poor law," and almost everything is done through the agency of private charity, which, whether it takes the form of asylums and hospitals managed by the great religious orders,

notably by the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Sisters of Charity, and so on, or of the dole system organized by groups of wealthy Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, are not in any sense under the control of the state. The only organization which in any way recalls the English poor-law system is the *Assistance Publique*, which is, perhaps, the most unpopular form of philanthropy ever devised, and is widely believed by all classes to be managed in an utterly incompetent, if not dishonest, manner. M. Lefèvre holds a brief for the *Assistance Publique*, and he says that in spite of what is generally believed, it does a great deal of good work on an extremely limited income. In each quarter of Paris is established one or more *bureaux des bienfaisance*, to which all the poor of the locality have a kind of a right to apply, not only when they are starving and penniless, but for letters admitting them to the public hospitals, for a doctor on the eve of a confinement, and for admission to the public asylums.

The funds are not raised by any direct or indirect taxation, but the municipality of Paris doles out each year a considerable sum to the *Assistance Publique*, while a certain number of eccentric individuals, who have nothing better to do with their money, and who distrust the many active forms of private charity, leave the organization their fortunes. Still, during the last twenty years there has always been a deficit, which has been made up by the town. The *Assistance Publique* was first organized in the year 1849, when it disposed during the first year of \$600,000, but now the municipality alone awards it each year the enormous sum of close on \$5,000,000. The *Assistance Publique* has under its direction a considerable number of hospitals, day nurseries, orphanages, and even convalescent homes. The Paris municipality has sometimes been accused of making the *Assistance Publique* a political instrument; and certain it is that those who apply to it for help are generally republicans, and are better treated if they are known to be so. As seems to be the case in this country, where the workhouse is exceedingly unpopular with the poor, who, as we all know, will do almost anything to avoid having to go there, to be in any sense dependent on the *Assistance Publique* is regarded by the Paris workman as degradation far greater than that of depending for help on some form of private charity.

A BELGIAN EXPERIMENT.

M. Halévy's paper is really a study of a profoundly interesting example of applied or practical socialism, to which the recent disturbances in Belgium lend additional importance. In 1874

two militant socialists, Van Beveren and Pol Dewitte, met at Gand, in Flanders, amid circumstances of the utmost depression for their cause. The former was a socialist of the German type, while the latter had been to America and was full of practical organizations of the Anglo-Saxon kind. Dewitte advocated the establishment of practical realizations of socialistic theories in the form of coöperative syndicates. A compositor named Anseele was the life and soul of the movement. "Let us found," he said, "a bakery in conformity with our principles—a socialistic bakery." A collection produced a little over \$15, but that was better than nothing; and the *Société du Vooruit* was soon selling its first loaves of bread. The apostolic fervor of Anseele triumphed over extraordinary obstacles. The serious Flemish workmen were by degrees attracted to the movement, partly, no doubt, by the name of *Vooruit*, which may be translated "Forward!" It is too often forgotten that self-sacrifice comes as naturally in a way to man as selfishness; and, indeed, the patrons of the new bakery had to be self-sacrificing out of their small wages, for the bread was rather expensive as compared with the ordinary bread baked under non-socialistic auspices.

Gradually the bakery prospered, and new departments for selling fuel, clothes, medicines, and so on, were added. In 1892 the members of the society numbered 15,000, each representing a family, and the turnover was commensurate with this large constituency. The members do not receive their dividends, as we should call them, in cash, but in tickets entitling them to buy to an equivalent amount at the *Vooruit* shops. It gives evening parties, it has a newspaper and library of its own, it organizes singing and gymnastic classes. The special needs of women and children, too, are as carefully studied as those of the men. What an impressive spectacle this is of 30,000 lives closely united by an idea! The scheme spread in Flanders, but among the Walloon population it aroused at first no enthusiasm. Some labor troubles in 1886, however, which were suppressed by troops, disposed the Walloon socialists to abandon their impracticable attitude and to imitate their Flemish neighbors. This adhesion of the Walloons rendered the Belgian labor party extraordinarily strong. They exhibit a practical visible realization of a socialistic life, whereas the socialists of France and Germany have merely succeeded in forming political parties of the ordinary type.

AN ECONOMIC REVOLUTION.

The Belgians have 26 district federations, and every day 15,000 families are fed and clothed.

The production of bread, for example, rose from 1,260,000 kilos in 1889 to 7,500,000 kilos in 1896. But from the point of view of socialist propaganda the "houses of the people," to which this modest bakery movement has led, are perhaps more important. These houses, established out of the profits of the trading operations, are used for social gatherings, where cheap and healthy temperance drinks are sold (for these coöperative socialists do not sell alcohol), concerts, meetings for the discussion of political, literary, and ethical questions, and so on. These recreations are particularly valuable, because they bring together the various members of each family, and so do much to restore the solidarity of family life which the factory system inevitably disintegrates. There is something of a religious fervor among these coöperators. Thus in some Walloon districts the workers habitually call their "house of the people" "the church." It is nothing less than a silent, economic revolution that these people have accomplished. For some time the capitalist class did not realize the importance of what was going on. Then competition was tried, a large bakery in Brussels being established to sell bread below cost price; but the workers remained faithful to their own institution. Naturally there is a certain amount of jealousy between the heads of the organization, but the discipline is extraordinarily strong.

"AN OPEN-AIR REFORMATORY."

MISS EDITH SELLERS, whose studies on social questions in Europe have formed so valuable a feature of modern periodical literature, describes in the *National Review* "The Open-Air Reformatory at Eggenburg," in Austria. This school of correction was devised and is controlled by Dr. Schöffel, the head of the Home Office. He has been carrying on a war of extermination against the criminal class in Austria, and this is one of his most effective measures. The writer says:

"To treat a child as a criminal is simply absurd, he holds; if it has gone astray, the fault lies not with it, but with its surroundings, and no matter how depraved it may seem, he scoffs at the idea of its being irredeemable. Let it be placed in wholesome surroundings, be well fed, kindly treated, and have plenty of work to do, and it will soon become quite a different being, the doctor maintains. On one point he holds very strong views—if waifs and strays are to be saved they must be taken into the country; nothing whatever can be done for them so long as they are in a town shut up within four walls. They must be forced to lead a healthy life in the

open air all day, and they must be humanized by having aroused, so far as in them lies, a love of country and country ways—of animals, birds, flowers, and trees, as well as of their fellow-creatures. It was not until 1885 that Dr. Schöffel had an opportunity of reducing his theories to practice. In that year, however, the Landtag granted him the money wherewith to build a reformatory, and Eggenburg is the result."

ON THE LINES OF A HOMESTEAD.

There are at present some 300 boys in the institution, for the most part the blackest of black sheep, the Ishmaels by birth. His idea is to get them to follow the kind of life led by the sons and daughters of the peasant farmers. So he has organized his reformatory on the lines of a homestead. They are turned loose bare-headed and barefooted on the farm and kept continually at work. During the winter months they are taught indoor occupations. Besides this physical and technical training, they receive the usual education and military drill:

"They are also grouped into fourteen families, and each family is under the special care of an official, who acts as labor-master and house-father and is responsible to the director for the well-being and safe-keeping of all its members."

ADVANTAGES OF BARE FEET.

The boys have plenty of excellent food, and the cost per head per day is rather less than 22 cents. There is one wing sedulously kept apart from the rest of the premises, where 83 girls are taught.

"The windows are wide open the whole day long, and there is not a shoe or stocking to be seen. The lady superior assured me that since her charges go barefoot they have not had a quarter so many colds as they had in the days when they went shod. Certainly the majority of them looked remarkably rosy and well when I saw them."

A THOROUGH SUCCESS.

The boys and girls are in great request among employers. During the nine years the institution has been at work, "of all the children who had been trained at Eggenburg, 84.4 per cent. are now, so far as careful observers can judge, leading useful lives and doing honest work in the world. They have been fitted, in fact, to earn their own living and are earning it. Thus, in one very important respect, Dr. Schöffel's experiment is a thorough success."

One trait noted in both boys and girls was love of animals.

THE LINE OF EDUCATIONAL ADVANCE.

PRESIDENT G. STANLEY HALL, of Clark University, ventures in the *Outlook* for August 5 on a forecast of the more important tendencies in education, chiefly on lines along which the momentum is already great.

It is encouraging to find that hygiene is no longer disregarded in schemes of educational reform. It is now generally recognized that the sets of smaller muscles have been over-exercised in school life, while the larger muscles have been left with too little work to do. Henceforth there will be more attention paid to training in voluntary motion. As President Hall puts it, the precept now is to add a motor side wherever possible in every study. Gymnasia, games and plays, manual training and military drill will become more and more prominent in the educational system.

President Hall looks for great progress in kindergarten methods. Froebel has been too slavishly followed in the past, to the exclusion of other masters. The adoption of many new principles and practices in kindergarten work would facilitate the unifying of all educational effort.

As to nature study, President Hall declares that geography, as generally taught, has been the great obstacle in the way of advancement. "It is composed of a hash of a dozen sciences taught in no order and educating memory at the expense of reason, and excluding instruction in elementary geology, astronomy, botany, zoölogy, and all the rest, where facts are taught in their natural and logical order." We may rejoice with President Hall in the prospect that these subjects will come more and more to be presented in the only natural way—from the field rather than from the text-book.

It is President Hall's opinion that most of the language text-books now in use will be discarded, that the vernacular will not be taught, as such, to children, except in the most incidental way. That an effective use of English will be secured through "conversation and writing about subjects concerning which interest is very strongly aroused," and that both modern and ancient languages are likely to be taught earlier and by more oral methods.

The growth of the elective system in the colleges, as well as modern developments in child study, indicates a still wider use of individual methods. Options are now offered in the high-schools and sometimes even in the grammar grades. Some reformers are demanding individual instruction in all the public schools.

Broader conceptions of the science of psychology insure better provision for the training of teachers. "Studies of the soul will be by

better and more concrete methods, and will get closer to the facts of life and become less abstract, speculative, and theoretical; and this means the greatest advancement in the professional character and standing of teachers."

President Hall predicts also that the education of the near future "will focus upon the feelings, sentiments, emotions, and try to do something for the heart, out of which are the issues of life."

President Hall's concluding paragraph is decidedly hopeful:

"One thing is certain: educational interest is everywhere increasing in an almost appalling way. The last five years have perhaps seen more of this process of pedagogic renaissance than the preceding twenty-five; and, if all signs do not fail, the next few years will be rich years to live in for those interested in education."

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM AND A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

THE Hon. Charles D. Walcott, director of the United States Geological Survey, describes the scope and functions of the United States National Museum in Appleton's *Popular Science Monthly* for August.

Director Walcott emphasizes the fitness of that institution to form the nucleus of the proposed national university in the city of Washington. His conception of the mission of the museum as an educational agency is set forth in these words:

"A national museum should radiate an educational influence to the remotest portions of the country. It should set the standard for all other museums, whether in public school, academy, college, university, or the larger museums under municipal and State control. Its influence should be exercised largely through its publications and through those who come to study its collections and the methods of work of the investigators connected directly or indirectly with its scientific staff."

Mr. Walcott agrees with President Gilman as to the opportunities which Washington affords for study and investigation in "history, political science, literature, ethnology, anthropology, medicine, agriculture, meteorology, geology, geodesy, and astronomy," but he would make the national museum rather than the Smithsonian Institution the center of activity.

FACILITIES FOR ADVANCED WORK.

"With the national museum as a center or base, the student in Washington may avail himself of the Library of Congress and of the facilities offered for study and investigation by the

various scientific bureaus of the Government, such as the fish commission, the zoological park, the geological and coast and geodetic surveys, the naval observatory, and the weather, botanical, biological, and entomological bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, and the systematic courses of lectures will place before him the most advanced ideas and conclusions of the largest body of scientific investigators in the world.

"A single well-trained man, with a few assistants, could render invaluable aid to hundreds of post-graduate and special students, whose only need is direction as to the best means of pursuing studies and investigations. Such an organization could be located in the administrative building that it has been proposed to erect as a nucleus of the national university. From this beginning a national university of the broadest type could be developed with as much rapidity as the educational interests of the country might demand.

"The National Museum cannot at present give facilities to more than a score of students, but with the erection of a modern museum building, well equipped with laboratory space and a suitable staff to conduct the necessary work of installation and investigation, the scientific side of the national university would be established. It should be remembered that many of the officers of the scientific bureaus of the Government are directly connected with the museum staff as honorary curators and custodians, and that a number of them have laboratories within the museum building."

MAETERLINCK ON THE MODERN DRAMA.

"CORNHILL" for August contains a paper by Maurice Maeterlinck on the modern drama. He remarks on the decay of exterior action. He rules out all attempts at an "impossible marriage of past and present"—of Greek legend or romanticist adventure with modern thought. He declares:

"The modern drama has flung itself with delight into all the problems of contemporary morality, and it is fair to assert that at this moment it confines itself almost exclusively to the discussion of these different problems."

The movement was, he says, "initiated by the dramas of A. Dumas fils, and reaches the loftiest point of human consciousness"—"the limit of the resources of modern dramaturgy"—in the dramas of Ibsen.

THE PASSING OF THE DRAMA.

But, argues the writer, with the growth of "the enlightened consciousness" the conflict of



MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

duties or interests out of which the drama springs will fade away :

"None of these somber, blind, and pitiless duties which so fatally impel mankind to death and disaster will readily take root in the consciousness that a healthy, living light has adequately penetrated ; in such there will be no room for honor or vengeance or conventions that clamor for blood. Prejudices that call for tears will no longer be found there or the justice that demands unhappiness. The gods who insist on sacrifice, the love that asks for death—all these will have been dethroned, and when the sun has entered into the consciousness of him who is wise, as we may hope it will some day enter into the consciousness of all men, no duties will be discovered therein but one alone, which is, that it behooves us to do the least possible harm and the utmost good and love others as we love ourselves ; and from this duty no drama can spring."

THE VISION OF "A NEW THEATER."

Love, then, is to be the end of the drama as well as the end of the law : yet only, apparently, of the drama as we have known it. The writer has a vision of a "new theater," prophecies of which are at present in the upward struggling soul of man :

"But until such time as the human conscious-

ness shall contain more useful passions and fewer nefarious duties, and the theater of the world shall consequently present to us more happiness and fewer tragedies, we must still recognize the existence, at this very moment, deep down in the hearts of all men of loyal intention, of a great duty of charity and justice which undermines all the others. And it is perhaps from the struggle of this duty against our egoism, indifference, and ignorance that the veritable drama of our century shall spring into being. Hauptmann has made the attempt in '*Die Weber*,' Björnson in '*Au delà des Forces*,' Mirabeau in '*Les Mauvais Berges*,' De Curel in '*Le Repas du Lion*,' but all these very honorable endeavors notwithstanding, the achievement has been not yet. Once this gap has been bridged, on the stage as in actual life, it will be permissible perhaps to speak of a new theater—a theater of peace and happiness and of beauty without tears."

"THE DYING OF DEATH."

SUCH is the catching and rather misleading title of a crisp essay by Mr. Joseph Jacobs in the *Fortnightly*. As he explains in his first sentence, he does not mean the annihilation of death by the established certainty of continuous existence here and hereafter. He only means : "Death as a motive is moribund." He finds "perhaps the most distinctive note of the modern spirit" in "the practical disappearance of the thought of death as an influence directly bearing upon practical life." He frequently insists that "death has lost its terrors and is often regarded as the last and best friend."

CONTRAST WITH THE MIDDLE AGES.

In this respect he forcibly contrasts the present with the Middle Ages. "Death was king throughout mediæval Europe." The Church was strong in the dread he inspired : "we can see from Dante how vividly a man's fate after death is connected with any survey or reminiscence of his life in the sublunary world. Death and the devil rule over them all." But now "the Church in all its sections is devoting its attention more and more to this life than any other. Death is regarded no longer as a king of terrors, but rather as a kindly nurse who puts us to bed when our day's work is done. The fear of death is being replaced by the joy of life. The flames of hell are sinking low, and even heaven has but poor attractions for the modern man. Full life here and now is the demand ; what may come after is left to take care of itself."

Mr. Jacobs suggests various causes for the change. Life in Middle Ages was shorter and

far more precarious. Modern progress has increased the security and extended the duration of life. "Nowadays death comes later, with more warnings of his approach, and takes us less by surprise. We are more willing to go, less eager to stay."

Mr. Jacobs finds another reason in the tendency to put power into men's hands after they are forty. "The forties are the decade of disillusion."

TOO BUSY TO THINK OF DEATH.

Then—a more readily admissible explanation—"the hurry-scurry of modern life leaves no one time to meditate among the tombs. The increased number of interests lowers the intensity of any single one and prevents us from being able to concentrate our attention on the subject, which, if it is to be thought about at all, makes a demand upon our whole thought. We have so much to think about we cannot think much about anything."

Absorption in the present, in present duties and present interests, is probably the secret of all that Mr. Jacobs refers to. But when he goes on to infer that this implies a decay of belief in existence after death, the inference is open to question. A robust and active man at forty expects to live till fifty and believes in his continued existence after forty-nine. But he thinks as little of fifty as he thinks of death. Both are beyond the horizon of immediate and clamant interest.

THE EFFECTS OF TOWN LIFE.

Mr. Jacobs finds in town life a greater readiness to forget the disappearance of friends. And town life is on the increase.

He grants that town life in loosening friendship draws closer the ties of family life. Yet it is generally the old who pass; and their passing is often so lengthened out by modern medicine as to make the end seem merciful.

"The stress and strain of modern life make us regard the cessation of life with much more equanimity than of old." Nirvana is one of the attractions of Buddhism to modern minds. Town life begets sameness of life. And, says Mr. Jacobs, "with this dying out of individuality, the belief in personal immortality tends to fade simultaneously." "We are getting more humble; we are realizing the possibility that the universe can manage to get on without us. The

world forgets us while we live; we are getting to fear or think that God may forget us when we die."

THE CHANGED ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH.

People, in short, "do not think about the grave perhaps at all." Mr. Jacobs finds signs of this everywhere—in "the increasing popularity of cremation" and "the disappearance of hell from popular theology."

"The most significant of all, however, is the attitude of the Church in all its branches. The old idea of the clergyman was of the man who prepared us for another life. This is being gradually changed to a conception of him as a social regenerator. . . . At the root of half the socialism of the day is the thought that this life is the only one with which men have practically to do."

The keen thirst for pleasure, the hot chase after wealth, the increasing popularity of suicide, are cited as further proofs of the "dying of death."

AN IMPORTANT QUALIFICATION.

Mr. Jacobs does indeed allow that death is not dying without a struggle. In mysticism, occultism, and "other obscurantisms" he sees proof of a reaction against the disappearance of death from the modern mind. This reaction apart, Mr. Jacobs finds the resultant sentiment takes two forms: the question of a future life is an insoluble mystery without practical effect on present conduct, but open to mere speculation; or personal life grows to be considered extinct at death. Just at present the former tendency seems to Mr. Jacobs to prevail.

The loss of belief in personal immortality results often either in a feverish quest after present enjoyment, or, with the higher and the better mind, there is "increased social activity and a striving to make things better all round."

AN OLD TESTAMENT REVIVAL?

Mr. Jacobs concludes with a striking reminder: "The nation that gave the conception of righteousness to the world managed to do so without bringing death into the account at all. One of the most striking things about the Old Testament is the complete absence of death as a motive from its pages. . . . Death was dying two thousand years ago, but he revived to rule the world almost to the present day. Shall we see the revival? Who knows?"



THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

"HARPER'S MAGAZINE" celebrates with its September number the eve of its hundredth volume, and announces that hereafter the price of the magazine will be twenty-five cents instead of thirty-five cents as formerly. This is the first break in the ranks of the conservative magazines, the *Atlantic*, the *Century*, and *Harper's*. *Scribner's* began with the twenty-five-cent price and has always maintained it. This is also the case with the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. The *Cosmopolitan* began as a twenty-five-cent magazine, then changed to twelve and a half cents, and finally to ten cents. *McClure's* began at fifteen cents, and soon after Mr. McClure decided that a ten-cent figure was so much more convenient and attractive that he knocked off five cents from the price as announced at first. Mr. Alden continues as editor of *Harper's*. He has been in this position and has filled it with the most admirable dignity and taste for thirty years. The September number shows no radical departure from the fine traditions of *Harper's Magazine*. A magnificently dramatic little sketch of high Western color, by Frederic Remington, tells the story of a brave young army officer's fate, and how he gave up his life to repair a slight frailty in judgment. The opening article, Leila Herbert's, on "The First American, His Homes and His Households," shows that there is much yet to be written about the Father of his Country, without tiring us, if, indeed, it is to be written in the exceedingly lively and entertaining manner of this author. It is the first paper of a series. An Irish story by Seumas MacManus, the author of "Through the Turf Smoke," is well illustrated and full of good, strong Celtic color. The enormously varied activities of Mr. McClure and his associates having now included a lecture bureau, we are informed that Mr. MacManus is to be presented to American audiences as a public reader of his own works.

Mark Twain writes "Concerning the Jews," his very characteristic essay being called forth by a Jewish lawyer's challenge and his inquiry as to why the Jew is the object of Christian animosity. Mr. Clemens contrives to be very funny and very far-sighted, too, as is his wont, in his discussion of the matter. He tries to show that the Jew is a well-behaved citizen and a rather better one than the average Christian; that he is "quiet, peaceable, industrious, unaddicted to high crimes and brutal dispositions; that his family life is commendable; that he is not a burden upon public charities; that he is not a beggar; that in benevolence he is above the reach of competition." Mr. Clemens says that religious prejudice or fanaticism, if you will, have nothing to do with the hatred of the Jew, and he narrows the reasons for the animosity toward him down to the simple fact that other folks cannot compete with him in trade. Mark himself disclaims violently to his correspondent any race prejudice. He says: "I am quite sure that (bar one) I have no race prejudices, and I think I have no color prejudices nor caste prejudices nor creed prejudices. Indeed, I know it. I can stand any society. All that I care to know is that a man is a human being—that is enough for me; he can't be any worse. I have no special regard for Satan, but I can at least claim that I have no prejudice against him.

We may not pay him reverence, for that would be indiscreet, but we can at least respect his talents. A person who has for untold centuries maintained the imposing position of spiritual head of four-fifths of the human race and political head of the whole of it must be granted the possession of executive abilities of the loftiest order. In his large presence the other popes and politicians shrink to midges for the microscope. I would like to see him. I would rather see him and shake him by the tail than any other member of the European concert."

Mr. J. W. Martin, in his essay on "A Cure for City Corruption," gives his vote for municipal ownership as the only sure and certain remedy, and cites the examples of London, Birmingham, Glasgow, and Boston to prove his ground.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THE September *Century* is dedicated to Neptune in the "Salt-Water Number." A number of excellent deep-sea articles support the title. The magazine begins with a criticism of two pictures by Winslow Homer, the painter of the sea, by William A. Coffin; Morgan Robertson has a story of old tars, entitled "Salvage;" Dr. S. Weir Mitchell contributes a poem entitled "The Sea-Gull," strikingly illustrated by Edward B. Edwards; Mrs. E. R. Scidmore, the authority on subjects Oriental, describes "Cruising Up the Yangtze;" R. S. Rantoul gives the story of "The Cruise of the 'Quero,'" the ship that carried the news of Lexington and Bunker Hill to King George; Mr. John S. Sewall writes on "The Scourge of the Eastern Seas," the pirates of the China seas and the Gulf of Tonquin, illustrated by magnificent pictures by George Varian, and last and most striking Capt. Joshua Slocum gives an account of his "Sailing Alone Around the World." This feat he performed single-handed with the sloop *Spray*, built by himself at New Bedford out of New England timbers. The *Spray* performed her voyage of 46,000 miles with the most home-made accouterments. Mr. Frank T. Bullen, the sea author, whose "Cruise of the 'Cachalot'" made him the first in his specialty, contributes a story, "The Way of a Ship." Aside from salty matters, Mr. Paul Leicester Ford's paper on Franklin is, perhaps, the most interesting of his series on "The Many-Sided Franklin," giving, as it does, a clear and excellent view of Franklin as a scientist. Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler in his "Life of Alexander" reaches the next to the concluding paper in "Alexander's Return from India." In an article on "The Atlantic Speedway" Mr. H. P. Whitmarsh makes some suggestions for additional safety in crossing the Atlantic. The first is the establishment to eastward and westward of routes one degree to the southward of their present position. This would increase the time of passage one hour or so, but would take vessels out of the greater part of the fog area. The second is an international law to compel all vessels crossing the Atlantic, steam and sail, to follow the routes laid down or else to give them a wide berth. Mr. Whitmarsh thinks, too, that the steamship companies should be made liable by law for the human freight they carry.

SCRIBNER'S.

THE September *Scribner's* begins with an unusually excellent "outdoor" article by Frederic Irland, who describes the country to the northwest of Ottawa, Canada. He calls it the greatest canoeing ground in the world, and it must be, too, one of the finest moose, beaver, and deer sections in existence, to judge from his records of these animals, met at every turn of his autumn canoeing trip. Much of the territory has never been mapped, and no one man knows it all. It is the home of the Algonquin Indians, who still live by hunting and trapping.

In the fascinating "Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson" Mr. Sydney Colvin, the editor of this series, takes us into that part of Stevenson's life when he was desperately seeking health in the Adirondacks and protracted sea trips. He has much to say, in his delightfully cheery letters, of the liberality of his American publishers in their financial arrangements, and playfully speaks of the danger of getting wealthy in America. He refused an offer of \$10,000 per year to write a weekly letter to one journal; he was retained by the Scribners to write twelve articles a year for their magazine, on any subject he liked, at a salary of \$3,500. "Wealth," he writes, "is only useful for two things, a yacht and a string quartette. For these two I will sell my soul. Except for these I hold that £700 a year is as much as anybody can possibly want; and I have had more, so I know, for the extra coins were of no use excepting for illness, which damns everything."

Mr. W. C. Brownell gives an excellently discriminating study of "The Painting of George Butler," an essay in such a style and from such a point of view as one can too rarely welcome in our magazines.

The remainder of the number is occupied with fiction, verses, and Mr. Robert Grant's "Searchlight Letters."

MCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE September *McClure's* contains a good character sketch of Admiral Sampson by Ray Stannard Baker and a graphic description of the Abyssinians, by Cleveland Moffett, which we have reviewed in another department.

Mr. Theodore Waters, another McClure staff writer, describes the work, records, and romances of the Hydrographic Office in his article entitled "Guarding the Highways of the Sea." His readers will be surprised to find how wide a range of activities the Hydrographic Office has. Its present splendid system and facility to immediately warn mariners of any danger is the result of years of work and improvements in detail. In spite of the work that has been given to the question, there is still far from any perfect protection from the dangers of darkness and fog at sea. In a fog the main dependence is still the fog-horn or steam whistle. Electrical devices have not succeeded as yet in the practical use of notifying one vessel of the approach of another. It is said that the wireless telegraphy will enable a ship to calculate exactly the approach of other vessels at night or during a fog. Miss Tarbell's Lincoln papers are continued in the account of Lincoln's funeral; Mr. W. A. Fraser has a dashing Indian racing story, "The Rechristening of Diablo"; and there is a new poem by Edwin Markham on the first page of the magazine, entitled "Dreyfus," in which many of the qualities are present which made Mr. Markham

famous so suddenly in his "Man With a Hoe." The first verses read:

"A man stood stained: France was one Alp of hate,
Pressing upon him with the whole world's weight.
In all the circle of the ancient sun
There was no voice to speak for him—not one,
In all the world of men there was no sound
But of a sword flung, broken, to the ground.

"Hell laughed its little hour; then behold,
How one by one the guarded gates unfold!
Swiftly a sword by unseen forces hurled . . .
And now a man rising against the world!"

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN the September *Cosmopolitan* Mr. John R. Spears, in his article on "The 'America's' Cup," declares that yachting is the cleanest, most beautiful, manliest sport ever followed or dreamed of, and he gives this pretty picture of the new defender:

"The *Columbia's* mainmast rises 77 feet clean above the deck, while the part where it doubles over the topmast is 22 feet higher still. The topmast rises 42 feet above that, and when the club topsail is set its highest peak is 175 feet above the water. Think of a pyramid of snowy canvas 175 feet high, driving down wind above an invisible hull, or an equal spread leaning away in a dash to windward so wild that the lee half of the deck is awash with the tumbling flood of the sea, while the spray flies smoking to the crossrees with every plunge over the long green swells!"

M. I. Saint-Just, the former chief of division of the French secret service, gives in this number a view of the "Inner Organization of the French Spy System." He says the acme of efficiency in the French secret service is seen in the secretary of war's office. In fact, from the general staff down every official collects and turns in information from every available source. Officers working in this capacity are not called spies, and would be much offended if classified as such. This gentleman says that it is perfectly safe to say that Esterhazy never ran away from Paris, as the police organization in the secret service was too thorough to allow such a thing. He could not have done so, and his demand for safe conduct to come back to Paris and give his testimony in the Dreyfus case was a mere bluff. "He was advised to go and probably paid for his trouble. I should not be surprised, either, that all his communications to the public are manufactured by the prefecture or written at the suggestion of the secret political police."

Mr. Vance Thompson, writing on "The Roof-Gardens of New York," admits folly and some vulgarity, but maintains on the whole that the roof-garden shows are innocent and merry methods of entertaining the public. They appeal to the primitive sense of humor and to a rather imperfectly developed artistic sense. Anna Leach writes on "The Delightful Art of Cooking" from an exceedingly knowing altitude. She takes up some of the most common dishes, and shows how all but one cook out of ten thousand makes most tragical mistakes in their concoction. She thinks the ignorance concerning foods of the average American woman is almost criminal. In the country schools girls can go as far as trigonometry, and after they have learned all about logarithms they can go home and eat a contented meal of greasy fried pork and potatoes, cucumber pickles, and boiled tea, absolutely ignorant that tons of

mushrooms, as rich and delicate as cutlets, are decaying at their very doors—mushrooms which are selling in the city markets at \$1 a pound. Mr. J. S. Johnson writes on "Romance and Tragedy of Kentucky Feuds" and shows the frightfully turbulent state of affairs in the mountains at present. He thinks that we ought to take advantage of that provision in the Constitution providing for the intervention of the federal Government in certain cases when the State is impotent to quell disturbances. "Yet there seems no indication of sending troops here. On the contrary, at London, almost within the sound of a Gatling gun in Clay County, there is a recruiting station for raising troops for the new regiments intended for service in the Philippines. Send a company, a regiment, a brigade, a division, a corps, or an army, if necessary, but send something or somebody, if only to make terms for the defenseless and innocent people with those who have the law of Kentucky by the throat."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

THE September *Lippincott's* opens with its novel, "The Duchess of Nona," by Maurice Hewlett. Dr. Theodore F. Wolfe describes the New Jersey valley "Where Stockton Wrote His Stories," the pretty, park-like town of Rutherford. He says that Mr. Stockton works regularly about three hours each morning in a particular room. "Seated in the easiest of easy-chairs, or more often reclined in a hammock swung across a portion of the apartment, he dictates the first draft of his matchless stories, which usually—even to the conversations and the minutest details—have been constructed in his mind perhaps months before a word of them is written." Under favorable conditions Mr. Stockton writes 1,500 words as an average morning's work.

Under the title "The Effrontery of Paul Jones" Mr. George Gibbs describes that well-known descent of the dashing sailor on White Haven. "Ignota" gives some readable details of "Entertaining English Royalty," in which it is said that the Prince of Wales is the best shot in the royal family, and that he and eight other guns obtained 3,946 pheasants in four days on the preserves of the Sandringham estate. None of these birds are sold; a large proportion are packed the same day for dispatch to local and London hospitals. Virginia G. Ellard writes on the "Effect of Equal Suffrage in Colorado," with high approval of the said effect. She quotes a joint resolution recently adopted by the Legislature of Colorado, asserting that during the last five years, in which time the Colorado women have voted with men, better candidates have been selected for office, methods of election have been purified, the character of legislation improved, civic intelligence increased, and womanhood developed to greater usefulness by political responsibility.

THE BOOKMAN.

IN its department of "Chronicle and Comment" the *Bookman* informs us that Mr. Kipling has a novel of 60,000 words practically finished, most of which was written before his illness and has been finished during his convalescence. The *Bookman*, which has always been alive to the practical side of book-making and has a department which keeps track of

the best-selling books, tells us that whereas a note in an editorial in *Scribner's* called attention to the vast sale of "David Harum" and announced the 100,000 mark at that time—in August—the book mentioned has in the short space ensuing actually doubled the amount mentioned and gone beyond the 200,000 mark. This number of the *Bookman* begins a pleasant series entitled "New York in Fiction," by Arthur Bartlett Maurice. In his first part Mr. Maurice describes old and proletarian New York, distributes the novelists geographically, tells of the Battery, Bowling Green, Wall Street, and of Bunner's New York, shows the part that Park Row has played in fiction, the East Side, Case's and the "Big Barracks" tenements, "Cat Alley," the Ghetto, Mulberry Bend, and Chinatown, and adds a great deal of interest to the whole by giving us photographs of the scenes he describes. We have reviewed in another department Prof. Harry Thurston Peck's article on Robert G. Ingersoll.

THE OUTLOOK.

THE monthly "magazine number" of the *Outlook* for August 5 is the annual educational number of that periodical. We have noticed President G. Stanley Hall's admirable forecast of "The Line of Educational Advance" in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month." President Thwing writes on "Educational Signs of the Times" from a college president's point of view, while Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler reviews "The Educational Progress of the Year," and Mr. Howard J. Rogers outlines the plans for the American educational exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

There are interesting illustrated articles on "Yale as a University at the Threshold of the Third Century," by Arthur Reed Kimball, and on "The University of Edinburgh," by Hamilton W. Mable.

Supt. Seth T. Stewart, of New York City, contributes an account of the vacation schools and playgrounds instituted in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

MR. CHARLES T. BRODHEAD gives a frank picture of "The East-Side Girl of New York." She is not handsome, as a rule, he says, but pleasant-featured, cleanly, quick-witted, sometimes philosophical, often a mistress of crude sarcasm, and shows an ugly temper when things go not to her liking. She is intensely patriotic, free in speech and manner, and of good morals. This last fact Mr. Brodhead puts to the credit of the Church. Without it, he says, there would be no East-Side girl worth writing about. When she works she earns from \$4 a week upward, pays \$3 a week to her mother for board, and keeps the balance for her own needs. She buys her own clothing and pays 50 cents for a seat in one of the downtown theaters whenever she can afford it, which is not often. An exceedingly readable article is made by Mrs. P. L. Collins on the work of the Dead-Letter Office in Washington. She heads her description of the work with the title "Why Six Million Letters Go Astray Every Year." Mrs. Collins is the head of one of the departments of the Dead-Letter Office, where she is popularly known as "the blind reader," because of her marvelous faculty for divining the intended destination of imperfectly and illegibly addressed mail matter. She

must surrender before such letters as this: "Mr. Edwin Joab Powell, milk dealer, Australia;" or, "To my Son he lives out West he drives a red ox the rale rode goes By Thar." But many letters whose addresses seemed at first sight vastly more baffling than this are sent on their right course after a single glance from this talented lady. It is strange enough that over 6,000,000 letters have to go to the Dead-Letter Office every year, an average receipt of 21,000 a day; but it is even stranger that more than 50,000 of these letters contain money, to the amount of \$38,595; while 32,422 include drafts, money orders, etc., to the value of \$945,000, to say nothing of 30,000 with photographs and 185,000 with stamps.

There are some words of general advice to amateurs for their dramatic performances from Miss Julia Marlowe, and John Northern Hilliard gives a good account of Western farming operations under the title "Bringing in the Sheaves."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE *New England Magazine* for September remains true to its traditions in honoring the prophets of its own country. Mr. J. L. Ewell begins the magazine with the life of "Ezekiel Rogers, the First Minister of Rowley," the witty and wise clergyman who lived in the first part of the seventeenth century. George Stewart describes the city of Quebec with the aid of many well-selected and well executed photographic pictures; Charles Rawson Thurston gives an account of "Bishop Berkeley in New England," and Lillian Brandt contributes an essay on the Massachusetts slave trade. Miss Brandt is a student of Wellesley College, and won with this essay the first prize from the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames in the last annual competition upon subjects in American history.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE *Atlantic Monthly*, like *Harper's*, has its announcement to make for the new month; in this case that Mr. Page, who has been editing it for the last two years, has resigned his position in consequence of the inducements offered him by the Harpers and McClures. It is said that Mr. Bliss Perry will succeed him. Mr. Page has made himself felt to a very marked degree on the *Atlantic*. Naturally, from his former work on the *Forum* and from his whole personal equation, he brought to the *Atlantic* a certain vigor in the discussion of current public questions, which was added to the admirable and exceptionally high literary standard of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The September number begins with an essay by President Charles Kendall Adams entitled "Irresistible Tendencies," by which he means the great movement of Russia to the East, the incessant activity of Germany on the east coast of Africa, the work of France, Portugal, Holland, and Belgium in the same country, and Great Britain, of course. He calls these movements and others like them the advance of civilization upon barbarism, and shows that they are exactly analogous to the great movements of the civilized to overwhelm the barbarous from the time of Xerxes and Alexander the Great.

Jane Helen Findlater protests in the liveliest style against "The Scot of Fiction." Here is the Scot of fiction:

"This phenomenal and fictitious Scot would of course begin life as a highly intelligent herdboy; then he must go to the village school, so that that awful stock

figure, 'the dominie,' may 'walk on.' (I have counted eight dominies in Scotch fiction of a curious similarity.) From the village school the herd, having now fallen in love with the laird's young daughter, migrates to London in search of a wider sphere for his energies. His extraordinary career begins; the woollack looms ahead; he maintains meantime all the frugal habits learned at home, always grudging a sixpence for his own use, but habitually posting the greater part of his weekly earnings to his saintly mother. Struggles and parsimony are crowned with success, and, unelated by his achievements, the Scot of fiction returns to his native village to marry the laird's daughter, to rescue the faithful dominie from despair and drink, and to fold his aged parents to his beating heart."

The essayist says that this is nothing like the real Scot. He may be fond of a bargain, but he is not a miser; he does not use effectual calling in every sentence. Not only have the novelists made her countrymen too bad, Miss Findlater says they have made them too good, also. They have fought shy of the drunkenness and the unchastity and of the dirt that disfigure many parts of Scotland. Moreover, she says, the Scotchman is not tender, and that Mr. Barrie's Jamie is not Scotch with his mother. Mr. Jacob A. Riis continues his slum studies with a story called "The Genesis of the Gang," and Mr. Hugo Münsterberg, the professor of psychology, writes on "The Germans and the Americans." His conclusion, after examining the institutions and customs of the two nations, is that Germany needs more sense of initiative and responsibility in its individuals, and America needs more sense of duties and ideals in its public institutions. "Germany must become more democratic and America more aristocratic."

THE FORUM.

WE have selected Mr. Samuel E. Moffett's article on "Ultimate World Politics," in the August *Forum*, for review and quotation elsewhere.

The opening article of this number is a survey of "Tariff Tendencies in Great Britain," by Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, M.P. Mr. Bowles' assertion that England is a free-trade country only in name will doubtless astonish many American readers. Nevertheless Mr. Bowles cites statistics which seem to show that there is no country in Europe nor, with the exception of the United States, in the world, which levies so large an amount of customs duties at its ports as the United Kingdom. As is well known, the British customs revenue is levied wholly upon a very few articles, such as tea, wine, spirits, and tobacco. Whether this system may properly be described as free trade or not is still an open question. Neither tea, wine, nor tobacco is produced in England, and there is a countervailing excise duty on British spirits equivalent to the customs duty on foreign spirits. Therefore the free-traders seem justified in their contention that it is not a system of protection. It is only a system of revenue. The 247 per cent. on tobacco, for example, can have no possible motive but that of revenue; still the expression "free trade" does not seem to exactly apply to such a condition.

The Hon. Thomas Skelton Harrison, United States diplomatic agent and consul-general in Egypt, writes on "Egypt Under Lord Cromer." Mr. Harrison ventures the somewhat surprising prediction that Egypt will soon be among the very best customers of the

United States abroad. She has accepted the invitation of our Government to participate in the exposition in Philadelphia this autumn, and Mr. Harrison urges our manufacturers to make a careful study of Egypt's showing on this occasion. There are two lines of industry, he says, which ought to flourish in Egypt—namely, machinery and novelties; machinery including engines, presses, light safes, electrical appliances, and particularly mechanics' tools. Under the category of novelties Mr. Harrison says that the Egyptian market will just now absorb an astonishing quantity of rat-traps, lemon-squeezers, combination pocket knives, and a long list of five, ten, and twenty cent articles, in the production of which American ingenuity excels.

Vice-Admiral Bridge, of the British navy, writes on "Naval Officers and Colonial Administration." He says that in Great Britain's experience many naval officers have been colonial governors, and, in fact, the general custom has been to utilize the services of naval officers as governors of colonies, especially in the early ages of their history. "When the governments have been definitely organized and social conditions have reached a certain development other persons have been found ready to take the duties.

In an article on "A Paradise Regained—Cuba," Mr. George Reno refutes the common assertion that Cubans detest foreigners. On the contrary, he affirms that they are particularly fond of well-meaning and well-behaved Americans. He cites the reports of our military governors in Cuba to the effect that the people generally show a disposition not only to obey the official orders, but to learn and practice the requirements, sanitary, social, and civil, of our *régime* in Cuba.

Prof. Mary Robert Smith, of Stanford University, offers some novel proposals for the solution of the domestic-service problem. She argues that the hours and privileges of the domestic servant should be placed on an equitable footing with the women employed in other kinds of labor, and suggests as an initiatory step in this change that the maids should in all cases live out of the house. She asserts that mistresses themselves are greatly to blame for the trouble they have with their domestics, by reason of their attempting to regulate the private life of the maids, with a view to "keeping the maid in her place." As a step toward reform Mrs. Smith suggests that mistresses should in all cases call the maid "Miss" or "Mrs."

An interesting and suggestive paper on "American Architecture from a German Point of View" is contributed by Leopold Gmelin, editor of *Kunst und Handwerk*. This writer is enthusiastic in his praise of Richardson and his work. He says: "Primitive strength, noble simplicity, monumental grandeur, unwavering rectitude, and a lofty disdain of all petty embellishments are the attributes perpetuated in Richardson's work. The professional European visitor passes by the older specimens of American architecture with indifference, but when he comes upon one of Richardson's masterpieces he stands spellbound, filled with mute admiration."

Secretary Gage writes on the rather well-worn topic of "The Civil Service and the Merit System," defending the position recently taken by the administration at Washington in the amendment of the civil-service rules. The Secretary contends that each amendment was specifically proposed by some one or other of the heads of the executive departments after more than two years of administration. These amendments, with

unimportant exceptions, met the approval of the Civil Service Commission itself.

Prof. Edwin H. Hall, of Harvard University, tells what liquid air cannot do. While admitting that important uses will be found for this article, Professor Hall denies that liquid air, taking energy from objects at the ordinary temperature about us, can permanently replace the usual agents for the performance of work.

Dr. Joseph J. Kinyoun contributes a paper on "Antitoxins in the Prevention and Treatment of Disease," summing up the results of the use of these agents in the treatment of plagues, cholera, diphtheria, and snake-bite.

The Hon. O. P. Austin writes on "Recent Developments in China;" Prof. Roland P. Faulkner on "Have We Sufficient Gold in Circulation?" and Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee contributes a survey of recent Canadian fiction.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

MR. JOHN BARRETT'S article on "The Paramount Power of the Pacific," in the *North American Review* for August, has a place in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

The Countess of Aberdeen and Kassandra Vivaria contribute papers on the recent International Congress of Women in London. Lady Aberdeen's account is highly eulogistic and optimistic. The other paper is coldly critical. The writer opines that the women who nowadays take up women's rights and air their opinions on platform and in pamphlet are not generally those most fitted by intense personal suffering to sympathize with sufferers—in a word, to help, and this is the one thing for which man has no time and is unfit; therefore the one thing which it is needful that women should do.

A member of the Finnish Parliament writes on the constitutional conflict in that country. If this paper may be taken as fairly representing public opinion in Finland, it would seem that the struggle in Russia has just begun. The Finns, as this writer truly remarks, are known as one of the most persevering nations in the world. "Their institutions and wealth may be destroyed, but Russianized the Finns will never be."

In a keenly sarcastic article Mr. W. A. Purrrington sums up "The Case Against Christian Science." The article ends with the expression of the devout belief that "Mrs. Eddy is an instrument in the hands of God, not for the healing of the nations, but to humble us intellectually, by showing that at the end of the nineteenth century professedly intelligent persons can be as easily duped by her as their forbears were by Cagliostro at the close of the eighteenth."

Gov. Joseph D. Sayers, of Texas, contributes a paper on "Anti-Trust Legislation." Governor Sayers has lately become prominent in the trust controversy through his proposed conference of governors and attorneys-general of the States and Territories for the avowed purpose of advising such legislation as would overthrow the trust power. His attitude on this question is indicated by the closing sentences of his *North American* article: "If the Legislatures, governors, and attorneys-general of as many as twenty commonwealths will thoroughly and sincerely agree upon a line of policy and will execute it with vigor, courage, and impartiality, the trust power will surely be broken. Circumscribed in the area of its operations and limited to those States to whose favor it owes its birth, it will not

be able to maintain itself. It will die for the lack of material upon which to operate. The trust should be regarded as a public enemy and should be treated as such. Arrogant, unscrupulous, and merciless in the exercise of its power, it should be fought unto the very death."

Former Consul-General Jernigan describes "Japan's Entry Into the Family of Nations." This expression is apropos of the fact that in July, 1899, Japan entered into possession of full autonomy, a right acknowledged in treaties which then went into effect. Under the late treaties with Western nations foreigners in Japan were exempt from Japanese law, but now they will be amenable to the laws and jurisdiction of the courts of the empire.

Dr. Richard Gottheil, of Columbia University, discusses "The Zionist Movement." Dr. Gottheil considers the movement as both religious and economic. "It has found the basis," he says, "upon which a higher religious life, as well as a higher economic life, can be built up for the Jew." Starting with the economic question, it provides a ground upon which all shades of Jewish belief can stand. As to the form which the coming Jewish commonwealth is to take, Dr. Gottheil regards this as a matter of idle speculation. Time, he says, will work that out in a manner befitting its own needs. It is certain, however, that the Zionist ideal cannot be realized without the aid of the Christian powers of Europe.

Sir Charles W. Dilke recommends athletics for professional men. This eminent member of the British Parliament has been told that public men in the United States "have not much turn toward gymnastics. They walk, I am told, or rather rush about from one place to another. A very few cycle or ride on horseback. Those who as youths have been given to hill-walking, common in America—an excellent exercise, which is far better than the mountaineering of a limited class of Britons—abandon the pursuit as they grow old." He is aware that ex-President Cleveland is a duck-shooter and that President Low, of Columbia University, rides both the cycle and the horse and takes some interest in a mild form in boating. The ordinary politician, however, "has little idea of sport, of athletics, or even of open air. He belongs rather to the type of the American business man than to that of the American leisured rich. The American man of business cannot find opportunity for much relaxation, and thinks time, indeed, too valuable to waste upon things which do not bring direct return. The American universities, which are filled with keen sportsmen, have not much connection, through this class of their graduates, with politics." Sir Charles Dilke therefore regards himself as a missionary, in one sense, so far as United States Senators and Representatives are concerned. He gives them some excellent advice.

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw discusses "The Censorship of the Stage in England." He says the result of the English system of censorship is that in the end "the public gets neither the dramatist's view of life, nor the examiner's view of life, nor its own view of life, nor, in fact, any real view of life at all." The laws against the exhibition of children on the stage are not enforced. The censorship apparently does nothing to secure their enforcement. In short, Mr. Shaw fails to find a single item to the credit of the censorship account in the books of the recording angel. "Shame, folly, ridicule, and mischief are the fruits of it, and the sole

possible ones, I repeat, they would equally be if I or Tolstoi himself were censor." (The reader will notice the relative position of the personal pronoun.) Mr. Shaw, therefore, argues for the immediate abolition of the censorship.

In a survey of "A Century of Salons and Academies" Elizabeth Robins Pennell warns American art students to keep away from London, where, she declares, the people have had enough of art, "though American artists, who have heard rumors that London is rapidly replacing Paris as the world's great art center, are coming to London in shoals." Mrs. Pennell declares that the very few American artists who have climbed to the top of the English ladder have done so only after thirty years of hard struggle and striving.

Yetta Blaze de Bury describes "Girls' Novels in France," and Max O'Rell contributes a vivacious skit on "The Pleasures of Poverty."

THE ARENA.

IN the August *Arena* Mr. F. W. Fitzpatrick writes on "French Canadian Liberalism," introducing many eminent Canadian personalities, whose names, oddly enough, would hardly be recognized by one American newspaper reader out of fifty, so little interest do we take on this side of the line in Dominion politics.

Three papers are contributed to this number dealing with the department stores of the great Eastern cities. The conclusions of the writers are, on the whole, favorable to the department store. Mr. John Livingston Wright says of the Boston store: "There is room for improvement, of course; yet my impression is that the department stores of Boston are conducted with fairness and prove a boon to the working masses—to those employed in the distributive industry they have concentrated and monopolized, no less than to the great army of consumers." As to the New York stores, Mr. John A. Steele says: "On the whole, there seems to be little doubt that the community of the Greater New York at large is benefited by the change from many small dealers to a few great ones. There is no doubt that the low prices at which goods are offered has stimulated buying, and thus benefited manufacturing. The manufacturer has to be contented with a smaller percentage of profit than formerly, but his increased output more than compensates him, and he provides employment for a greater number of men at better wages than ever before." Mr. Samuel R. Kirkpatrick states for Philadelphia that the smaller stores have undoubtedly felt the effect of concentration of business, but that the department stores are located so centrally as to make it easy for the shopper to go from one to another, and the public is also benefited in having larger stocks from which to select and in the lower prices made possible by this concentration.

Mr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown writes on "One View of National Unity;" Representative Kleberg, of Texas, on "The State Control of Trusts;" the Rev. Henry Frank on "The Dynamics of Silence;" Mr. William Fearing Gill on "Evolution of the Peace Movement;" President Thomas J. Allen on "Rational College Education;" and Mr. Horatio W. Dresser on "The Inner Life."

Dr. George D. Herron contributes a poem entitled "An Undertone," and a paper by Count Tolstoi, entitled "*Dclenda Est Garthage*," is translated and reproduced from *L'Humanité Nouvelle*.

THE COMING AGE.

IN the *Coming Age* for August Mr. James A. Herne, the veteran actor, relates some interesting experience in "Forty Years Before the Footlights."

In the same number Dr. Edward Everett Hale contrasts "The Boston of 1828 and the Boston of To-day;" Prof. A. E. Dolbear writes on "The Kind of Universe We Live In;" Lillian Whiting contributes a paper on "Psychical Research: Limitation in Spirit Return;" Dr. James Hedley discusses the question "How Shall the Church Triumph?" and Prof. Jean du Buy explains the philosophy of "The Kingdom of God."

In the series of "Why I Am" papers, relating to the different religious denominations, we note with pleasure that the reverend authors are contenting themselves with less space than formerly. In this number the Rev. J. H. Garrison tells why he is a Disciple of Christ. There are still several sects to be heard from.

In the department of "Conversations" some interesting material on "Kindergarten Music Building" is contributed by Mrs. Nina K. Darlington.

THE SEWANEE REVIEW.

THE *Sewanee Review*, one of the very few quarterly publications devoted to general literature in this country, which for the past seven years has been maintained by the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., now bears the imprint of Longmans, Green & Co., of New York and London. We note also that the *Review* has discarded the sub-title "A Quarterly Journal of Literary Studies," and now opens its pages to political and sociological discussions as well. The *Review* remains under the editorship of Prof. William P. Trent, whose trenchant discussion of "Cosmopolitanism and Partisanship" in the current number we have quoted at some length in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

The major part of the *Review's* contents is still given up to literary criticism. The opening paper is the first of a series on Ludvig Holberg, known as the father of Danish literature. These papers are contributed by Mr. William Morton Payne, of Chicago. Other critical essays in this number are "Recollections of Aubrey de Vere," by Eleanor A. Towle; "The Novels of Marivaux," by B. W. Wells; "An American Sappho" (Ann Reeve Aldrich), by G. B. Rose; and "Catullus and Shelley," by Edwin W. Bowen.

Prof. B. J. Ramage contributes a thoughtful paper on "The Hegemony of Russia." There are also reviews of important books in the departments of history and economics.

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL QUARTERLIES.

IT may be news to some people that in this country as many as a dozen quarterly reviews devoted to religious and theological discussion are regularly maintained. Most of these are supported by the various denominations, but three or four are edited and published without apparent regard to the denominational tenets of the contributors. The most conspicuous of these and the one covering the broadest field is the *New World*, "A Quarterly Review of Religion, Ethics, and Theology" (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). This excellent publication has now reached its eighth volume. The contents of the current number display the usual variety and timeliness. The introductory article is a

discussion of "Formal Reform," by Ernest Carroll Moore, of the University of California. This is followed by a paper which the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers contributes on the subject of "History a Teacher of Liberal Religion."

There are two papers in this number on the Zionist movement among the Jews; Miss Josephine Lazarus voices the sentiments of advanced Judaism on this subject, and Prof. Gotthard Deutsch sets forth some of the difficulties to which any attempt to build up a Jewish state must be subjected.

Prof. James H. Hyslop, of Columbia University, writing on "Immortality and Psychical Research," describes some of the phenomena to which he has given special attention during the last few years and to which the newspapers have lately given much publicity. Professor Hyslop states that for himself, being reduced to a choice between telepathy and the spiritistic theory, for the present, at least, he prefers the spiritistic view, or rather the claim that the immortality of the soul has come within the sphere of legitimate scientific belief.

Ex-Congressman Samuel J. Barrows writes on "Mythical and Legendary Elements in the New Testament;" Prof. Francis A. Christie on "The Influence of the Social Question on the Genesis of Christianity;" Rev. Gerald Stanley Lee on "The Printing Press and Personality;" Prof. George M. Stratton on "The Psychological Evidence of Theism;" and the Rev. W. G. Tarrant, an English Unitarian clergyman, on "The New Evangelical Catechism." Each number of the *New World* contains numerous signed book-reviews.

The *American Journal of Theology* (University of Chicago) contains only a few leading articles, but each of these is of considerable length and of a particularly scholarly character. In the current number there are only three such papers, two of which are contributed by German theological professors. Professor Loofs, of Halle, discusses the question "Has the Gospel of the Reformation Become Antiquated?" and Professor Budde, of Strassburg, writes on "The So-Called 'Ebed-Yahweh Songs,' and the Meaning of the Term 'Servant of Yahweh' in Isaiah, Chapters 40-45." President Genung, of Richmond Theological Seminary, discusses "Personality from the Monistic Point of View." There are also "Critical and Historical Notes," contributed by Profs. J. Rendel Harris, Gaston Bonet-Maury, Caspar René Gregory, and Marvin R. Vincent; to which is added a valuable survey of recent theological literature in the form of signed book reviews and notes, with a bibliographical supplement of thirty pages.

The *Bibliotheca Sacra*, of Oberlin, Ohio, is both religious and sociological in its scope. In the current number the opening paper is a *résumé* of "The Influence of the Bible Upon the Human Intellect," by President J. E. Rankin.

Mr. James B. Peterson contributes a criticism of Kant's theory of the "Forms of Thought;" the Rev. Dr. James Lindsay reviews "Religious Thought in Scotland in the Victorian Era;" the Rev. Thomas Chalmers writes on "The Catechumenate: Its Achievements and Possibilities;" the Rev. H. Francis Perry discusses "The Mission Sunday-School as an Ethical and Social Lever;" Mr. Edward Mortimer Chapman writes on "Prayer in War-Time;" and President John Henry Barrows, of Oberlin, describes "The Abiding Realities of Religion."

Dr. Henry Hayman begins a series of papers on "My

Time at Rugby" with a detailed discussion of British ecclesiastical politics, which seems to serve no useful purpose in a dignified review like the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, although by means of it the author is doubtless enabled to pay off numerous old scores. Mr. Henry William Rankin outlines a Chinese policy for the United States.

In the *Presbyterian Quarterly* "Some Perils of Missionary Life" are set forth by Dr. Benjamin B. Warfield. There are papers on "The Westminster Confession and Catechism," by J. Ritchie Smith; "The Books of the Twelve Minor Prophets," by W. M. McPheeters; "How to Make Our Brief Course in Church History Most Profitable," by R. C. Reed; "Our Attitude Toward Modern Theology," by Eugene Daniel; and "The First Presbytery," by R. K. Smoot.

An appreciative essay on "Lanier as a Poet" is contributed by Mr. Edwin W. Bowen, and there is the usual complement of criticisms and book notices.

The *Presbyterian and Reformed Review* opens with an article by the Rev. Dr. Meade C. Williams on "The Crisis in the Church of England." Dr. Daniel S. Gregory continues his searching examination of Herbert Spencer's philosophy.

The Rev. John Oman writes on "The Text of the Minor Prophets," Dr. Benjamin B. Warfield on scriptural interpretation, and the Rev. Thomas Nichols on "Morality: Intuitive and Imperative." A paper on the higher criticism is contributed by Dr. Dunlap Moore. There are also elaborate signed reviews of recent literature in the departments of apologetical, exegetical, historical, systematic, and practical theology, with notes of new works in other branches of literature.

In the *Lutheran Quarterly* the following topics are treated: "Wild Beasts and Angels," by Dr. W. H. Wynn; "Probation After Death," by the Rev. John Brubaker; "Repentance," by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Hay; "Inspiration of the Preached Word," by the Rev. J. T. Gladhill; "The Relation of the Minister to Movements and Organizations Outside of the Church," by the Rev. E. H. Delk; "The New Book of Worship," by the Rev. Oscar H. Gruver; "Sense-Knowledge and Spirit-Knowledge," by the Rev. Dr. W. E. Fischer; "Hades," by the Rev. Hiram King; "Henry Timrod," by Dr. James A. B. Scherer; and "Current Theological Talk," by Dr. D. H. Bauslin.

In the *Hartford Seminary Record* the Rev. Dr. Lyman Whiting writes on "The Imperial Christ in Missions" and Prof. Williston Walker on "The Churches and Their Seminaries."

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEWS.

IN the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia) Mr. C. E. Prevey discusses certain "Economic Aspects of Charity Organization." Mr. Walter J. Branson describes "The Philadelphia Nominating System;" Mr. Edward S. Meade contributes a thoughtful paper on "The Relative Stability of Gold and Silver;" and Mr. Philip Zorn defines "The Constitutional Position of the German Emperor." There are also signed book reviews, notes on municipal government, and sociological notes.

In the *American Journal of Sociology* Prof. John R. Commons contributes the first of a series of papers giving "A Sociological View of Sovereignty."

In the same number Merwin-Marie Snell gives an elaborate account of the "Catholic Social-Reform Move-

ment," Dr. Jules Morel writes on "Prevention of Mental Diseases," and Charles A. Ellwood continues his "Prolegomena to Social Psychology." We have quoted in another place from L. G. McConachie's paper on "The Time Element in Political Campaigns." In this number are reviews of important recent publications and a special bibliography of play and amusement, compiled by Amy Hewes.

The *Yale Review* (August) arrives too late to permit an extended notice of its contents this month. In the editorial comment on current affairs the report on a currency system for India and the situation of our Government in the Philippines are treated at length. Mr. Henry C. Lea, one of the greatest living specialists in certain phases of Spanish history, describes Spain's Indian policy. "The Tin Plate Combination" is the subject of an exhaustive article by Mr. Frank L. McVey and Mr. Charles E. Curtis writes on "Taxation of Street Railways for Purposes of Revenue and Control."

Guntton's Magazine for August discusses "The Tariff and Trusts," "Recent Street Railroad Strikes," "Education and Politics," "The Future of Inferior Races," "Model Lodging Houses," and "The Great Siberian Railroad."

The *Charities Review* for August contains an account by Dr. Philip W. Ayres of the summer training class in practical philanthropic work conducted in New York City on the plan outlined by Dr. Ayres in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY* for February last, and a valuable paper by F. B. Sanborn on "Progress in the Care of the Insane." The larger half of the magazine, however, is devoted to an excellent *résumé* of news items from the whole sociological field. This is becoming the most distinctive and useful feature of the *Review* and is appreciated by sociologists generally.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE August number is scarcely up to the high average of the *Contemporary*. Mr. W. Durban on the transformation of Siberia demands separate treatment.

THE DOGMAS OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

An amusing satire of the official mind concerned with the management of England's Eastern empire is entitled "The Anglo-Indian Creed," by "A Heretic." After much good-humored railery the writer sums up its articles:

"I believe that long residence in India alone qualifies any one to express an opinion on any Indian question.

"I believe that all interference, whether from the Indian secretary or from debates in Parliament, is pernicious.

"Furthermore, no external criticism is to be tolerated on any Indian official, either in the press or on the platform or in ordinary conversation.

"As I believe that Lord Ripon and his works are *anathema maranatha*, so I am bound to confess that the forward policy is to be practiced.

"And though it be lawful to regard missionaries with toleration, yet it is essential for a right faith to believe that of all natives native Christians are the worst.

"Finally, for complete orthodoxy it should be allowed that Mohammedans are in all ways superior to Hindoos.

"This is the true Anglo-Indian faith."

COBDEN A FOOL.

"Ritortus" in his second paper on the "Imperialism of British Trade" denounces in the name of free trade the one-sided system introduced by Cobden. It has lowered prices and reduced profits at home and driven British capital abroad. The consequent tribute which comes back to the British foreign investor in increased imports still further cuts out British products. Agriculture has been ruined, manufactures are following suit; and the government has stood "paralyzed under the spell which was worked upon all England by one fool!" Therefore, "our first duty will be to defend it [our trade] against the inroads of one-sided free trade and of one-sided pawn trade, by restoring perfect free trade, reciprocity, and equality by means of reciprocal and countervailing duties. That done, we shall be at liberty to arrange our commercial intercourse with each foreign country or with each colony according to the peculiar circumstances of the case. We might hereby create a great elastic commercial system working in harmony with the interests of all countries concerned. We might thereby insure to our world empire the conditions of a sound and healthy growth." Internal reforms would then be possible.

CHINA'S REFUGEE REFORMER.

Kang Yeu Wei writes on the "Reform of China" and tells the story of the recent *coup d'état*. He gives the principal contents of his "memorial to the Emperor," or outline of suggested reforms. He advocated a body of ministers pledged to a reform policy; a memorial office to receive proposals and to interview memorialists; a cabinet with twelve departments of state under it. The paper concludes with the characteristic lament:

"All reforms were reversed and reformers put in bonds; thus all the empire became dumb and dared not speak about Western ways. This has now gone on for more than six months. Whoever speaks of Western ways is regarded as a dangerous man, and persons look up and down the road lest they should be found out, and China is thus bound to old ways more than ever. It only leans on Russia, and in this way allows itself to be easily divided up and ruined. Alas!"

LIGHT RAILROADS AND TRAMWAYS.

Mr. Robert Donald calls attention to the growth of what he terms a new English tramway monopoly. It springs from a misuse of the light railroads act. He says:

"Light railroads, left undefined in the act, have become synonymous with tramways and are being promoted chiefly in urban districts. Instead of relieving distressed agriculture, they are enriching joint-stock companies. The chief object aimed at by the promoters is not to put the country districts in communication with the markets in the towns, but to join one town to another and take over the tramways in each. The light railroads act of 1896 is supplanting the tramways act of 1870."

There is no purchase clause for light railroads. There are no obligations as to width, maintenance, and local control of roadways. "An alien money power takes possession of the streets of a town without paying anything for the privilege." Happily, the light railroads act expires in 1901. "In the meantime, the best way that municipal authorities can preserve their interest in tramways is to take advantage of the light railroads act themselves."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THERE is plenty of varied reading in the August number of the *Nineteenth Century*, but few articles of eminent interest.

LIMITATIONS OF NAVIES.

Sir G. S. Clark discusses "The Limitations of Naval Force." He calls attention to another phase of the age-long duel between boat and wheel when he says:

"Sea-borne trade has increased enormously in importance and volume, gaining steadily in speed and safety of transit; but land communications have received an incomparably greater development. The distribution of trade is now largely a matter of railroads, which are exerting a powerful influence upon the commercial systems of the world and changing what may be called their strategic centers. Directly and indirectly, railroads threaten the sphere of influence of sea power."

His finding is:

"The conclusion seems inevitable that our sea power, relatively and absolutely more potent for the defense of the empire, is distinctly less capable of exerting decisive pressure upon an enemy, and therefore of bringing a great war to a conclusion."

He closes with a hint as to the effect of the influence of the location of great stores of coal on the commercial and naval future.

WHY ARE BRAINS DETERIORATING?

Col. H. Elsdale asks this question, accepting the fact of deterioration on the authority of Mr. Gladstone and other experts. His answer is that we are cultivating the receptive at the expense of the creative faculty in our higher and lower education. Against a Benagalee Baboo in our competitive examinations, he says, a young Shakespeare or Bismarck or Darwin would stand no chance. Nervous impatience is another cause which shows itself in shorter sermons, tit-bits, popular magazines, and so forth, which tend to the dissipation of brain energy and make concentration largely impossible. Democracy in politics and industry tends toward mediocrity. The writer hopes for some great genius or great world movement to intervene and save us.

THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS CRITICISED.

Miss Frances Low contributes "A Woman's Criticism of the Women's Congress," and she certainly does not spare her sisters. The majority of the discussions, she says, were of a futile kind, characterized by wild notions and a complete and fatal want of any central principle. She is especially severe on the discussion of the servant-girl problem, on the ethics of wage-earning, and the disparagement of home life.

"The general effect of the congress was misleading and mischievous because it was not representative and impartial; in the professions the experiences of successful women only were given; the life of the average journalist or actress, with its struggles, its sordid anxieties, its overwork and underpay, was never referred to, there being a universal conspiracy to represent woman's wage-earning work as wholly desirable and beneficial. Because also large statements about woman's equality, equal pay, and so forth, mean nothing at all unless they are carried to their logical conclusion and tested by their practical and permanent effect upon society. So that to know whether wage-

earning is desirable for married working women, we ought to have the joint testimony of working men and women as to whether present experiments in wage-earning of this kind are satisfactory; and to know where the practical difficulties of the servant question lie, we ought to have the views of persons actually concerned—of fathers of the working class, who prefer their daughters going into factories, of servants themselves, and of middle-class householders of small means."

A PLEA FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

Sir William Des Voeux, formerly governor of Newfoundland, rehearses the history of the connection of England with Newfoundland, and after going over the interminable treaty shore question urges the incorporation of Newfoundland with Canada, which would, he says, put an end to the indifference with which the interests of the former have been treated:

"Negotiations with this object have hitherto failed mainly on a question of money; and the difference between what Newfoundland was willing to accept and that which Canada offered, though a considerable sum, is incomparably less than the debt which is morally due to our oldest colony. If England were to assist with this sum, it is probable that there might still be accomplished that complete confederation of British North America which her majesty's government have always considered as desirable. When the claims of Newfoundland . . . become more generally appreciated, it may be hoped that the national conscience will demand the payment of at least this compensation for three centuries of wrongs."

A BYRON MYSTERY.

Mr. Frederick L. Gower raises the question, "Did Byron Write 'Werner'?" and undertakes to show by circumstantial evidence that Byron was not the author of "Werner," but that it was written by the writer's grandmother, the Duchess of Devonshire. His sister, Lady Georgina Fullerton, told him that the Duchess wrote the poem and gave the manuscript to her niece, Lady Caroline Ponsonby, and that she some years later handed it over to Lord Byron, who subsequently published it in his own name. The motive suggested is the sordid one of raising money.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Field-Marshal Sir L. Simmons writes on "The Excessive Armaments of Russia." He is angry with the editor of the St. Petersburg *Herald*, who invited him to give his opinion on the English military system with a view to its reform. He replies by suggesting the Russian army as a more suitable subject for the investigations of the St. Petersburg *Herald*. He asserts that Russia is the only one of the great military powers who could reduce her forces to a vast extent without the slightest risk. He admits the sincerity of the Czar, but says he is held in leading-strings by designing statesmen.

Mr. Michael MacDonagh contributes an interesting study of "The Evolution of the Parliamentary Oath," showing how it began in 1563 in the reign of Elizabeth and was successively extended and accentuated, subsequently modified and reduced, until it is now the simplest of formulas. He advocates its abolition, as it expresses no other obligation than those which, oath or no oath, devolve upon every subject. No oath or affir-

mation is required of any member of either the French or German legislature.

Mr. Arthur D. Milne gives a somewhat supersensitive account of the worries attaching to life on the Nile south of Fashoda. Professor Mahaffy scornfully denounces "The Recent Fuss About the Irish Language," the revival of which he considers would be a calamity. Dr. St. George Mivart asks: "What Church Has Continuity?" and applies tests which the Anglican will not relish. Mr. W. J. Stillman writes on "The Decameron and Its Villas," endeavoring to identify the localities which Boccaccio describes as the scenes of the telling of his famous tales. Mr. Edmund Robertson, M.P., insists, as against Sir Sidney Sheppard, that there is no *casus belli* in South Africa.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE August number of the *Fortnightly* has an excellent array of timely and instructive studies, several of which ask for separate treatment. Of these "The Dying of Death," by Mr. Joseph Jacobs, is the most sensational.

ON HOTEL REFORM.

Maj. Arthur Griffiths, writing on "Hotels at Home and Abroad," has much fault to find with those at home. The huge barracks erected in London's West End with all the latest American improvements show little regard for individual idiosyncrasies; the guest sinks into a number and everything is arranged in the mass. "The adoption of a nearly uniform system of prices, of meals and the fare provided, of service and accommodation," is another feature of modern hotels. The writer complains of the disappearance of plain and popular dishes from the bill of fare, the multiplication of kickshaws with ambitious names, and the costly profusion of the *table d'hôte*. He grants an improvement in the furnishing of bedrooms and providing of public rooms. He hails the first signs of introducing the continental custom of an inclusive charge. "It is the adherence to long-established but often vexatious exactions that drive such crowds of holiday-makers to continental hotels."

CHAOS IN MOROCCO.

The Rev. H. R. Hawels, writing on "Morocco Up to Date," tells sad stories of consular corruption, of which the following is a sample:

"A late consul, who shall here be nameless, had a choice collection of coins. He declared they had been stolen. A rich Moor was accused as the culprit or accomplice. The Sultan was approached; a compensative sum, \$25,000 Spanish money, was demanded and paid over to the consul. The Moor and members of his family were immediately thrown into prison, their goods were seized to pay the indemnity, and five of them were practically beaten to death. It turned out afterward that the more valuable part of the collection, said to have been stolen, had remained intact in the hands of the consul—that it was more than doubtful whether anything had been stolen. Not long before the consul's death he offered to sell the whole collection to a private gentleman in Tangiers. This offer was declined. The consul died quite lately in the odor of sanctity, and after his death the coins were sold by auction."

Mr. Hawels recognizes a recent improvement. He

urges that Great Britain should keep a sharp eye on the designs of France, and when the present vizier dies be ready to forestall her.

THREE LITERARY ARTICLES.

Mr. Arthur Symons sketches Villiers de L'Isle-Adam, and finds an intellectual pride, which hated mediocrity, to be the basis of his character :

"The last word of Villiers is faith ; faith against the evidence of the senses, against the negations of materialistic science, against the monstrous paradox of progress, against his own pessimism in the face of these formidable enemies. He affirms ; he 'believes in soul, he is very sure of God,' requires no witness to the spiritual world of which he is always the inhabitant, and is content to lose his way in the material world."

The new light on Ibsen's "Brand," communicated by M. A. Stobart, is the suggestion that Ibsen has clothed in dramatic drapery the tenets of the Danish philosopher Kirkegaard, with his characteristic ideas—"inwardness, paradox, and isolation"—"utmost surrender of the finite will to the divine will, insisting as that does on all or nothing. Shakespeare and Molière are compared by M. Jules Claretie in a paper read by him at the Lyceum. He closes with a reference to Shakespeare's value as a peacemaker between French and English by virtue of his many admirers in both peoples.

BLACKWOOD'S.

ONE of the interesting features of *Blackwood's* for August is the sketch of John Cook, the famous originator of Cook's tours. Railroad managers who persisted in refusing Cook's business offers sometimes learned too late that they had been short-sighted. Mr. Cook was slow to forgive any who had given him the cold shoulder in his earlier days. One case is cited in which he kept a railroad company at a distance almost to the end. "Perhaps one of the sweetest triumphs of his later life was the sudden sharp rise in the stock of this company when it was publicly known that he had withdrawn his taboo."

Sir Herbert Maxwell, writing on "Our Obligations to Wild Animals," calls attention to "the remarkable and perplexing fact . . . that neither the chosen people nor Christians are bound by their religion to pay the slightest regard to the feelings of animals. There is not a word about mercy toward dumb animals in the Sermon on the Mount ; not a word in all the writings of the fathers, so far as known to me ; not a word, apparently, from all the teachers of Christianity until we reach the dawn of rationalism in the eighteenth century, when an English country clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Grainger, scandalized his congregation and jeopardized his reputation for orthodoxy by preaching the duty of humane treatment of beasts and birds. The more strange all this, because humane treatment of animals is sedulously inculcated in the Koran."

Yet while applauding mercy to dumb creatures, the writer recognizes the humane results of vivisection. He does not think that sport is cruel, even in the taking of animal life. But for deer-stalking and fox-hunting, both deer and fox would long since have been extinct.

A writer on the military aspect of a possible Boer war shows that the fighting strength of the Boers has been very greatly exaggerated, notwithstanding the disastrous campaign of Sir George Colley in 1881, when a force of regular British soldiers, under a commander of

varied experience and great distinction, was defeated on three separate occasions by the military forces of the Transvaal—forces which then possessed far less elaborate organization than they do to-day. The writer of this article makes it clear that the disaster at Laing's Nek was largely brought about by the over-confidence on the part of the British, and the ridiculously low opinion of the courage and fighting capacity of the Boers which was entertained by the colonists generally. Then, too, the British commander was without cavalry, while he had to operate against mounted infantry.

CORNHILL.

"CORNHILL" for August is a very good number and ranks far above the August average. It opens with a poem by Mr. George Meredith, entitled "The Night Walk," which the uninitiated, after glimpses of strange beauty wrapped in appropriately nocturnal obscurity, will pass by with due awe and reverence.

The battles of Mars-la-Tour and Gravelotte are described by Herr David Blättner, who took part in both. The Peace Society might do well to employ Mr. Blättner as a peripatetic exponent of the horrors of war.

Mr. Henry Erroll discusses the plight of certain "pariahs of western Europe," notably the *Cagots* in France. The name *Cagot* is traced to *Canis* and *Gothus*, "a dog of a Goth," with possible reference to the Arian heresy held by the *Goths*. They were themselves, however, orthodox Catholics, yet from some unexplained reason treated as pariahs.

A study of the pastoral drama on the Elizabethan stage leads Mr. W. Wilson Greg to generalize thus :

"The dramatic pastoral has always been, probably must always be, a merely 'literary' kind. It is not from the great dramatists, not in the great dramatic periods, that we must look for the fairest flower of this plant. We are now in the age of the novel, an age which demands what it is pleased to call 'realism.' It is not in such ages that the pastoral can flourish : it needs a society in which the poetical instincts of a people are struggling to free themselves from the trammels of every-day existence, when art and life have become dissociated, a period, in short, of unrealizable ideals, which is a period of decay."

Under the heading of "The Sensibility of the Critics" Mr. Stephen Gwynn defends his "decay of sensibility" in a previous issue against the attacks of Mr. A. Lang and Mr. Warkley. The battle is over his estimate of Miss Austen. Mr. Gwynn concludes, obdurate :

"I know perfectly the society that she will keep in paradise, and there is none from which I would more contentedly be excluded. Both Mr. Lang and Mr. Warkley say that for this heresy I shall probably go to a place that is not paradise, and Mr. Warkley bids me beware of meeting her even in Elysium, for in the next world she will still be formidable. I am sure that she would pass me with the calmest indifference, but I am not sure that Mr. Warkley would get off so lightly. I said she was unlovable, but I did not call her Jane, much less 'the gentle Jane.' I picture to myself Mr. Warkley presenting himself to her with this paragraph from his panegyric as a credential : 'In an age of "sensational" head-lines, cinematographs, motor cars, and boomsters, we could do with a gentle Jane or two.' In such an event the state of Miss Austen's panegyrist would probably be worse than that of her detractor."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THERE is little sign in the *National Review* of the relaxed tension in public affairs which we are accustomed to associate with August. It is as strenuous and alert and eager as if it came out in mid-winter. Special notice has been given to Mr. Ernest Williams' "Study in Booms," suggested by the Klondike, "Ignotus" discussion of the Franco-German *rapprochement*, and Miss Edith Sellers on an Austrian "Open-Air Reformatory."

AMERICA'S FIRST FOREIGN STATE LOAN.

Mr. A. Maurice Low, reviewing the month in America, declares that there is not a cloud upon President McKinley's political horizon; his renomination is certain. Roosevelt will not be a Presidential candidate till 1904. If the boom in trade lasts another year McKinley has nothing to fear at the polls; otherwise Mr. Bryan has a good fighting chance, and the issue will again be the monetary standard. Passing to finance, Mr. Low says:

"Among other things this marvelous year has witnessed in the United States has been the placing of the first foreign government loan, a task now being undertaken by the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., who, with the aid of their associates in London and Berlin, are converting the Mexican debt from a 6 to a 5 per cent. loan. The approval given to this financial operation by the press shows that America is glad to enter this field; and a foreign loan, if the security is fairly good and the interest is not too low and is vouched for by a house of established reputation, is sure to be readily subscribed for in this country. Russia could not find a more propitious moment to appear in the United States as a borrower, and if she does not make use of her opportunity now she will not have such another in a decade."

EGYPTIANIZING THE YANG-TSE VALLEY.

Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, M.P., writing on England's duty to China, sums it up in what he calls the "Egyptianizing of the Yang-tse Valley." He disclaims all intention of annexation and says:

"We are already overburdened with territory, and no man can wish to add to its extent. No, in assisting in the task of reforming the administration of the Yang-tse region upon lines which have been so brilliantly successful in Egypt, my view is that we should be adopting the one course which would tend to the infusion of new and vigorous life into the decrepit body of China which would, by renewing her youth and arousing a national spirit, give her sufficient strength to repel foreign aggression and hold her vast empire together."

THE MOTIVE OF THE ANTI-DREYFUSITES.

The editor, in his "Episodes of the Month," answers the question often raised, What could be the motive of the conspiracy against Dreyfus? He says:

"Prominent members of the French headquarters-staff, all of whom, remember, are miserably underpaid, from General de Boisdeffre, with his £1,000 a year, down to Commandant Henry, with his £200, were engaged in 1894, as for years past, in increasing their incomes by selling confidential information to the foreign military *attachés* in Paris, of whom Major von Schwarz-

koppen (as he then was), representing Germany, was the most important. Esterhazy acted as outside broker. Unluckily, some one in the swim—probably Colonel Cordier—had seen the *bordereau* which Esterhazy had left for Major von Schwarzkoppen in the ordinary course of business, together with the packet of documents enumerated therein. . . . To save Esterhazy, whose detection would have involved their own exposure, it was imperative to fasten this compromising document upon some one who would act as 'a lightning conductor,' in Mr. Conybeare's expressive phrase. Dreyfus was selected because, being a Jew, he would rouse the frenzy of the anti-Semites."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. F. C. Conybeare invokes the memory of Jean Calas as the text for renewed invective against the anti-Dreyfusites. Major Darwin reviews the progress of British expansion in West Africa, and holds that England's aim must now be not to extend, but to develop her territories.

A CENTRAL ASIAN MAGAZINE.

THE first number of the *Russki Turkestan*, a new magazine published in Tashkend by the tri-weekly newspaper of that name, has recently appeared. *Russki Turkestan* in general get-up is not quite up to the level of the best English quarterly, but as it can print at pleasure in Cyrillic, Latin, and Arabic characters, it may claim superiority in at least one respect.

A long and interesting article describes "How Samarcand Became a Russian Town" in 1868, and is of considerable historical interest, being compiled from unpublished documents now preserved in the archives of Turkestan. It throws an interesting light on the advance of Russia in Asia to know that thirty years ago the governor-general of Turkestan had "full power to declare war and conclude peace with the neighboring khanates." It was only this consideration which prevented the Emperor Alexander II. carrying out his wish to return Samarcand to the Emir of Bokhara, after the failure of the latter in the Holy War which his subjects forced him to declare.

An article on popular justice in Russian Turkestan illustrates the customs of the people and the tenacity with which they retain their old ways in the midst of a considerable Russian population. The natives still elect their own judges and hold their own trials in their own language. In a Turcoman court the litigant must sit down to hear the judgment or receive sentence. The payment to the *imam* for marriage, we are told, is forty kopecks, or a shilling. Among the Russians the Sarts have a reputation for cunning which the following anecdote illustrates. A wealthy Sart in Tashkend, wishing to increase his authority among the natives, was accustomed to hold receptions, at which he invariably secured the attendance of some high Russian officials. After much intriguing he managed to secure a promise from a certain General K. to pay him a visit at an appointed hour. Half an hour before the time he astonished his guests by announcing that he was going to send for the general to drink tea with him, and accordingly pretended to dispatch a messenger. Shortly afterward the general turned up, as appointed, to the general astonishment of the natives, who wondered at the greatness of a patron who could secure the attendance of Russian generals merely by sending for them.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

SIGNS of the dull season are perceptible in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for July, but there are nevertheless enough articles of interest to maintain on the whole the reputation of the leading review of France. We have noticed elsewhere M. Leroy-Beaulieu's paper on the Trans-Saharan railroad.

M. VALBERT.

Naturally M. Brunetière explains to his readers the great loss which the *Revue* has suffered by the death of M. Cherbuliez, better known to English readers by his *nom de guerre* of G. Valbert. The name of Cherbuliez is assured of immortality, and his place in the history of French literature is already assigned him. His stories mark an epoch in the art of fiction, and some of them may be ranked among the highest models of French prose. In the other and hardly less difficult sphere of criticism Cherbuliez was an acknowledged master, and his death is a terrible loss not only to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, but also to the wider interests of French literature in general. A pathetic interest attaches to an article in the first July number of the *Revue* by M. Cherbuliez, evidently one of the last he ever wrote. It is a review of a book by Mr. William Harvey Brown, an American naturalist, recording his investigations in Mashonaland and Matabeleland. This is written with all of M. Cherbuliez' old ability, lucidity, and charm of style, and will serve only to increase the general regret at his loss, for he certainly took high rank among the few critics of international reputation.

BISMARCK.

M. Benoist reviews in two articles the career of Prince Bismarck, basing his account on the recent crop of *Bismarckiana* which has appeared in the train of Busch's book, as well as on certain earlier historical studies. He divides the life of the great chancellor into two periods—the period of struggle and the period of triumph; and he regards Bismarck as the nineteenth-century Machiavelli, who did not for a moment consider the morality of the means which he employed, not because he supposed the existence of two moral standards, but rather because he thought that in politics there is no morality at all—that is to say, that politics is one thing and morality is another. Of those last eight years of his life, after the young captain had dismissed the old pilot, M. Benoist does not say much. The humiliation of those last years marks in his eyes the limitations of Bismarck's greatness; spoiled by success, disgrace lowered him, and he failed to take advantage of the last gift which fortune offered him—namely, the supreme greatness of bearing adversity as well as he had borne success.

WASHINGTON.

The increasing interest in America which is now displayed in France is illustrated by M. Lefavre's article on the federal capital at Washington. He gives a lively description of the town, the anomalous system by which it is governed, and the social life of this most unique of American cities.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned a study by M. Dastre of the peculiar disease known as appendicitis,

an amusing travel article by M. Bellessort on the far East, and the beginning of a series of papers by the clever writer who takes the name of Arvede Rarine on the Grande Mademoiselle, daughter of Gaston d'Orléans and niece of Louis XIII.

REVUE DE PARIS.

WITH the exception of two articles, the one dealing with the French poor-law system, known as the *Assistance Publique*, and a most interesting account of the Belgian workhouses, noticed elsewhere, both the July numbers of the *Revue de Paris* are undistinguished by any particularly interesting or brilliant contribution. Here, as indeed in all the French reviews, the two most interesting subjects of last month—the peace conference and the Dreyfus affair—are not so much as alluded to.

The place of honor is given in the first July number to some extracts from the unpublished memoirs of the Duc de Choiseul, who was ambassador at Rome toward the middle of the eighteenth century. The narrative is evidently authentic, but can be considered really interesting only to the historian who occupies himself with the then history of the papacy.

MADAGASCAR.

In curious contrast is the conclusion of M. Lavissee's account of how France has tried to civilize Madagascar, with the active aid of the military occupation. He touches lightly on the much-discussed missionary question, and evidently only considers it important inasmuch as it represents British as opposed to French interests. He says that the natives have no religious instinct, but that they consider that England represents Protestantism and France Catholicism. He admits that the religious question played a considerable part when the education of the natives was under discussion. Accordingly one of the French administrators hit upon the brilliant idea of dissociating Protestantism with Great Britain by arranging that the great French Protestant missionary society, *La Société des Missions Évangéliques*, should take over the schools and the chapels of the London Missionary Society. So now, according to M. Lavissee, Protestant, Catholic, and government schools all compete amicably together in teaching the young Malagasy idea to grow.

POLAND.

While all the world is discussing the Finland question the *Revue de Paris* analyzes what the writer, M. Esse, is pleased to call the Polish crisis, which, if what he says is true, would go to show that the Czar has an even more serious problem to tackle in Poland than in Finland.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1900.

M. Corday gives an interesting sketch of the forthcoming Paris Exhibition of 1900. The opening ceremonies will take place on April 15, and after seven months of intense activity and life the great exhibition buildings, covering the Champs Élysées, the Invalides, the Champs de Mars, and the Trocadéro, will all be closed on November 5 following. Indeed, if the present scheme be carried out, the exhibition of 1900 will be on an incomparably larger scale than that of ten years

ago, and there will be, as it were, a miniature Paris within the larger town; even now there has grown up around the forthcoming exhibition a mass of periodical literature. The exhibition will have two railroads—one driven by electricity, the other in which the rails will move; in a word, everything will be done to inaugurate in a fitting manner the twentieth century. Among the many wonders of the exhibition, one specially appealing to the historic imagination will be the reconstruction of old Paris, built on piles sunk in the Seine.

REVUE DES REVUES.

THE *Revue des Revues* for July 15, like most of the other French magazines, is chiefly notable for the silence with which it lets the Dreyfus case pass by.

THE SPIRIT OF ISLAM.

The number opens with the first installment of a remarkable article by an anonymous writer, entitled "*La Turquie peut-elle Vivre?*" in which the elements which have made the Turkish empire and are now unmaking it are discussed with exceptional penetration. Reforms, says the writer, are impracticable in Turkey as long as the Mussulman rule maintains itself. The Turk is, first of all, distinguished by spiritual indifference. Leaving the country of his origin, he became successively Buddhist, Christian-Nestorian, and Mohammedan, changing his religion with his conquests and the exigencies of policy. The secret of the Turk's immobility is that he is the victim of a fixed idea that God has given him the dominion over the Christian world. The Turkish family is merely a microcosm of the empire, a mixture of all nationalities without anything in common. It is this which explains the tyranny of Islamism, which both in state and in family is the only moral bond.

GERMAN VERSUS ENGLISH.

M. Fernand Herbert, professor at the *Ecole des Hautes Études Coloniales*, discusses the question whether a knowledge of English or German is the more important for a Frenchman. German and English are the two official languages of the French university establishments, but in reality the number of students of German exceeds the number of students of English by about 3 to 1. This is explained by the fact that at St. Cyr and the *Polytechnique* German only is required. But all the world is not officer or engineer, and while 60,000,000 only speak German, "500,000,000—*d'après* M. Stead" (?)—speak English. In 1897 French trade with Germany amounted to 700,000,000 francs and with England to 2,600,000,000. Including English colonies, the amount would be vastly exceeded. A knowledge of English would be the best weapon in a commercial struggle with England. With the German it is too late to struggle. The German knows enough French to teach it in England. German, says M. Herbert, repels the Frenchman, while English encourages him; and the result is that the French pupil, beginning with

German, never learns enough to be of practical use, whereas if he had chosen English he would soon have been in a position to draw advantage from it.

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Camille Flammarion, writing in the section devoted to psychology and occultism, gives some remarkable cases of return from the grave, all testified by the names and addresses of the persons concerned. M. Henri Coupin writes on "The Circular Tours of Animals" and gives some curious information as to the migrations of birds and beasts. M. Dante Vaglieri supplies an illustrated description of the treasures of the Roman museum of the baths of Diocletian.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

ALTHOUGH Madame Adam follows the general *mot d'ordre* concerning the Dreyfus affair—surely a notable sign of the times when the independence of her mind is considered—the July numbers of the *Revue*, if considered from the historical point of view, are of exceptional value and interest. M. Maçon, one time secretary to the Duc d'Aumale, contributes a striking paper on his beloved master. In a very few pages he sums up admirably the checkered but well-filled and well-lived life of the Prince, who occupied in the Orleans family much the same position held in England by the Duke of Cambridge. For the second son of Louis Philippe was destined from early youth to become the head of the French army, and the year 1848, which put an end to so many brilliant promises, practically ruined the Duc d'Aumale's career and shattered his dreams of fame. M. Maçon describes each successive phase of his master's long life—his exile in England; his return to France; his military service under the republic; his second exile; his return to Chantilly; and the closing years of his old age.

Another historical study, and one which would have delighted the Duc d'Aumale himself, deals with the French army leaders of the old *régime*. The officers led by Condé, Turenne, and Marshal Saxe have been hitherto lacking historians. General Rebillot supplies the omission, and he tells, even in these few pages, many characteristic anecdotes of the *preux chevaliers* who were among the now vanished glories of old monarchic France. Equally charming to those readers who care for the romance of history is an article in the same number which tells the story of the fine old palace once inhabited by the Duc de Lauzun, and which, in our own day, sheltered, among other literary bohemians, Théophile Gautier.

Yet more history. The second number of the *Nouvelle Revue* opens with a lengthy account of various mediæval polar expeditions, notably that organized and commanded by two Dutchmen, Jacob van Heemskerck and Jan Cornelis Rijk, in the year 1598.

M. Léon Séché adds a chapter to the curious story of the Jensenists, describing those of them who survived into the Consulate and First Empire.



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Africa: Life on the Nile South of Fashoda, A. D. Milne, NineC.
Africa: Sahara, On the Threshold of the, P. Privat-Deschanel, RDM, August 1.
Africa, South: see Transvaal.
Africa, West, British Expansion in, L. Darwin, NatR.
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Alaskan Boundary Dispute, W. H. Lewis, AMRR.
Alaska: Road to the Gold Fields, H. Emerson, Eng.
Alcohol as a Food, H. W. Conn, San.
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American Colonies in the Eighteenth Century, QR, July.
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Architecture: Horizontal Curves in Columbia University, W. H. Goodyear, Arch.
Architecture, Monastic, in Russia, C. A. Rich, Arch.
Armies: Engineers, British Royal, Work of the—I, M. Tindal, Pear.
Armies: Signalers—Their Use and Organization, USM.
Armies: Training of Infantry for Attack, G. F. R. Henderson, USM.
Army, United States: Evolution of the Signal Corps, A. W. Greely, Ains.
Art:
Animal Poses, E. Knaufft, AA.
Art Education, New System of, Mabel Key, BP.
Binders, Women, Guild of, D. M. Sutherland, MA.
Carpets, Designing and Making, F. J. Mayers, Art.
Century of Salons and Academies, Elizabeth R. Pennell, NAR.
Evans, William T., Gallery of, AI.
Fisher, Melton, and His Work, A. C. R. Carter, AJ.
Fournier, Alexis J., E. J. Rose, BP.
French Painters of the Century—II., J. Breton, RDM, August 1.
Haite, George C., Art of—II., W. S. Sparrow, MA.
Haskell, Ernest, Work of, C. FitzGerald, BB.
Hawthorne, Charles W., F. Benjamin, BP.
Home Arts and Industries Exhibition, Esther Wood, IntS.
Knightsbridge, International Exhibition at, J. S. Little, IntS.
Landry, M. F.—A Swiss Medalist, L. Forrer, IntS.
Leather, Handcraft in, AI.
Limoges Enamels, S. Baring-Gould, MA.
Lorimer, John Henry, and His Art, S. C. de Soissons, Art, July.
Melchers, Frantz M., P. de Mont, IntS.
Millet's Model—Adèle Marier, N. Peacock, Art, July.
Mineral Painting—IX., E. C. Darby, AA.
Modern Art, Some Aspects of, Edin, July.
Nature, How to Design from, A. E. Blackmore, AA.
Painting Out of Doors, Rhoda H. Nicholls, AA.
Paris Salons of 1889, AJ; H. Frantz, MA.
Pastel Painting—II., AA.
Pottery and Porcelain at Bethnal Green Museum, AJ.
Reynolds-Stephens, W., Work of, A. L. Baldry, IntS.
Royal Academy—II., M. H. Spielmann, MA.
Rush, William, The First American Sculptor, T. Waters, Home.
Salon in Old Philadelphia—II., Anne H. Wharton, Lipp.
Salons of London, Temp.
Smith, F. Hopkinson, as a Water-Colorist, P. Maxwell, FrL.
Tarsia Work, or Wood Mosaic, R. Wells, AA.
Trentacoste, Domenico, Helen Zimmermann, MA.
Walker, Charles B., Collection of—II., Clara M. White, BP.
Asia, Central, Adventures of R. P. Cobbold in—I., WWM.
Athletics for Politicians, C. W. Dilke, NAR.
Atmosphere, Breathable Waste of, G. J. Varney, Chaut.
Aurora, The Real, A. Operti, Home.
Australia: Fight for Federation, RRM, June.
Australia: Queensland Politics and Federation, T. M. Donovan, West.
Auvergne, Churches of, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer, Cent.
Babylon, Jews in, W. R. Harper, Bib.
Balzac, Honoré de, A. T. Vance, Home.
Balzac's Women Friends, F. de Roberto, NA, July 1.
Bankers' Association, New York State, BankNY.
Banking, QR, July.
Banking Methods, Modern, A. R. Barrett, BankNY.
Barry, William, Novels of, P. A. Sillard, West.
Bashkirtseff, Marie, Mme. R. d'Ulmès, Nou, July 1.
Bausa, Cardinal Augustine, C. Becchi, Ros.
Belgium, Houses of Labor in, D. Halévy, RPar, July 15.
Belgium School of Political Economy, V. Brants, RGen.
Bible: So-Called "Ebed-Yahweh Songs," K. Budde, AJT, July.
Bible: Textual Criticism of the Hebrew Text, J. A. Howlett, Dub, July.
Biblical Narrative, Studying a, W. J. Beecher, Hom.
Bicycles as Railway Luggage, J. A. Simon, Fort.
Birds' Nests, Pictures of, E. Ingersoll, Out.
Birds of the Garden—III., C. W. Nash, Can.
Bismarck, Prince, on St. Petersburg, Deut.
Bismarck, Prince: The Triumphal Period, C. Benoist, RDM, July 15.
Bonner, Robert, E. J. Edwards, AMRR.
Books, On the Life and Death of, J. Shaylor, Cham.
Boston of 1828 and the Boston of To-day, E. E. Hale, CAG.
Brains, Our: Why Are They Deteriorating? H. Elsdale, NineC.
Büchner, Louis—A Revelator of Science, F. L. Oswald, OC.
Butterworth, Hezekiah, M. B. Thrasher, NatM.
Byron: Did He Write "Werner"? F. Leveson-Gower, NineC.
Cables, English Submarine, P. Martel, BU.
Calas, Jean, F. C. Conybeare, NatR.
Calhoun, John C., as a Lawyer and Statesman—IV., W. L. Miller, GBag.
Calhoun, John C., as Orator and Writer, W. L. Miller, ALR.
Camp Cuisine, H. C. Daniels, O.
Canada: French Canadian Liberalism, F. W. Fitzpatrick, Arns.
Canada? Is the United States a Good Neighbor to, E. Porritt, NEng.
Canadian Fiction, Recent, L. J. Burpee, Forum.
Canal, Inter-oceanic, E. R. Johnson, NatGM.
Canal, Proposed American Inter-oceanic, in Its Commercial Aspects, J. Nimmo, Jr., NatGM.
Capri Island, A. Ribaux, BU.
Castelar, Emilio—I., M. E. Varagnac, RDM, August 1.
Castelar, Emilio, Reminiscences of, S. Gopcevic, Deut.
Catholic Crisis in England Fifty Years Ago—V., C. A. Walworth, Cath.
Catholic Progress in England, J. Britten, Month.
Catholic Social-Reform Movement, Merwin-Marie Snell, AJS, July.
Catullus and Shelley, E. W. Bowen, SR, July.
Cement, Chemical Tests of, J. F. Wixford, JAES, June.
Ceylon, Elephant-Hunting in, F. Scheibler, NA, July 1.
Characters, Model, from History—A Symposium, RRP, July 15.
Charities of Prominent Women—III., Carolyn Halsted, Dem.
Charity Organization, Economic Aspects of, C. E. Prevey, Annals, July.
Charity, Public, and Private Vigilance, F. H. Giddings, APS.
China:
-Break-Up of China and Our Interest in It, Atlant.
Chinese Army, E. H. Parker, USM.
Chinese Corporations, M. Courant, Chaut.
Chinese Prophecy, J. Macgregor, West.
England's Duty Toward China, NatR.
Episodes of the Taiping Rebellion, L. A. Beardslee, Harp.
Kang Yu Wei on the "New China," B. Chapple, NatM.
Problem in China, Edin, July.
Recent Developments in China, O. P. Austin, Forum.
Reform of China and the Revolution of 1898, K. Y. Wei, Contem.
Roman Catholic View of China, R. E. Speer, MisR.
Yang-tee Kiang River, Eliza R. Scidmore, Cent.
Christian Church: Decline of the Pew, T. W. Hunt, Hom.

- Christian Science, Case Against, W. A. Purrington, NAR.
Church: How Shall It Triumph? J. Hedley, CAGE.
Church of England:
Anglican Compromise, H. G. Wintergill, West.
"As Established by Law," J. H. Round, Contem.
Church as a Profession, D. Macleane, NatR.
Ritualism and Symbolism, E. Ridley, AngA.
What Church Has "Continuity"? St. G. Mivart, NineC.
Cities, Growth of, NIM.
Civil Service and the Merit System, L. J. Gage, Forum.
Clare, Lord, Edin, July.
Climate and Colonization, QR, July.
Clock Making, Cham.
Coal-Miners of Pennsylvania, C. B. Spahr, Out.
Colonial Administration, Naval Officers and, C. A. G. Bridge, Forum.
Commerce and Politics, W. R. Corwine, Ains.
Coney Island, Real, W. Creedmoore, Mun.
Cook, John, Black.
Cosmopolitanism and Partisanship, W. P. Trent, SR, July.
Cricketers Before the Camera, Cass.
Cross of Golgotha, P. Carus, OC.
Cuba—A Paradise Regained, G. Reno, Forum.
Cuba, Maliginity of Paludism In, J. M. Espada, San.
Cuba, Operating an "Underground" Route to, G. Reno, Cos.
Cuba, Present Situation in, L. Wood, Cent.
Cycles, Remarkable, H. J. Shepherson, Str.
Czar's Peace Conference:
Conference at The Hague, G. Goyau, RDM, August 1.
Conference, The, and Arbitration, Edin, July.
Evolution of the Peace Movement, W. F. Gill, Arena.
International Peace Conference at The Hague, B. F. Trueblood, NEng.
Peace Conference and What It Might Have Been, Cath.
Side Notes on the Peace Conference, M. Nordau, Deut.
Universal Peace, Bertha von Suttner, Deut.
Universal Peace, Prospects of, W. T. Stead, RRL.
What Must Follow the Conference? W. T. Stead, RRL.
Daly, Augustin, W. W. Austin and M. White, Jr., Mun.
Daly, Augustin: An Appreciation, A. L. du P. Coleman, Crit.
Daly, Augustin, and His Life-Work, G. Kobbe, Cos.
Daniel, Book of, M. E. Chapman, MRN.
Dante's Divine Comedy—III., W. Clark, Can.
Dawson, Sir William, F. Yelgh, Can.
Death and Resurrection, P. Carus, OC.
Death, Apparitions and Manifestations of, C. Flammarion, RRP, July 15.
Death, Dying of, J. Jacobs, Fort.
De Biran, Maine, L. Lévy-Bruhl, OC.
"Decameron" and Its Villas, W. J. Stillman, NineC.
Deep-Sea Exploring Expedition, H. M. Smith, NatGM.
De Guérin, Maurice, L. E. Tiddeman, West.
"Delenda Est Carthago," L. Tolstoy, Arena.
Department Store in the East, J. L. Wright, J. S. Steele, and S. R. Kirkpatrick, Arena.
De Sévigné, Madame, Long.
De Vere, Aubrey, Recollections of, Eleanor A. Towle, SR, July.
Dewey, Admiral, Talk with, P. MacQueen, NatM.
Dietary Studies in the United States, A. P. Bryant, San.
Dining, Art of, QR, July.
Diplomacy, National School of, L. Mead, SelfC.
Diving Adventures, W. B. Northrop, LoisH.
Doctors, Old, C. W. Heckethorn, Gent.
Domestic Servant, Plea for the, Mac.
Domestic Service, Mary R. Smith, Forum.
Douglas, Stephen A., F. H. Hodder, Chaut.
Drama, Modern, M. Maeterlinck, Corn.
Drama, Pastoral, on the Elizabethan Stage, W. W. Greg, Corn.
Dramatic Art and Church Liturgy, E. King, Dub, July.
Drama, Study of, AngA.
Dress, Some Causes of the Changes in, C. F. Yonge, Gent.
Dreyfus Case, West.
Drink Evil, Legislation Against the, A. Morgan, APS.
Drink Problem, Women and the, M. E. J. Kelley, Cath.
Drowning, How to Rescue the, M. L. Ewes, Pear.
Dublin, New Hampshire, G. W. Cooke, NEng.
East, Far, Towns of the, A. Bellessort, RDM, July 15.
Ecuador and Its Prospects, St. G. L. F. Pitt, AngA.
Edinburgh, University of, H. W. Mable, Out.
Education:
Art in Secondary Education, G. Perrot, RDM, July 15.
College Education, Rational, T. J. Allen, Arena.
Education and Politics, Gent.
Educational Advance, Line of, G. S. Hall, Out.
Educational Progress of the Year, N. M. Butler, Out.
Educational Renaissance, Our, J. T. Littleton, MRN.
Education in the Southern States, J. L. M. Curry, AMRR.
England, Secondary Education in, Cham.
Huntington, C. P., on Education, E. B. Payne, Arena.
Ireland, Industrial Education in, QR, July.
Medieval Grammar Schools, J. B. Milburn, Dub, July.
Play as a Factor in Social and Educational Reforms, E. A. Kirkpatrick, AMRR.
Teachers' School of Science, Frances Zirngiebel, APS.
Vacation Schools and Playgrounds, S. T. Stewart, Out.
Egypt: By Trolley to the Sphinx, A. Harvey, Cos.
Egypt Under Lord Cromer, T. S. Harrison, Forum.
Electric Power Distribution, J. Swinburne, Eng.
Elegies, Some Famous, S. A. Link, MRN.
Elephant, African, E. Foa, RPar, August 1.
Elocutionists, Chautauqua Convention of, Wern.
Emerson, Ralph Waldo, Poems of—VII., C. Malloy, CAGE.
Engines, Benzine and Petroleum, G. Lieckfeld, Eng.
England: see Great Britain.
Essay and Some Essayists, H. W. Mabie, Bkman.
Evangelists in Symbolism, Marion Arnold, Cath.
Ezekiel, Messages of, E. L. Curtis, Bib.
Ezekiel's Temple, T. G. Soares, Bib.
Fabre, Ferdinand, Novels of, QR, July.
Farmer's Year—XII., H. R. Haggard, Long.
"Father Goose: His Book," C. L. Williams, Home.
Finland, Constitutional Conflict in, NAR.
Fishes, Seven Senses of, M. Dunn, Contem.
Flag, American, Birth of the, F. H. Cozens, SelfC.
Flower Arrangement, Japanese, T. Wores, Scrib.
Flying Machine of Langley, G. Roux, RRP, August 1.
Forestry, Irrigation and, J. Shomaker, IA.
Forestry Problems of the San Joaquin, C. H. Shinn, Over.
France:
Bank of France, Transactions of the, for 1898, BankL.
Bretons of France in the Country of the Gauls, A. Le Braz, RRP, August 1.
France and Germany, Rapprochement Between, NatR.
France Since 1814, P. de Coubertin, Fort.
Ghost-Dance of the French, Black.
Intercepted Correspondence of the French, G. S. Clarke, USM.
Officers of the French Army Before 1879, General Bebillot, Nou, July 15.
Politics and Administration in France in the Last Twenty Years, J. Ferrand, RefS, July 16.
Progress of Socialism in France, A. Richard, RPP, July 10.
Revolutionary Spirit in Recent French Literature, C. Mauchclair, RRP, August 1.
University Crisis in the Education of Young Women, RRP, July 15.
Working Classes and Emigration to the Colonies, R. P. J. P. Piolet, RefS, July 16.
Franklin (Benjamin) as Jack of all Trades, P. L. Ford, Cent.
Game, Big, in the Rockies, J. H. Ostrom, O.
Garibaldi's Landing at Marsala, O. Barattieri, Deut.
George, James Z., G. J. Leftwich, MRN.
Germany:
Constitutional Position of the German Emperor, P. Zorn, Annals, July.
Exposition of German Characters in History, J. T. Fichte, EM.
France and Germany, Rapprochement Between, NatR.
Imperial Bank of Germany, Report of the, for 1898, BankL.
New German Colonies in the South Seas, DH, Heft 14.
Social Condition of Germany in the Thirteenth Century, A. Dessart, RGen.
Third Congress of German Labor Syndicates—II., E. Milhaud, RSoc, July.
Gibraltar, O. Hirt, DH, Heft 14.
Gold and Silver, Relative Stability of, E. S. Meade, Annals, July.
Gold: Have We Sufficient in Circulation? R. P. Falkner, Forum.
Golf in Gotham, C. Turner, O.
Golf: The Old Order and the New, Black.
Gospel of the Reformation Antiquated? F. Loofs, AJT, July.
Grasse, France, Eleanor Hodgens, Chaut.
Grasse, France: The Metropolis of Flowers, H. Vivian, Pear.
Great Britain:
Africa, West, British Expansion in, L. Darwin, NatR.
Arms and the Gentleman, Contem.
British Finance in the Nineteenth Century, Edin, July.
Chamberlain, Mr., as a Tory Minister, T. M. Hopkins, West.
England's Duty Toward China, NatR.
Government, Position of the, Black.
Imperialism of British Trade, Contem.
Naval Force, Limitations of, G. S. Clarke, NineC.
Newfoundland, Connection of England with, W. Des Voeux, NineC.
Parliamentary Oath, Evolution of the, M. MacDonagh, NineC.
Parliament, Silhouettes in—IV., F. J. Higginbottom, PMM.
Tariff Tendencies in Great Britain, T. G. Bowles, Forum.
Tramway Monopoly, New, R. Donald, Contem.
Volunteers, British, Story of the, J. M. Bulloch, NIM.
Greek History and Greek Monuments, P. Gardner, Atlant.
Gunpowder: Where It Is Made, W. B. Robertson, Cass.
Gymnastics, Father of—Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, W. G. Field, Gent.

- Gypsies, L. Heumann, DH, Heft 14.
 Halt the Unknown, H. Sandham, Harp.
 Halifax, Attractions of, E. S. Tupper, Can.
 Hardy, Thomas, Country of—III., C. Holland, Bkman.
 Hardy, Thomas, Poems of, W. B. Columbine, West.
 Havana, In, Before the War, A. Bell, AngA.
 Heredia, José María de, the Elder, Minna C. Smith, Bkman.
 Highway, Old National, W. G. Irwin, Chaut.
 "History as She Ought to be Wrote," A. Lang, Black.
 Hofer, Andreas, the Tyrolean Patriot, Mercla A. Keith, SelfC.
 Holberg, Ludvig, W. M. Payne, SR, July.
 Horace, Odes and Epodes of, Edin, July.
 Horse, Present and Future of the, J. G. Speed, AMRR.
 Hospital Life in a Canadian City, J. McCrae, Can.
 Hotels at Home and Abroad, A. Griffiths, Fort.
 Hudson Bay Trade Post, R. W. Porter, NENG.
 Hudson River, Summer Homes on the, J. W. Harrington, Mun.
 Hus, Jan: The Preacher of Prague, G. H. Giddins, MisR.
 Hutton, Richard Holt, J. Dennis, LeisH.
 India: Anglo-Indian Creed, Contem.
 India, Fighting the Pestilence in, A. V. Stewart, LeisH.
 India, Race and Religion in, A. M. Fairbairn, Contem.
 Indian Chief in Literature, B. O. Flower, CAGE.
 Indian? Have We Failed with the, H. L. Dawes, Atlant.
 Indian Women of the Southwest, Helen C. Candee, Ains.
 Indians of The Dalles, W. A. Tenney, Over.
 Industrial Movement, Financial and Economic Consequences of the, R. G. Lévy, RDM, August 1.
 Insane, Progress in the Care of the, F. B. Sanborn, Char.
 Interest, Rate of, in the Near Future, E. Smith, Chaut.
 Invention, Age of, A. P. Greeley, Mun.
 Ireland, Industrial Education in, QR, July.
 Irish Language, Recent Fuss About the, Professor Mahaffy, NineC.
 Irrigation in Northern Syria, R. Ralf, IA.
 Irrigation, Windmills for, IA.
 Italian Anarchism, G. M. Flamingo, OC.
 Italy, Water Powers of, E. Bignami, Eng.
 Jansenists, The, L. Sèche, Nov, July 1.
 Japanese Customs Law, New, BTJ, July.
 Japan, Match Industry of, BTJ, July.
 Japan's Entry Into the Family of Nations, T. R. Jernigan, NAR.
 Jerusalem, Old, Last Days of, G. L. Robinson, Bib.
 Jews: Are They Jews? J. Jacobs, APS.
 Johnston, Mary, M. Mannering, NatM.
 Kamchatka, One Year In, J. W. Burling, Over.
 Keller, Gottfried—IV., F. Dumur, BU.
 Kellogg, Samuel Henry, MisR.
 Killin, Scotland, and Its Neighborhood, H. Macmillan, AJ.
 Kindergarten Music Building, CAGE.
 "Kingdom of God," J. du Buy, CAGE.
 Kisses in America, Epidemic of, C. Lombroso, PMM.
 Klondike—A Study in Booms, E. E. Williams, NatR.
 Klondike, To, by Rail, H. J. Shepherson, Cass.
 Korea, Trade and Industry of, BTJ, July.
 Kropotkin, P., Autobiography of—X., Atlant.
 Labor Question and Its Solution, N. Bjerring, Cath.
 Lace, Curious Facts About, W. G. Bowdoin, Home.
 Landscapes, Art of Manufacturing, G. A. Best, Cass.
 Lanier, Sidney, as a Poet, E. W. Bowen, PQ, July.
 Lapland: The People of the Reindeer, J. Stadling, Cent.
 Latin Poets, Last, Nature in the, E. Martinego-Cesaresco, Contem.
 Law, Correction of the, C. Thorn, ALR.
 Lawn Tennis, G. R. Wood, Bad.
 Lawn Tennis on the European Continent, J. P. Paret, O.
 Law, Roman, Value of the Study of, L. R. Heller, SelfC.
 Lee, Jesse, A. M. Courtenay, MRN.
 Legal Puzzles, Historic, GBag.
 Liberty, Rise and Progress of, J. A. Anderson, MRN.
 Libraries, Public, Reading Societies and, in England, G. Mouchet and P. A. Barnett, EM.
 Lightning and Its Curious Ways, T. Waters, Home.
 Lightning, Protection of Electrical Apparatus Against, A. J. Wurts, Cent.
 Lincoln, Abraham, Death of, Ida M. Tarbell, McCl.
 Literary History, G. Renard, RPar, August 1.
 Literary Productions in Russia, Future of, V. Starkoff, RRP, August 1.
 Literature and Music, H. T. Peck, Bkman.
 Literature, Continental, Year of, Dial, August 1 and 16.
 Locomotives, English and American—II., C. Rous-Marten, Eng.
 Lodging Houses, Model, Katharine L. Smith, Gunt.
 London Buildings, Miss C. S. Bremner, Fort.
 London, Defeat of Seven-Day Journalism in, H. S. Lunn, AMRR.
 Lourdes and Pilgrimages, Concerning, C. P. Whiteway, Month.
 Louvain, In Picturesque, M. P. Seter, Cath.
 Luther at Eisenach and the Wartburg, F. Allan, MRN.
 Lynch, Judge, Court of, M. Thompson, Lipp.
 Lyons Mail Case, Famous, F. H. Mark, SelfC.
 Macaulay, Vitality of, H. D. Sedgwick, Jr., Atlant.
 Machine-Shop Management—VIII., H. F. L. Orcutt, Eng.
 MacManus, Seumas, Regina Armstrong, Crit.
 Marienburg, Prussia, C. de Kay, Arch.
 Marivaux, Novels of, B. W. Wells, SR, July.
 Markham: A Mischievous Pessimist, G. McDermot, Cath.
 Marlborough Gems, C. Newton-Robinson, Art.
 Marlborough: War Between the Age of Turenne and the Age of Marlborough, W. O. C. Morris, USM.
 Mars-la-Tour and Gravelotte, Battles of, D. Blattner, Corn.
 Martin, Sir T. Byam, R. B. Martin and R. V. Hamilton, USM.
 Mazarinus Manuscript, F. Andrew, Dub, July.
 Medical Expert and the Legal Examiner, J. C. Patterson, GBag.
 Mental Diseases, Prevention of, J. Morel, AJS, July.
 Mental Fatigue, Practical Phases of, M. V. O'Shea, APS.
 Mésalliances, Royal, A. de Burgh, Str.
 Mexico, Trade, Industry and Shipping of, BTJ, July.
 Missions:
 Kobe College for Girls, J. L. Barton, MisH.
 Missionary Conference of 1900, World's, A. T. Pierson, MisR.
 Missionary Life, Some Perils of, B. B. Warfield, PQ, July.
 Missions and Social Evolution, SelfC.
 Missions in China, Roman Catholic View of, R. E. Speer, MisR.
 Missions in Spain, Evangelical, Mrs. C. Fenn, MisR.
 South China Mission, Four Years in the, MisH.
 Student Missionary Campaign, F. P. Turner, MisR.
 Mohammed: The Building of an Empire, J. B. Walker, Cot.
 Monnard, Charles, N. Droz, BU.
 Montalembert, Edin, July.
 Montesquieu in Italy, QR, July.
 Montpelier, Vermont, M. B. Thrasher, NatM.
 Morocco Up to Date, H. R. Haws, Fort.
 Moshi, Africa, Loss of, Black.
 Mosquito, Way of the, H. Sutherland, Ains.
 Mount Desert, Romance of, NENG.
 Music, Art of, Influence of Fashion on the, J. Stainer, Wern.
 Music, Effect of, Upon the Imagination, E. Swayne, Mus, July.
 Musical Terminology, H. C. Hanchett, Mus, July.
 Mysticism, Modern, QR, July.
 Napoleon, Brothers of, Before the Empire, A. De Ridder, RGen.
 Nature, Man's Love for, E. J. Newell, Mac.
 Necker, Madame, M. C. Maxwell, NineC.
 Negro as a Modern Soldier, J. C. Hamilton, AngA.
 Neufeld, Charles: In the Khalifa's Clutches—II., WWM.
 Newfoundland, Connection of England with, W. des Voeux, NineC.
 Newman, John, Influence of, Anne E. O'Hare, Cath.
 New York: Artistic and Literary People on the Bronx, T. Dreiser, Dem.
 New York: Feast-Days in Little Italy, J. A. Riis, Cent.
 New York, Midsummer Afternoon in, Anne O'Hagan, Mun.
 New York Society, Basis of, Mrs. J. K. Van Rensselaer, Cos.
 New York to Boston by Trolley, H. D. White, Ains.
 New Zealand Cities and Government, Mary H. Krout, Chaut.
 New Zealand Through Victorian Spectacles, R. W. Best, RRM, June.
 Novel, English, To-day and Yesterday, E. W. Bowen, MRN.
 Novelists, Confessions of, of, C. T. Scott, NatM.
 Novels, Girls', in France, Yetta B. de Bury, NAR.
 Oliphant, Mrs., Autobiography of, QR, July.
 Oliphant, Mrs., Life and Writings of, Edin, July.
 Pacific, Paramount Power of the, J. Barrett, NAR.
 Pacific Cable, Future, P. Maistre, RPP, July 10.
 Papal Possibilities, SelfC.
 Parliaments of Western Europe, H. Erroll, Corn.
 Paris Exposition, American Education at the, H. J. Rogers, Out.
 Paris Exposition, Genesis of the, M. Corday, RPar, July 15.
 Paris Exposition of 1900 and Transport, RPP, July 10.
 Parkman, Francis, and His Works, G. Stewart, Can.
 Parkman, Francis, Work of, G. Stewart, NENG.
 Patmore, Coventry, H. E. O'Keefe, Cath.
 Paul, "Back to Christ" Through—II., W. C. Wilkinson, Hom.
 Paul's Theology, Some Aspects of—II., M. R. Vincent, AJT, July.
 Perrault, Edward—The Immortal, S. G. Ayres, MRN.
 Personality, from the Monistic Point of View, G. F. Genung, AJT, July.
 Philadelphia, Institutional Development in, C. S. Bernheimer, SelfC.
 Philadelphia Nominating System, W. J. Branson, Annals, July.
 Philanthropy, Practical, Phases of, Harriet A. Townsend, APS.
 Philanthropy, School of, P. W. Ayres, Char.
 Philippines and Their Future, QR, July.
 Philippine Islands, Race Questions in the, F. Blumentritt, APS.
 Philippines: Filipino Insurrection of 1893, C. G. Calkins, Harp.

- Philippines, Value of the, J. Barrett, Mun.
 Photography:
 Birds, Camera as an Aid in the Study of, T. S. Roberts, PhoT.
 Carbon Process—XIII., P. C. Duchochols, PhoT.
 Day, F. H., Artistic Photography of, A. Chamberlain, AI.
 Developers, Modern—III., Diogen, PhoT.
 Farm, Photographing on the, W. I. L. Adams, PhoT.
 Holiday Work with the Camera, J. Nicol, O.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Boston.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	NIM.	New Illustrated Magazine, London.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	NW.	New World, Boston.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	Ed.	Education, Boston.	NAR.	North American Review, N.Y.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	Eng.	Educational Review, N. Y.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	EM.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	Fort.	España Moderna, Madrid.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	Forum.	Fortnightly Review, London.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
AngS.	Anglo-Saxon Review, N. Y.	Frl.	Forum, N. Y.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	Gent.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
APB.	Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y.	GBag.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	PM.	Pail Mall Magazine, London.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, N. Y.	Gunt.	Green Bag, Boston.	Pear.	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	Harp.	Guntton's Magazine, N. Y.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
Arena.	Arena, Boston.	Home.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	Phot.	Photographic Times, N. Y.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	Hom.	Home Magazine, N. Y.	PL.	Poet-Lore, Boston.
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	HumN.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	IJE.	Humanité Nouvelle, Paris.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
Art.	Artist, London.	IntS.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	IA.	International Studio, London.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	JAES.	Irrigation Age, Chicago.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	JF.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies, Phila.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	JMSI.	Journal of Finance, London.	RefS.	Riforme Sociale, Paris.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	JPEcon.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	RRL.	Review of Reviews, London.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	Kind.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	KindR.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	LHJ.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RDP.	Revue du Droit Public, Paris.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal, London.	LeisH.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	Lipp.	Leisure Hour, London.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	LQ.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parllamentaire, Paris.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	Long.	London Quarterly Review, London.	RRP.	Revue des Revues, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	LuthQ.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RSoc.	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	McCl.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine, N. Y.	Mac.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	MA.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	Met.	Magazine of Art, London.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Cham.	Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.	MRN.	Metaphysical Magazine, N. Y.	SelfC.	Self Culture, Akron, Ohio.
Char.	Charities Review, N. Y.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	SR.	Sewanee Review, Sewanee, Tenn.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Meadville, Pa.	Mid.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
CAGE.	Coming Age, Boston.	MisH.	Midland Monthly, Des Moines, Iowa.	Sun.	Sunday Magazine, London.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, London.	MisR.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	Mon.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Coe.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	Monst.	Monist, Chicago.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	MunA.	Month, London.	Wern.	Werner's Magazine, N. Y.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine, N. Y.	Mun.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	WWM.	Wide World Magazine, London.
DH.	Deutscher Hausschatz, Regensburg.	Mus.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
		NatGM.	Music, Chicago.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
		NatM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	YM.	Young Man, London.
		NatR.	National Magazine, Boston.	YW.	Young Woman, London.
			National Review, London.		



THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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PRESIDENT PAUL KRÜGER, OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

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NO. 4.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Transvaal Crisis.

The South African situation became grave in the middle of September. Mr. Chamberlain at the British Colonial Office, in conjunction with Sir Alfred Milner, British commissioner at Cape Town, had succeeded—by virtue of successive demands which constantly approached more nearly the nature of an ultimatum—in putting President Krüger and the Boers in such a position that compliance with British views would mean the sacrifice of every vestige of essential sovereignty belonging to the Transvaal as an independent republic. The simple truth is that it has become growingly inconvenient for various interests, chiefly commercial and speculative, to have the narrow and conservative Boer Government in control of a country that contains the richest gold mines in the world. The only pretense of a British grievance that is seriously enough advanced to be really worth the square inch of paper upon which it can be stated is to be found in objections against the terms upon which the Transvaal Government grants naturalization to foreigners. This is a matter that concerns the British Government neither more nor less than the naturalization laws of the republic of Mexico concern the Government at Washington. It is one of those questions of strictly internal policy that pertain unquestionably to the sole discretion of the Transvaal Government. It does not in the least follow that one must consider the government of President Krüger either wise, liberal, or prudent. In antagonizing the great crowd of outside mining population that has flocked to Johannesburg and that vicinity, the Boer republic has set itself against fate. But it must be remembered that it is not long since those very newcomers, called "Uitlanders," engaged in a dastardly plot—without a shadow of serious provocation, and solely because incited by outside financial and political interests seeking control of the gold district—to destroy the Transvaal Government by an uprising in concert with the British invasion



THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS—FIELD CORNET'S MESSENGER HANDING OVER COMMANDS TO BOER FARMERS TO BE READY FOR WAR.—From the *Illustrated London News*.

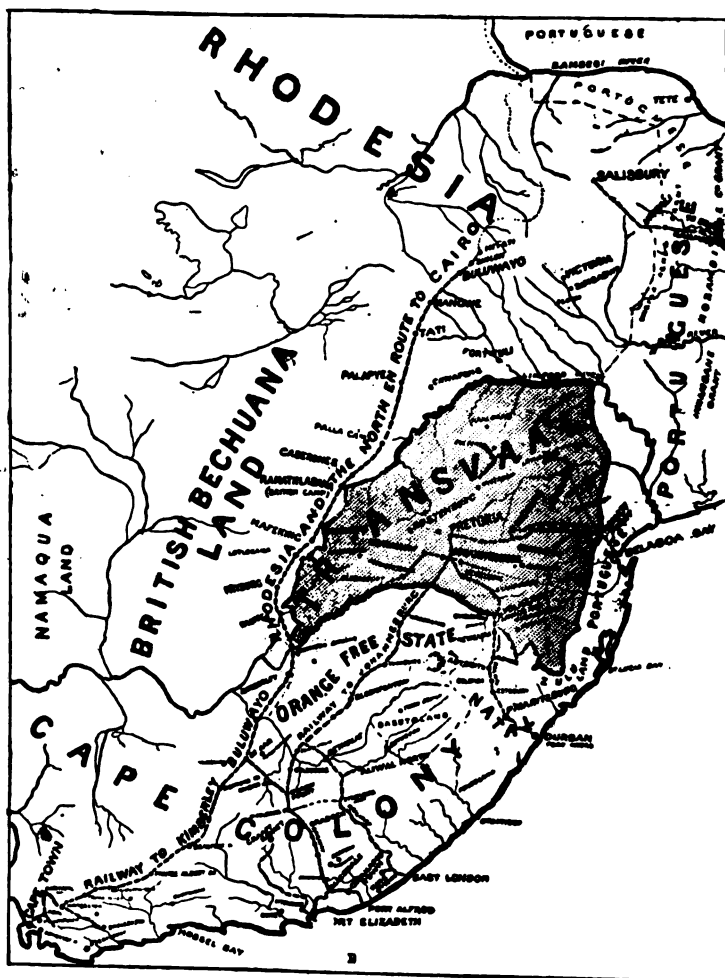
led by Jameson. The Boers defeated that plot; and the British Government, while pretending to investigate, actually whitewashed the principal perpetrators. The present movement, which seems to be leading perilously close to an ugly and devastating war, is to be attributed to precisely the same people and influences that perpetrated the Jameson raid. Mr. Chamberlain has been simply determined to force a quarrel upon Krüger. While the negotiations have been pending the British Government has been massing troops and munitions of war in South Africa. The basis of the negotiations with Krüger, meanwhile, has been ingeniously shifted, so that

as the British preparations for war have grown more complete the acceptance by the Boers of the so-called British terms would mean an ever-increasing measure of submission and humiliation on the part of the Transvaal.

At first the British demands, though obviously trumped up and without a sound basis either in morals or in law, did not directly involve the question of the independence of the Transvaal. The situation was merely that of the strongest empire in the world bringing a domineering pressure to bear upon a tiny republic to influence a change of certain domestic policies. But Mr. Chamberlain had managed by the beginning of September to get the dispute shifted around to the acknowledgment on the part of the Transvaal of British "suzerainty." If the Transvaal should now decide to concede the British demands respecting the franchise and other points of internal policy, such concessions would be taken as conclusive precedents. In such case the claim of British suzerainty would rapidly advance to the point where, for all practical purposes, the Transvaal would be regarded as annexed to the British empire. The independence of the Transvaal republic was recognized first by Great Britain in 1852. The Boers who went to the wilderness beyond the river Vaal to form that self-governing community had left Natal a few years previous when the British had taken and annexed Natal. These same Boers had left Cape Colony for Natal to get away from British rule between the years 1833 and 1837. In 1876 the British assisted the Boers of the Transvaal in a contest with the natives, and this was followed in the spring of 1877 by the annexation of the Transvaal to the British empire.

But the arrangement was not satisfactory to the Boers, who took up arms against it in December, 1880, and fought so vigorously that after the defeat of the British at Majuba Hill a peace treaty was signed in

March, 1881, which made the Transvaal an independent country again as concerned its internal affairs, but made Great Britain its representative in external matters. In 1884 another treaty was signed with England, under which the dependence of the South African republic upon Great Britain was much diminished, and became limited to a certain right on the part of the British Government to be consulted in the foreign dealings and relations of the Transvaal. The questions now in dispute have nothing to do with such foreign relations, and Mr. Chamberlain has no more right, under the treaty and under international law, to concern himself with the elective franchise in the Transvaal than President Krüger has to discuss the question of woman suffrage in England. The Chamberlain policy is not without its prominent critics in England. Foremost among these is Mr. John Morley;



MAP TO ILLUSTRATE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

and writers like Mr. Frederic Harrison are leading a great body of intelligent Liberals. In a powerful address to Lord Salisbury Mr. Harrison touches the root of the matter when he declares:

No legal quibbling about suzerainty can persuade us that the South African republic is a part of the empire. If it is not part of the empire it must be a foreign state, even though it be one over which by agreement Great Britain has some control. But this control is solely concerned with the external, not with the internal, relations of the republic. The point in dispute solely relates to the internal relations of the Transvaal. No one pretends that the dispute concerns the dealings of the republic with foreign nations. Therefore the cause of war, if war there is to be, arises from matters between Great Britain and the home affairs of a republic which is not within the empire, not within the dominions of the Queen.

Two Ways of Putting the Case. The whole British case against Krüger is summed up by a leading London weekly, which in one of its issues for last month made the following editorial declarations:

Where nations are concerned the only rights are the rights of strength, of ability, and of success. These qualities we believe to be those of the British empire at present, and we mean to make them manifest in South Africa. As practical men we see that the development of an immense portion of the globe lies in our hands and in our hands alone, and we shall admit of no obstacles in our path. The Boer may stand against us for a moment, but only to be swept into oblivion. For us, too, in other days may come annihilation and defeat, but in the meanwhile we are the paramount power, and no man shall deny it.

Such is the position of the British Government at the present moment, as frankly expressed by one of its supporters; and the statement is perfectly fair to the imperialists. Mr. Harrison's way of putting it, however, is somewhat different; as witness the following from his address to the prime minister:

Measured by the compromises with foreign nations which you may justly claim to have brought to a successful issue, the concessions already accepted by the republic are indeed decisive. From nine years to seven



THE WAR PLANET.

COLONIAL JOE: "Like to 'ave a look at Mars, yer 'onor? Yer seem to see 'im quite close through my telescope!"
From *Punch* (London).

years, from seven to five years, from one demand of the Uitlanders to another, the Boers have given way. They have already conceded the whole of the original demand made on them, and have even added more. And at every fresh concession Sir Alfred Milner is instructed to make further demands, until throughout the Transvaal, and we may well add at home, the impression prevails that it is not concession of claims which is sought from the republic, but submission, humiliation, and loss of independence. Is this how negotiations have been carried on when you, my lord, as head of the Foreign Office, have dealt with Russia, Turkey, France, or the United States? This is not negotiation. It is war—war of naked aggression; war wherein the Boers will not yield without a desperate struggle and after bloody combats—a war which cannot be closed by a few victories nor the traces of it wiped out by a few promises or proclamations; a war wherein many true and patriotic Englishmen devoutly trust that the Boers may not be ultimately crushed.



"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA" (NEW VERSION).—From the *World* (New York).

The well-known South African writer, Mrs. Cronwright, better known by her pen-name (which was also her

maiden name) of Olive Schreiner, whose brother is at the present time prime minister of Cape Colony, made the following remarks in a letter cabled by her from Cape Town to the Manchester (England) *Guardian* of September 18 :

Let England clearly understand what war in South Africa means. The largest empire the world has ever seen will hurl its full force against a small state with about 30,000 men, including lads of sixteen and old men of sixty, without a standing army or organized commissariat. The entire little people will have to resolve itself into an army. Their wives and daughters will prepare the bread and meat the farmers will put in their saddle-bags when they go to meet the enemy. To-day the women of the Transvaal are demanding guns that they may take their part in the last stand. We may crush the little people with the aid of Australians and Canadians, since the British Isles seem unable to crush them alone. We may take his land and lower the little flag of his independence, so dear to the Boer, but we shall have placed a stain upon our own that centuries will not wash out. Only the international speculator who, through persistent misrepresentations and by means of the press, has wrought this evil, will gain, and fill his already overloaded pockets with South African gold.

There is, of course, deep feeling in this statement on the part of a woman whose strong convictions on the subject have long been well known ; but her feelings do not seem to us to have clouded her judgment as to the real facts.

The Position of Cape Colony. This impassioned statement by Olive Schreiner suggests one of the most important factors in the whole South African situation. Her brother, the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, Q.C., is at this moment prime minister, and therefore chief executive and political head, of Cape Colony. His sentiments in the past have been well known, and there is no reason to doubt that there is perfect concurrence between the views of brother and sister. The Cecil Rhodes element in Cape Colony, which is mainly responsible for the programme of pressure against the Transvaal, was squarely defeated at the last election, with the result that the responsible government of the Cape is now in the hands of men thoroughly opposed to the whole policy which contemplates either the complete humiliation or else the military conquest of the South African republic. Mr. Schreiner is perfectly loyal to the Queen, but there is nothing in the relations of self-governing colonies to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland that obliges them to take part in a British war. Mr. Schreiner has said that in the case of war between England and the Transvaal he would do his best to keep Cape Colony in a condition of neutrality. He is well aware that the sympathies of the majority would be enlisted against Eng-



HON. W. P. SCHREINER, Q.C.

land and that he would have a sufficient task in preventing civil war within his own jurisdiction. It is a significant fact that Mr. Schreiner has not only shown no disposition to prevent the shipment of arms and munitions of war to the Transvaal Government by way of Cape Town, but he has also expressed himself strongly against the attempts of England to induce Portugal to stop the admission of military supplies to the Transvaal by way of the Delagoa Bay railroad. Mr. Stead puts the situation well when he says that "there is no use conceding self-government and then ignoring its results," and he adds :

As long as Mr. Schreiner is in office with the elected Chamber at his back, so long must we regard his wishes and his views on Transvaal policy with the respect due to what is and must be the deciding factor in the dispute. So far Mr. Schreiner seems to have done very well ; and if this unhappy crisis is settled amicably we shall probably owe the solution more to his good sense and tactful management than to any statesmanship on the part of the imperial authorities. Of all the marvelous absurdities committed by our representatives in South African affairs, not even the Jameson raid will seem more incredible to posterity than the fact that people in England should contemplate a war with the Transvaal contrary to the advice and in opposition to the declared policy of the ministers at the Cape.

*The Franchise
Question
Per Se.*

The assertion that the naturalization conditions are a severe hardship to Englishmen in the Transvaal would be amusing if it were not being used as a pretext upon which to force a war of conquest. There are undoubtedly many Englishmen who have been attracted to Johannesburg and the gold mines. But who for a moment supposes that these Englishmen are eager in good faith to renounce the privileges of British citizenship in order to be able to say that they have no country except the Transvaal? The simple fact is that these Englishmen, like those who for temporary commercial purposes have gone to various other parts of the world outside the British empire, value their birthright as Englishmen above almost everything else in the world; and no conditions of naturalization, however easy, could possibly induce them to renounce the Queen and swear allegiance to the South African republic in good faith. If they went through such naturalization process, it would be for the purpose of swamping the Boers and delivering the country over to England. It is rather too much to expect that this, as a deliberate policy on the part of the Uitlanders, could be countenanced and aided by the Boer citizens of the Transvaal who really prize their independent position. It is very much as if the United States should insist upon, let us say, a six months' naturalization arrangement in Canada; and we should then flock across the border in great numbers, with a view of bringing about a change in the balance of the population for the sake of forcing annexation. The

Canadian Dominion would prefer to efface itself in some other way rather than by opening the gates to the Greeks in that fashion. Even if the terms of naturalization have been burdensome in the Transvaal, a great number of men have in recent years actually registered themselves under a process analogous to what we call "taking out first papers;" but Englishmen have been conspicuous for their failure to take such initial steps. In that regard Englishmen are like Americans. They may go to far countries to reside for purposes of business advantage, but they are exceedingly slow to change their allegiance. It cannot be too emphatically said that the destiny of the Transvaal, as of all adjacent regions, is British, and that it cannot well be otherwise. But it ought to be possible to bring annexation about in due time through measures honorable to everybody concerned. As to the actual negotiations on the franchise question, Mr. Harrison's summing up shows the facts. ♦♦.

*Numbers and
Status of the
Boers.*

It is not likely that the entire Boer population of the Transvaal exceeds 100,000 souls. Though no exact figures are available, it is believed that 75,000 would be a more correct estimate. The remaining white population of the Transvaal, made up of various nationalities, would presumably bear no part either way in the war with the British. The black natives of the country, now well under the control of the Boers, number perhaps 750,000. What part these might take in case of hostilities is a grave problem, the solution of which few

persons are able to forecast intelligently. It is because the Boers of the Transvaal are so few in number and so ignorant and unprogressive that their ultimate political absorption in the splendidly developing fabric of British South Africa is as certain as anything well can be. Constitutional devices regulating the franchise in such a way as to keep the power in the hands of what will soon be a small Boer minority will break down of themselves in the near future. The race sentiment and the language sentiment of these Dutch farmers cannot hold out against the measureless wealth and colonizing zeal of the race that builds the railroads and telegraph lines, opens and



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, CAPE TOWN.



GENERAL JOUBERT.

(Commander of the Transvaal troops.)

controls the mines, buys up the land, and represents everything that pertains to modern progress. The truth is that there is no more chance for this land-locked South African republic to maintain its independence as a little commonwealth of Dutch farmers than for the Choctaws and Cherokees to maintain permanently an independent republic in the heart of the United States, or Wales to secede and become a sovereign state. But it is precisely because the Boers of the Transvaal are so few in number and their cause in the long run so impossible that the behavior of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain in his sharp dealing with them so little becomes the dignity of a great nation which can afford to be just and abide its time. It is true that there are about as many Boers in the Orange Free State as in the Transvaal, and that the alliance between these two republics would make it likely that in case of war a few regiments would be furnished by President Steyn's government for the support of President Krüger. It is also true that in the British Cape Colony there are a great many

more people who have descended from the early Dutch colonists than there are in the two republics; and all of these Dutch-speaking subjects of Queen Victoria, who call themselves "Afrikaners," are in sympathy with the Transvaal. But to suppose that their sympathy would go as far as warlike or treasonable conduct against the British empire or the Cape Colony government is to set them down as more lacking in practical judgment than we are ready to think possible. They have exactly the same rights as the English-speaking citizens of Cape Colony, and enjoy the blessings of perfect protection under a stable, honest, and economical government which safeguards their personal and property rights, educates their children, gives them freedom of language, religion, and custom, and, in short, affords them a position which no possible political change could improve. Being a practical sort of people, they are not so stupid as to fail to see that all these things are true. In spite of the perception of this truth, there undoubtedly exists on the part of the Dutch-speaking population of Cape Colony a certain longing—more nearly akin to a reminiscence than to a hope—for the evolution of an independent federated republic of South Africa, which might turn out in the end to be Dutch rather than English. It is not discreditable to these sturdy people that their love of race and language is not easily extinguished. But the Welshman in England for centuries has been free to cherish his love of race and language while having the inestimable added benefit of belonging integrally to England.



MR. CONYNGHAM GREENE.

(British agent at Pretoria.)

One must be careful not to be wholly unjust to a certain part of the sentiment in England against President Krüger, for it is not by any means true that the great bulk of Englishmen who support the Chamberlain policy are conscious of playing into the hands of the speculators and stock-jobbers who promoted the Jameson raid and who are now trying to accomplish their ends in a different way. The average English citizen, whom we may call the typical "John Bull" Englishman, sees the condition of things in Cape Colony, where both races have equal rights and do well under the sovereign auspices of the British empire. He has been misled into believing that the theoretical array of grievances that the Uitlanders at Johannesburg have set up represents some sort of practical cruelty and hardship. He perceives, furthermore, the retrogressive character of the Boers and their government, thinks that English control of the Transvaal would be good for everybody, and is tired of protracted discussion and unstable equilibrium. He wants the whole thing ended and taken out of the list of unsettled questions. There is much that is practical in his point of view; but it does not make due allowances for the strength of race sentiment on the part of the Boers, and it fails to discriminate between honorable and dishonorable methods in bringing about a desirable end. It is not to be believed that the London press represents fairly the best sentiment of the British people in this Transvaal question; and yet there is great danger that war will come in spite of the desire of the plain British citizen to avoid it. There has been a cynical avowal in many papers supporting Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Office that it is the plan to protract the negotiations with President Krüger, not with a view to establishing relations of mutual confidence and coming to a satisfactory settlement, but solely to gain time for the completion of England's military preparations. By the middle of November, it is thought, England will be in a position to make any demands she likes, with the certainty that their rejection at Pretoria would be followed by a very short campaign, by virtue of which the Transvaal would be annexed.

As to the Chances of War. If there is to be any war, therefore, it is probable that it will occur through the adoption by the Boers of an offensive plan of campaign before the British can mass overwhelming bodies of troops on the frontiers. England has learned a great deal about fighting in the last few years, and has come to rely greatly upon thoroughness of preparation. The Kitchener campaign owed its success to the fact that



GEN. SIR FREDERICK F. WALKER.
(Newly appointed to the command of the troops at the Cape.)

it was organized like a big modern business enterprise. The success of that undertaking and the consequent enormous development of British influence and power in Egypt and the Soudan have done much to encourage the sentiment among the British imperialists that the time has come to remove political anomalies in South Africa, and to stop for all time the anti-British intrigues with Germany and other continental powers in which agents of the Transvaal are supposed to be constantly engaged. President Krüger professes to stand loyally by the convention with England of 1884, and demands that all questions in dispute be submitted to arbitration. The British Government will not favor this suggestion, because it would seem to weaken the British theory of overlordship and to admit the Transvaal to an independent rank in the family of nations. There is room for a difference of opinion on this point. Each side can make a very strong legal argument. The British contention would be that so far as outside govern-



THE DE BEER DIAMOND MINES, KIMBERLEY, WHICH WOULD BE ONE OF THE FIRST PLACES ATTACKED BY THE BOERS IN CASE OF WAR.

ments are concerned the Transvaal is already subject to the sovereignty of the British empire. Therefore it would be impossible to submit differences to the arbitrament, for example, of the United States, as if Great Britain and the Transvaal stood upon a legal equality. President Krüger's government, on the other hand, would simply deny *in toto* this claim of suzerainty or subordination to the British empire. The quarrel between the Transvaal and Great Britain is, in some of its phases, analogous to that of Finland and the Russian empire. Finland's independence has now been completely sacrificed; and that of the Transvaal is destined to disappear in a very short time. For Finland, however, the change has been from free and popular modern institutions to absolutism. In the Transvaal the position of the inhabitants as colonists under a monarchical empire will, in fact, be more free and democratic than that enjoyed by them under a so-called republic. If war should now be averted, it will be due chiefly to the fact that neither side has anything substantial to gain by it and both have much to lose. If the Boers really mean to fight, they will probably have begun, within a few days, by attempting the invasion of Natal on the one hand and the capture of Kimberley and the diamond mines on the other. They can gain no military advantages by delay, and they will fight soon or not at all.

End of the Dreyfus Trial. The Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes came to an end on September 8. The military court was made up of seven officers, and it was their decision, by a vote of 5 to 2, that Dreyfus was guilty. The charge

against Dreyfus was that he had delivered to a foreign power or some representative thereof certain notes and documents containing French military secrets, a list of which notes and documents was contained in a paper called the *bordereau*. The time when Dreyfus was charged with having committed this crime of treason was in 1894, while a brevet captain in the Fourteenth Regiment of Artillery and attached to the general staff in connection with the intelligence department. The foreigner with whom Dreyfus is charged with having had dealings is Colonel Schwarzkoppen, who was

the military *attaché* of the German legation at Paris. During the course of the trial at Rennes the prosecution brought in certain foreign witnesses. This gave the defense the opportunity it desired to make a direct appeal to the German and Italian governments to allow Colonel Schwarzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi to come to Rennes and testify. While this request was not granted, the counsel for Dreyfus were notified that the depositions of these officers might be taken and introduced as evidence. The president of the court-martial refused to permit this to be done. Nevertheless there was published in Germany an officially inspired statement to the effect that the German Government had never had any dealings with Dreyfus. According to the concurrent testimony of high legal and judicial authorities in many countries, the evidence in favor of Dreyfus at Rennes was overwhelming. But against him were the foremost generals of the French army, who informed the subordinate officers constituting the court-martial that the guilt of Dreyfus was the very deepest conviction of their souls. In deference to this sentiment on the part of their military superiors and directly in the face of all the evidence, five of the seven members of the tribunal decided that Dreyfus must be adjudged guilty of treason. It is to be remembered that all of the seven would have been glad to have found him guilty; and the fact that two of them could not so completely prostitute their consciences and stultify their intellects as to vote that way amounted to a moral verdict for Dreyfus. If there had been any evidence against him the seven judges would have been unanimous in condemning him.



MAJ.-GEN. SIR REDVERS BULLER, OF THE BRITISH ARMY, WHO IS EXPECTED TO TAKE ACTIVE COMMAND IN THE FIELD IN CASE OF WAR WITH THE TRANSVAAL.

The penalty of ten years' imprisonment was the slightest that could have been awarded under French military law, and even the five who pronounced Dreyfus guilty united in a statement that there were "extenuating circumstances," and asked that Dreyfus should not again be obliged to go through the ceremony of degradation before the army. Subsequently, it seems, they were also agreed in desiring that the president of the republic should pardon him on the ground that his years of solitary confinement in consequence of his first sentence had sufficed as a punishment. All this, of course, could mean nothing but that there was no case against Dreyfus. He was either guilty or innocent. If he was guilty, as the five declared, there could be no "extenuating circumstances." The defense had brought forward nothing to show any such circumstances, and the accusers of Dreyfus certainly had, during the whole trial, insisted upon making him out the blackest traitor. The suggestion of extenuating circumstances, therefore, could mean nothing at all that would fairly fit any theory of the case that had been presented to the court either by the prosecution or the defense. It was a confession of injustice.

*Dreyfus
Set at
Liberty.*

It soon came to be understood that Dreyfus would be pardoned by the president of the republic upon recommendation of the ministry. The cabinet council conferred upon the question on September 19, and President Loubet promptly signed the pardon. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, under cover of the darkness, Captain Dreyfus was released from the prison at Rennes, and for the first time in almost five years he found himself a free man. The pardon involved a slight compromise. Captain Dreyfus and his friends agreed not to appeal to the Court of Military Revision. The health of the man who has undergone this fearful strain was in so precarious a condition through nervous exhaustion that to have refused the pardon would have meant his death almost any day in prison. His giving up the appeal to the military court does not stand in the way of an ultimate petition to the highest civil tribunal, the Court of Cassation, to quash the verdict of the court-martial and remove all stain from the name and record of Alfred Dreyfus. This action before the Court of Cassation will require the presentation of new evidence. It is hoped by Zola, Labori, and the other inde-

fatigable workers on behalf of Dreyfus that the actual documents mentioned in the *bordereau* can be obtained and presented to the Court of Cassation in such a way as to make sure the final vindication of the accused man. It is a pathetic coincidence that M. Scheurer-Kestner, formerly vice-president of the Senate, through whose efforts Zola's sympathies were enlisted and to whom more than to any one else was due the credit of securing the revision of the case, should have died on the very day of the pardoning of the man whose cause he had championed.

The whole civilized world followed the proceedings at Rennes with intense interest and concern, and the verdict was received with a chorus of disapprobation for which it would be hard to find a parallel. So far as this disapprobation has taken the form of expressions against France and the French people, it is without good reason. It is true that the French people have so relied upon the army and so idolized the great military organization that has been built up with such sacrifice by the whole nation, that it was much easier to believe ill of a comparatively obscure brevet captain than to regard several successive ministers of war and nearly all the leading generals of the army as more or less implicated in a dastardly conspiracy. There has been altogether too much said in derision of the French people, as if somehow the result of the trial at Rennes had been distinctly due to national or racial defects of a kind from which other nations are free. If the French people, in a passion of mistaken patriotism, have shown themselves biased to the point of doing injustice to an individual, it is well to remember the circumstances under which their prejudiced views have been formed. In the case of the nation at large, certainly, there have been extenuating circumstances. If their state of mind has not been very broad or enlightened, it has at least been natural and human. But there is nothing, on the other hand, in the situation that should provoke foreign nations to a passionate denunciation of the French people as a whole. Other nations in their time have been prejudiced and have wrought injustice. There have been occasions when the attitude of England toward Ireland and toward individual Irishmen has been about as pertinaciously unjust as the attitude of France toward Dreyfus.

*The Real
Struggle was
for Revision.*

As we have more than once pointed out, the unpardonable crime against justice would have been committed if Dreyfus had been left to languish in his hideous

dungeon on Devil's Island after the fact became known that his original trial had not been fair and that there was much reason to think him innocent. The great struggle of principle was fought upon the question whether or not Dreyfus should be brought back to France and allowed to face his accusers in a new trial, with able counsel, openly conducted before the nation and the world. Step by step the right prevailed until the president of the republic, the prime minister and cabinet, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and practically the army itself, were brought to the point of agreement that the highest court in the land should go into the case and decide whether or not Dreyfus was entitled to another trial. The criminal section of the court decided that he was so entitled, and the full court ratified the views of the criminal section. All elements, however bitter against Dreyfus, were made to submit and acquiesce, in spite of the dire threats of revolution, and Dreyfus was brought back, clothed again in his uniform as a French captain, and given a public trial.

The conduct of that trial was so prejudiced as to be at many points absurd. Nevertheless it permitted some of the essential facts to come out, and the whole



SWAIN 26

HIS STRONGEST WITNESS.

TRUTH (to Captain Dreyfus): "Courage, mon capitaine!"
—From *Punch* (London).



PRESENT CONDITION OF WORK ON THE EXPOSITION BUILDINGS AT PARIS.

world was allowed to know what they were. No man should ignore all this long and really triumphant struggle for principle. It does not seem to us to show that the French nation is in a moral decline or that it has no hopeful and honorable future. The great fact is that Dreyfus actually obtained his second trial and that the moral verdict was altogether in his favor. No stain upon his record would follow him if he went anywhere outside of France, inasmuch as the whole world already considers him vindicated. The end of the Dreyfus case, of course, has not yet come in France. Zola is to have another trial a few weeks hence for having libeled certain generals of the army in his famous accusation. He declares that in this forthcoming trial Labori, the brilliant lawyer who defended Dreyfus, will find an opportunity to add no little to the enlightenment of the world as regards the original plot of which Dreyfus was the victim. The verdict at Rennes was immediately followed by much talk in various countries of boycotting the French exposition next year. But such talk does not represent anybody's sober second thought. The exposition will be an evidence of those qualities in the French people that ought to have encouragement from all who would like to see the civic virtues and the true flowers of civilization triumph in France over the arrogance and brutality of militarism. We hear a great many silly generalizations nowadays about the rise and fall of nations; and men who ought to know better have allowed themselves to be quoted in print in language so disparaging about France and her future as to convey the impression that they regarded the French people as already with in sight of an insignificance like that of the Portuguese. The simple fact is that the progress of France since 1870 has been wonderful and glorious. There is a great difference between positive decline in the factors that make for a worthy and honorable national life and a mere relative

loss in power when compared with other nations. The United States, Great Britain, Germany, and Russia have been growing fast in population and in material power. France has been advancing in wealth and power and in the enlightenment and happiness of her citizens; but she has been at a standstill in her population. There is reason enough why we should all deplore the Dreyfus verdict, but there is no reason whatever why we should not wish for the French exposition the greatest possible success. Let it be remembered that the French nation through its parliamentary, executive, and judicial representatives had meant to do justice in securing for Dreyfus his second trial. The exposition was praiseworthy in its inception, and it belongs distinctly with those forces that make for education and refinement and for the promotion of a spirit of true brotherhood among men of all nations who believe in science, art, and the dignity of labor. Mr. Stead sends us a review of the Dreyfus case set forth in the quaint and precise form of an old-time chronicle. Our readers will find it a most convenient recapitulation. We also publish elsewhere some characteristic pen-and-ink sketches made by Mr. Homer Davenport, of the *New York Journal*, in the courtroom at Rennes. These sketches from life were praised by eminent artists such as Paul Renouard and others who saw them last month. Comedy and tragedy were curiously mingled in the trial.

America, certainly, ought to be in the mood to make a tremendous impression by its industrial exhibits at Paris next year. The business conditions continue to show all the signs of a period of unprecedented activity and prosperity. A valuable presentation of the elements that go to make up the present outburst of vigor in the business world is given elsewhere in this number by the Hon. Thomas L. James, president of the Lincoln

American Prosperity and the "Trusts."

National Bank of New York and formerly Postmaster-General. The money market, which only a little time ago had been glutted with unemployed capital too timid to enter any field of investment or industry, experienced a very considerable stringency last month, due not to lack of confidence, but rather to the freedom with which available assets had been drawn upon by the revived and expanded industry of the nation. The process of forming great consolidations in various lines of business has steadily continued, but the conservatism of banks and investors has put a check upon the more reckless phases of trust promotion that were flourishing like rank weeds six months ago. Undoubtedly the wide diffusion of the business revival has served to take very much of the edge off the bitterness and passion of the movement against the great corporate consolidations popularly called trusts. There is employment for everybody, and in most industries there has been restoration of wages from an abnormal to a normal level. The farmers of the West have enjoyed several successive seasons of good average crops, with uncommonly good prices, and they have been able not only to pay off mortgaged indebtedness, but to make improvements and live more comfortably. It is true that the industrial consolidations have to some extent displaced labor. But it so happens that most of these combinations have been formed at a time of unprecedented demand for products, so that not nearly so many men have been discharged in consequence of the new capitalistic organizations as would have been the case in ordinary times. Besides, the men thrown out of work have found it easier in 1899 to get something else to do than it would have been a year ago. Thus the good times are serving to shield the trusts from a large part of the denunciation that would otherwise be visited upon them. As it is, they have their detractors.

*The
Chicago
Conference.*

A great conference has been held in Chicago, beginning on September 13 and lasting for four days, to discuss from all points of view this subject of the new combinations of capital engaged in productive industry. The conference was held under the auspices of the Civic Federation of Chicago, whose president is the Hon. Franklin H. Head and whose secretary is Mr. Ralph M. Easley. Several hundred men, representing about thirty States, were present as delegates by appointment of their respective governors, and there were many delegates representing national and local organizations of various kinds, besides gentlemen specially invited by virtue of official position or recognized acquaintance with the subjects to be

discussed. A number of governors and State attorney-generals were present, and there was also a noteworthy group of university professors of political economy, to whose opinions great deference was shown and whose influence upon the conference was of a very marked character. Among the men of this class in the conference were Prof. Henry C. Adams, Professor Jenks, Prof. John Graham Brooks, Professor Folwell,



HON. FRANKLIN H. HEAD.

(President of the Civic Federation of Chicago.)

Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia, Professor Bemis, and a number of others. Another influential group of men attending the conference were the representatives and leaders of organized labor. Most of the delegates were evidently present for frank discussion with the object of increasing their practical and theoretical knowledge; but there were several distinct elements present that had nothing to learn, and came purely as propagandists of their own views, being completely and perfectly satisfied with both their diagnosis and their prescription. The speeches that attracted the most attention throughout the country were made by Mr. W. Bourke Cockran, of the New York delegation, and Mr. William J. Bryan, of the Nebraska delegation. Mr. Cockran participated in the proceedings throughout the entire conference, but did not make a formal address until the evening

of the third day, when he gave a cogent and elaborate presentation of his points of view, which united close reasoning with effective oratory in a manner that everybody conceded to be masterly, whether agreeing with him or not. Mr. Bryan, who arrived on the third day of the conference in time to hear Mr. Cockran, made an address on the following morning which was eloquent and which expounded his well-known views as to remedies.

The differences between the stand-
Mr. Cockran's points of these two orators were funda-
Remedies. mental. Mr. Cockran built his argu-
 ment largely upon economic theory. He took the ground that whatever tends to increase the volume and cheapen the cost of the production of desirable commodities must in the very nature of things result in the distribution among the actual producers of a larger share in the results. The higher organization of capital was regarded by Mr. Cockran as an improvement in the mechanism of production; and the great combinations seemed to him to be both the legitimate and the desirable outcome of the competitive struggle. Mr. Cockran had, therefore, no denunciation whatever for great corporations, but rather abundant praise. What he did denounce in the most scathing terms and in a specific and detailed way was the mismanagement of corporations by boards of directors whose conduct wrongs the stockholders on the one hand and the general public on the other. The two great principles of a practical nature that Mr. Cockran urged as in the line of practical remedies for the abuses growing out of corporate mismanagement are, first, publicity, and, second, the effective prohibition of discriminating rates and prices. His argument for publicity, while by far the fullest and the strongest that was made in the conference, was entirely in the line of remedial suggestions made by the university professors in their excellent addresses and by various other speakers. Mr. Cockran would go so far as to make it possible for the holder of a single share of stock of any corporation to have free and full access at any time to the books of the concern. This, of course, would be pronounced by the managers of corporations to be wholly out of the question. But it is precisely against these managers, many of whom, in Mr. Cockran's opinion, ought to be in the penitentiary, that his arguments were directed. Not the least interesting part of Mr. Cockran's address was that which devoted itself to the question of discriminations. He would make it a felony for the managers of corporations to treat customers unequally, and would make it possible for any customer at any time to know

how any other customer has been treated in the matter of rates and prices.

Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia, than whom there is nowhere in this country or in Europe an abler student of the economic questions involved in this discussion, made an address in the conference which defended the great corporate combinations of capital as necessary in the development



HON. WILLIAM WIRT HOWE, OF NEW ORLEANS.
 (Who presided over the Chicago conference.)

of industry. But he made a sharp distinction between such combinations and complete monopoly, of which he disapproved. His remedy against the exactions of monopoly lay in the preservation of conditions which would insure the benefits of what he would call "potential competition" as a factor in the regulation of prices. His simple prescription for preventing abuses lies in the abolition of all rebates and discriminations. For example, he would have the laws so shaped as to oblige the Standard Oil Company to treat all purchasers alike under like conditions; and he, like Mr. Cockran, would make it criminal for railroads to favor some shippers at the expense of others. At present a big corporate enterprise may come to dominate the situation through the fact that it enjoys secret rebates from the railroads, and having attained a certain magnitude, it may crush out actual or in-

cient competition at specified points by temporarily selling below cost in the immediate field of the competitor. Professor Clark's remedies would lie in the prevention of such abuses of corporate power. The value of his analysis was fully appreciated by the conference.

*Mr. Bryan's
Position.*

Mr. Bryan's argument, like those presented in the conference by gentlemen from Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri, seemed to begin with the general assumption that there exist at the present moment in this country a great number of actual monopolies, and to proceed to the further assumption that these organizations of capital are absolutely indefensible, so that there is nothing to be discussed except the best way to put them down. Mr. Bryan's prescription for bringing large corporations under control involves both State and federal action. He would allow no corporation chartered in a given State to do business in any other State without having obtained a federal license and also the consent of the State or States into which it wishes to extend its operations. To obtain the federal license the corporation would have to pass through a severe ordeal in order to demonstrate that it did not possess any of those attributes of the objectionable monopoly or trust which in Mr. Bryan's view should make it a common enemy and outlaw. Even when the corporation had successfully passed the test and had obtained its federal license, Mr. Bryan would allow any State the fullest discretion in fixing the terms upon which it would permit such corporation to cross its boundaries and do business.

*The Results
of the
Conference.*

The purpose of the Chicago conference was educational, and it would be hard to overestimate the value of its results when judged in that light. The papers and discussions were copiously reported by the Chicago newspapers and also received much attention from the press of the entire country. Some of the talk was of a merely rambling nature; but very little of it was useless and most of it was in good temper. The conference was largely made up of men having more or less to do with politics and public life. It was particularly noteworthy that such a body of men should have been so strongly impressed by the scientific views and cogent reasoning of the political economists of the universities. It is a very good sign of the times that the university men should be gaining so strong an influence in public affairs upon a high plane of patriotism and non-partisanship. The Industrial Commission at Washington found it desirable to call in a university

man—Professor Jenks, of Cornell—as its expert to conduct the investigation of trusts. He is carrying on that work in a way that insures results of extraordinary value. Legislation on the trust question will have to be revised in the light of the results of such painstaking inquiries. The Chicago conference selected as its president Judge William Wirt Howe, a prominent lawyer of New Orleans, recently president of the American Bar Association and widely known throughout the country. The Civic Federation was taken at its word, and after the first day the conference assumed full control of its own arrangements and programme. The chairman of the sub-committee that directed the work of the conference was the Hon. John W. Gaines, representative in Congress from the Sixth Tennessee District. The conference decided not to pass any resolutions, inasmuch as it was not a homogeneous body, and had come together for discussion rather than for any of those compromises which men have to make when they need to find a basis



DR. E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

(Superintendent of Chicago schools, who writes on the results of the conference for this number of the REVIEW. See page 455.)

of agreement for common action. There was much talk in the opening stages of the conference on the part of men who had come avowedly as "anti-trust men" to the effect that the so-called "pro-trust men" were going to try to capture the conference. But it soon turned out that the conference was a place for absolute freedom of discussion—a freedom inaugurated at the outset



HON. JOHN W. GAINES.
(Chairman of programme committee.)

by Mr. Head, the president of the Civic Federation, and scrupulously maintained by Mr. Howe, Mr. Gaines, and all others having to do with the arrangements. There was no division whatever in the conference between pro-trust and anti-trust men; but the speakers could readily be grouped in two principal classes, one of which was made up of those who had come to denounce trusts and combinations of capital, while the other had come rather to discuss them. Everybody seemed ready both to admit and to declare the existence of certain specific evils and abuses of a grave nature which ought to be reformed by the force of public opinion and by the strong hand of the law. The Chicago conference on trusts was followed by one held the succeeding week in St. Louis under the call of Governor Sayers, of Texas, the invitations to which had been limited principally to governors and attorney-generals, and the object of which was the more technical discussion of actual and proposed State legislation, rather than the broad social and economic discussion that characterized the Chicago conference. About a dozen States were represented, and the sentiment was strongly in accord with that of Governor Sayers and the exponents of the Texas anti-trust law.

Mr. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, a distinguished Democrat who does not look at public questions through Mr. Bryan's spectacles, has nevertheless declared within a month that Mr. Bryan will certainly be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency next year. His popularity wherever he goes is almost unbounded. It is certainly true that Mr. Bryan is more idolized by his followers this year than he was during the campaign of 1896. He has personal qualities which seem to grow upon the plain people of the country, and as Mr. Watterson says, it is likely enough that he may carry the Democratic convention by acclamation. But the Bryan Democracy in 1900, as in 1896, will differ considerably, in so far as its leading men are concerned, from the Democratic party that was headed by Mr. Cleveland. Those Democrats who had thought that Bryanism as represented by the Chicago platform would have evaporated in four years, and that it would be possible to restore the Palmer and Buckner Democrats in 1900 to their old places of honor at the Democratic board, begin to see that they were mistaken. Mr. Bryan is the real as well as the nominal leader of his party, and he has even less compromise in his make-up than Mr. Cleveland had. Mr. Cleveland, indeed, was known to care something about the character of the party platforms on the several occasions when he was running for the Presidency; but Mr. Bryan is a man who cares even more. He continues to glory in the Chicago platform, and holds that its principles are immutable and eternal. It turns out that we were mistaken in our inference last month regarding his position on the silver question. Our comments were based upon the telegraphic reports of his speech at Des Moines, at the time of the holding of the Iowa State Democratic convention, which occurred as we were about to go to press. The reports in the New York papers were to the effect that Mr. Bryan had intimated that his position on the monetary question did not oblige him necessarily to adhere under all possible future circumstances to the precise coinage ratio of 16 to 1. Mr. Bryan has since personally informed us that this inference does not accord with his real views, and that it would not have been derived from a complete report of his speech.

His
Exact
Position.

After leaving the Iowa State convention he returned to Nebraska, where in the following week there were held at Omaha simultaneously the State conventions of the three pro-silver parties—namely, the regular Democrats, the Populists, and the silver Republicans. Mr. Bryan was chairman

of the committee on resolutions in the Democratic convention, and he himself wrote and reported to the gathering the platform which was adopted not only by that body, but was also accepted without change by the Populists and the silver Republicans. He informs us that the plank in that platform on the money question expresses his views and embodies the doctrines he will continue to maintain as a candidate for the Presidency next year. Since the phraseology is his own, and further, since the Eastern papers did not print the Nebraska platform, it may be well to quote this monetary plank in full. It is as follows :

Our confidence in the principles set forth in the Chicago platform has been increased as those principles have been vindicated by events. The gold standard is less defensible now than it was in 1896, since the President has confessed its failure by sending a commission to Europe to secure international bimetallism, while the inability of the commission to secure foreign aid is added proof that the people of the United States must act alone if they expect relief.

The present legal ratio of 16 to 1 is the natural and necessary ratio, and the opponents of that ratio have nothing to offer in its place but the evasive and ambiguous phraseology which for years furnished to the gold-standard advocates a mask behind which to hide while they secretly labored to make a gold monometallism permanent.

Any improvement in business conditions due to the increased production of gold or to a favorable balance of trade, instead of supporting the gold-standard doctrine, shows that more money makes better times and points the way to bimetallism as the means of securing a permanent increase in the volume of standard money throughout the world. The Republican scheme to lessen the volume of standard money by making gold the only legal-tender money has at last become apparent to all, and must be resisted by the debt-paying and wealth-producing classes of the country.

The plan to retire the greenbacks in the interest of national-bank notes, denounced by the Democrats in 1896, but then defended by the Republicans, has boldly stalked forth from its hiding-place and threatens the formation of a gigantic paper-money trust.

*The
Nebraska
Election.*

The election in Nebraska this year is not for a governor or State Legislature, but merely for one justice of the Supreme Court and two members of the board of regents of the State university. But it is considered important by Mr. Bryan and his friends, for the sake of its bearing on the situation next year, that Mr. Bryan's home State should go against the Republicans. For that reason he has planned to spend several weeks on the stump in Nebraska before election day, which occurs on November 7. When not speaking in Nebraska he will be industriously campaigning in other States. The three pro-silver parties in Nebraska



MR. JOHN R. McLEAN.

(Democratic nominee for governor of Ohio.)

not only united upon a platform, but also made up a fusion ticket, selecting for their candidate for the Supreme Court a Populist—namely, ex-Gov. S. A. Holcomb. To each of the other parties was accorded one of the nominations for State regent.

*The Ohio
Campaign.*

In a great majority of the States the important elections occur in the even rather than the odd years. In Ohio, however, a full State campaign is in operation, and naturally enough the friends of Mr. McKinley are as anxious that the results should vindicate the administration as the friends of Mr. Bryan are desirous of the moral effect of a victory in that candidate's home State. The Ohio Republicans held an early convention, on June 2, and their ticket is headed by Mr. George K. Nash, who is admittedly one of the best Republican candidates for governor that have been presented to the voters of Ohio for a long time. The Democrats waited almost three months and held their convention on August 30, nominating John R. McLean, proprietor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, as their candidate for governor. The



HON. WILLIAM GOEBEL.



HON. W. S. TAYLOR.



HON. JOHN YOUNG BROWN.

Democratic platform emphatically demands free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; takes the ground that "American soldiers are being unlawfully used in the name of liberty to crush and destroy dawning republicanism in the Orient;" ascribes the trusts to the gold standard and the Republican tariff, which it denounces; and contains many other provisions. It should be noted that it declares that "William J. Bryan still retains our entire confidence, and we demand his re-nomination in 1900." A very interesting phase of the Ohio situation is the independent candidacy for the governor's chair of the Hon. S. M. Jones, mayor of Toledo, who stands upon a platform of absolute non-partisanship, municipal ownership and operation of public franchises, and advanced legislation in the interests of labor. No one can well doubt Mr. Jones' sincerity and devotion to the public welfare; but Ohio is a State of strong partisan proclivities, and when election day comes around it is likely enough that the great mass of voters will divide upon traditional lines. It may be said with reasonable accuracy that the principal issue in the Ohio campaign will be whether or not the people of that State shall declare confidence in the policies of the administration. The party managers are working diligently.

The situation in Kentucky is so badly mixed up that it would seem to require an elaborate diagram to enable the outside mind to follow its intricacies. The Democratic convention met in June, and after sessions protracted for about a week State Senator William Goebel was nominated for governor. The platform indorsed Mr. Bryan; declared for the 16-to-1 ratio; denounced trusts as the fruit of Republican monopoly and tariff

laws; and condemned the administration's Philippine policy. The master of the convention was Mr. Goebel, a comparatively new figure in Kentucky politics who has shown a great talent for organization. His methods were bitterly denounced by influential elements of the party, which later came together on August 16 at Lexington and nominated an Independent Democratic ticket headed by ex-Gov. John Young Brown. This convention also indorsed Mr. Bryan, but it devoted most of its platform to a detailed denunciation of Goebel, his election law, and his political methods. The Republicans are hoping that the factional split in the Democratic party may result in the election of their candidate, the Hon. W. S. Taylor, who is now attorney-general of the State. It has been understood that Mr. Bryan would go to Kentucky in the first week of October to make speeches on behalf of the Goebel ticket as representing the regular party organization, with special reference to the fact that the success of that ticket means the return of Mr. Bryan's friend, the Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, to the United States Senate. This brief statement suggests in only the faintest way the intensity of the Kentucky campaign and the variety of its phases. The Populists and Prohibitionists are supporting separate tickets.

In Iowa the Republican ticket is headed by the name of the present governor, Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, who was renominated on August 2 by acclamation upon a platform that indorses the national administration and espouses the gold standard in the most emphatic fashion. The Democratic convention, two weeks later, nominated Frederick E. White for governor upon a platform to

The Kentucky Democrats.

Politics in Iowa.

which we made allusion last month. This platform expresses admiration for Mr. Bryan and indorses the Chicago platform of 1896, but does not otherwise refer to the silver question. The Democrats of Iowa are by no means so ardent in their support of the 16-to-1 ratio as those of some other States. It was hoped that Mr. White's nomination would secure the support of the Populists and prevent the launching of a third-party ticket; but on August 30 a Populist convention was held, which resulted in the choice of a full list of candidates headed by Charles A. Lloyd, of Muscatine. This convention indorsed the candidacy of Mr. Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, for the Presidency.

In Maryland. The Democrats of Maryland held their convention on August 2 and nominated John Walter Smith, of Worcester County, for governor. Mr. Smith has served for a number of years in the State Senate and was elected last year to Congress. The platform is not very decisive in its tone. The Republicans on September 6 renominated the present governor, Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, and adopted a platform declaring for the gold standard and a protective tariff, indorsing the President's Philippine policy, and calling for discrimination in the assaults against combinations of capital. There are some important local questions involved in the Maryland contest.

In Massachusetts. The Massachusetts campaign opens later than those of most other States. The Democratic convention was called to meet on September 21. It was largely under the control of the Hon. George Fred. Williams, and it was announced that this would be the first convention of either party to select delegates to the national convention of 1900. The Republicans of Massachusetts have called their convention to meet on October 6, with the understanding on all hands that the Hon. W. Murray Crane, of Berkshire, who has been elected three times to the office of lieutenant-governor, is to be given the first place on the ticket, Governor Wolcott having declined to be a candidate for renomination. The Prohibitionists, who met at Worcester on September 13, nominated Mr. John Willis Baer, the popular and efficient secretary of the national organization of Christian Endeavor societies, for the governorship of the State, but Mr. Baer promptly refused to be a candidate. The Massachusetts Populists will not hold a convention this year and are expected to support the Democratic ticket, which will be headed by the name of Robert Treat Paine, Jr., and which is expected to rally all the "anti-imperialists."

In Various States. In Mississippi, where a governor is also to be elected, the contest is between the Democrats and Populists.

On August 16 the Populists nominated Mr. E. K. Prewitt and indorsed the Presidential candidacy of Mr. Wharton Barker. A week later the Democrats nominated by acclamation the Hon. H. L. Longino and indorsed Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform. In Pennsylvania the offices to be filled are those of the State treasurer and one or two vacancies in high judicial positions. In New York members of the lower branch of the Legislature will be elected, and in New Jersey also the election is for State law-makers. The Virginia contest for members of the Legislature gained some special local interest from the fact that the new Legislature will choose a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. T. S. Martin. In South Dakota the election is for several members of the Supreme Court. In a few Congressional districts contests are pending to fill vacancies, notably in Maine, to fill the seat which the Hon. Thomas B. Reed has given up. In Missouri Judge D. W. Shackleford, Democratic candidate, has been elected as successor to the late Richard P. Bland.

Military Affairs. The arrival of new regiments at Manila in preparation for the fall campaign has released the volunteers who went to the Philippines last year, and whose term of enlistment in the army ended with the ratification of the peace treaty in April. These volunteers, who remained in a hard and dangerous service in Asiatic jungles when they had enlisted for the sole purpose of helping to liberate Cuba, showed a high sense of fidelity to duty. In a speech at Pittsburg on August 28 President McKinley expressed his sense of the splendid conduct of these volunteers in language of the highest praise. He had gone to Pittsburg to join many thousands of people who were assembled to greet the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment on its return from Manila. This Pittsburg address of the President's attracted the widest attention throughout the country, inasmuch as it contained pronounced and explicit statements of the administration's views and policy respecting the Philippines. It set forth the President's theory of our legal position in the islands, his opinion of the insurgents, his interpretation of the causes and character of the war with Aguinaldo, and his intentions for the immediate future. It is reported that the autumn campaign in the Philippines, which is to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, will be fought on the plan of dividing Luzon into two military districts, with General MacArthur in

active command in the one and General Lawton in the other. It is supposed that General Otis will remain in chief command at Manila, although his critics have not ceased to argue that he ought to be superseded.

The Supply Departments. Whatever may be the final judgment upon the question whether or not General Otis was precisely the right man in the right place, it can hardly be possible to find very serious flaws in the manner in which



COL. JAMES W. POPE.

our army in the Philippines has been treated by the supply departments. The soldiers have been properly fed and as well clothed, sheltered, nursed and doctored in sickness, and otherwise cared for as any one could reasonably expect. We publish elsewhere in this number an article from Colonel Pope, who is chief quartermaster in the Philippines and furnishes us with some interesting notes and observations upon the work of his department. Colonel Pope returns to this country in a few weeks, deservedly in high favor for the rare fidelity with which he has discharged his duties. In the midst of army scandals, jealousies, and intrigues for personal advancement, it is well to remember that there are always splendid officers of sterling worth and quiet ways, ignorant of political pulls, and as steady as the

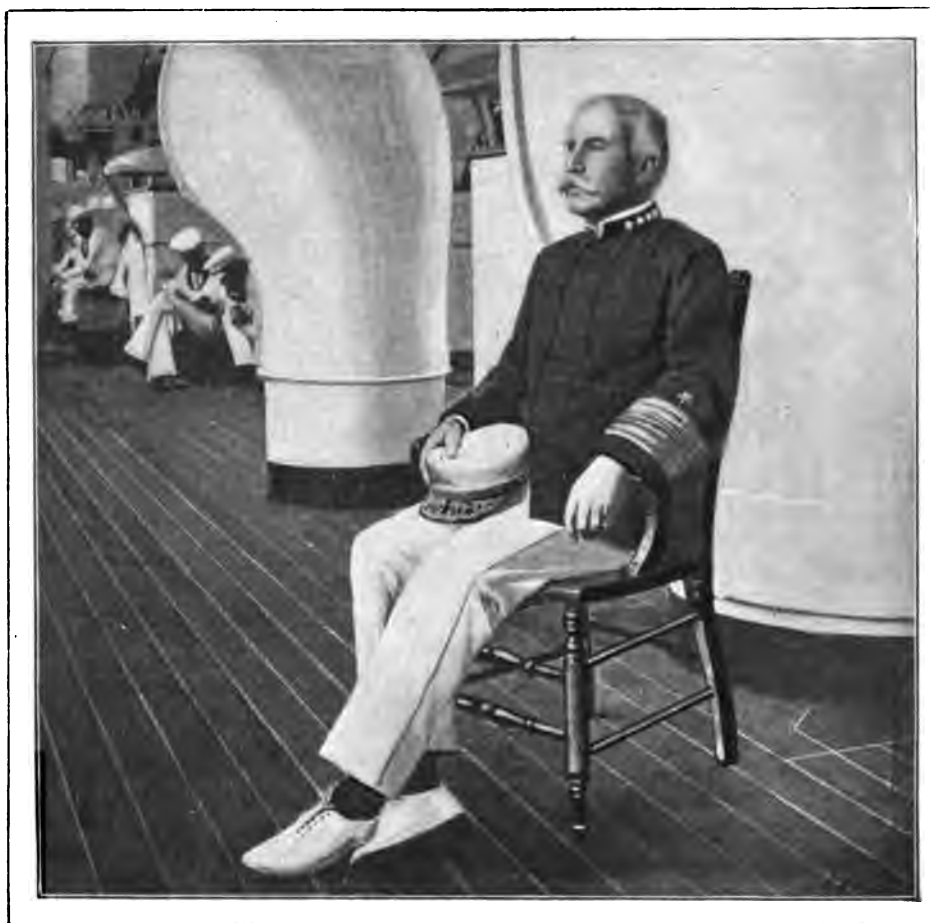
solar system in the performance of the work that comes to them. Colonel Pope is one of the men of that kind.

Progress in American Cities.

The Philippine war does not divert much attention from public activities at home. Our cities are making progress at an unwonted rate, and their current plans and undertakings were well set forth at Syracuse last month at the annual meeting of the League of American Municipalities, where many mayors and city officials conferred upon questions of common interest. Chicago has planned a great celebration for an early date in October, to which allusion will be made next month. Philadelphia has on hand a notable exposition of American manufactures. New York has succeeded in defeating a private job of almost unprecedented magnitude for plundering the city under the form of a contract for supplemental water supply. The prospect for the construction of the great system of underground rapid transit has brightened again. In Detroit the proposed purchase of the street railroads by the city has, for the present, come to naught through court decisions which find the project unconstitutional. The protracted street-railroad strike in Cleveland has come to an end.

Affairs in Spanish America.

The revolution in San Domingo seems to have resulted in the entire success of Jiminez and his followers. A better perspective upon that situation can be obtained next month. A South American revolution of relatively large dimensions gained flourishing headway last month in Venezuela. It was led by General Castro, who defeated the government forces in several engagements. President Andrade took the field in person, but seemed to be losing ground steadily up to the time these pages were closed for the press. This particular revolution is even more mysterious in its origin and motives than are most South American uprisings. Perhaps next month North America and Europe will have learned what reason the followers of Castro can give for precipitating civil war at the very time, of all others, when the Venezuela arbitration board was in session and when Venezuela ought to have been making a good appearance before the world. While it is not likely that the much-talked-of South American alliance, proposed in a spirit of unfriendliness to the United States, can prove effective, there is undoubtedly a good deal of misapprehension in the Spanish-American countries respecting the attitude of this country toward them. It ought to be the studious policy of the Government at Washington to allay such



ADMIRAL DEWEY (AS PHOTOGRAPHED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN FOR A FRENCH PAPER).

ill-founded suspicions and to promote in all proper ways the growth of commerce and good relations throughout all parts of the western hemisphere. There seems to be nothing new to report in the Alaskan boundary dispute. Sooner or later it will probably be settled by arbitration.

*The
Admiral's
Return.*

The return of Admiral Dewey was one of the absorbing topics of the month of September. Arrangements to do him honor elsewhere in the country were quite overshadowed by the extraordinary preparations at New York, an account of which will be found elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW. The impulse which makes Dewey a popular hero has not affected the unthinking alone, but is in accord with the sane judgment of the best qualified men of all parties, professions, and sections. No false glamour surrounds this honorable, straightforward naval officer, who is esteemed not so much because of exceptional genius as be-

cause of his being so excellent an American type. He is welcome home again, and not least because he is to proceed almost at once to Washington, where, with President Schurman and other members of the Philippine commission, he will be ready to make a report and advise the President. Many people have said that they would like to help make Dewey President of the United States. He himself has said that he will not be a candidate for that office; but those people who would be willing to vote for him should certainly also be willing to show great respect for what he may say about what we have done thus far and are yet to do respecting the Philippine Islands. If Dewey agrees with what the strenuous opponents of the administration are saying, his attitude will have a great influence. If, on the other hand, he does not agree with them, but upholds the administration, his position ought to have corresponding weight on that side. Many people, still open to conviction, want the admiral's views.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From August 21 to September 20, 1899.)

THE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

August 28.—American troops under Colonel Bayless, of the Tennessee volunteers, including a portion of the Twenty-third Infantry, attack the insurgent bandits in Cebu and drive them back into the hills.

August 31.—Argogula, a stronghold of bandits in Negros, is taken by the Sixth Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Byrne; 21 of the insurgents are killed and many wounded and captured; the American troops capture a quantity of stores and destroy the fortifications of the place.

September 2.—The insurgents make an ineffectual attack on Angeles, employing artillery.

September 3.—A small party of rebels fires into Guagua, which is held by two companies of the Ninth Infantry, supported by the gunboat *Laguna de Bay*.

September 9.—The villages of Santa Rita, Guagua, and San Antonio, in Luzon, held by American troops, are simultaneously attacked by bodies of insurgents; all the attacks are repulsed without loss to the Americans.

September 14.—The United States gunboat *Paragua*, Davidson commanding, disperses an entrenched insurgent force of about 300 at San Fabian, on the Lingayen Gulf, Luzon....The United States cruiser *Charleston* bombards the insurgent fort on Subig Bay.

September 19.—The insurgent leaders in Luzon ask for a conference with General Otis and offer to release American prisoners of war.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

August 21.—Secretary Root appoints Lieut.-Col. Joseph P. Sanger director of the census of Cuba to be taken under the supervision of the War Department.

August 22.—Nebraska Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans nominate ex-Gov. Silas A. Holcomb for judge of the Supreme Court and adopt a platform indorsing the Chicago platform of 1896, favoring an income tax, election of United States Senators by popular vote, and the initiative and referendum, and condemning the war with the Filipinos....The Union Reform party of Ohio nominates Seth H. Ellis for governor on a "direct legislation" platform....The resignation of ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed as Representative in Congress from the First Maine District is received and accepted.

August 23.—Mississippi Democrats nominate H. L. Longina for governor....Mayor Jones, of Toledo, Ohio, announces his candidacy for the governorship of Ohio on a platform of "direct legislation, public ownership of public utilities, union wages, hours, and conditions for skilled labor, and an eight-hour day with living wages for unskilled labor on all public works."

August 24.—Pennsylvania Republicans nominate candidates for judges of the Supreme and Superior courts and for State treasurer and indorse the renomination of President McKinley and the appointment of Matthew S. Quay to the United States Senate by Governor Stone.

August 28.—At the reception of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers at Pittsburgh President McKinley speaks in honor of the soldiers in the Philippine war.

August 29.—Joseph E. Ransdell (Dem.) is elected to Congress from the Fifth Louisiana District and D. W. Shackelford (Dem.) from the Eighth Missouri District.

August 30.—Ohio Democrats nominate John R. McLean for governor....Iowa Populists nominate Charles A. Lloyd for governor....The Insular Commission submits to Secretary Root a code of laws providing for the establishment of civil government in Porto Rico.

September 5.—Ex-Gov. John Young Brown, of Kentucky, the candidate of one faction of the Democratic party for the governorship, proposes to Senator William Goebel, the nominee of the "regular" Democratic convention, a joint withdrawal from the contest.



Photo by Weidner (copyrighted).

NAVAL PARADE AT SAN FRANCISCO ON THE RETURN OF THE CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS FROM MANILA.

(The transport *Sherman*, with the troops aboard, is steaming up the bay.)



Sir Thomas Lipton.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON, THE "AMERICA'S" CUP CHALLENGER, ON THE DECK OF HIS YACHT "ERIN."

September 6.—Maryland Republicans renominate Gov. Lloyd Lowndes.

September 7.—Pennsylvania Populists nominate a State ticket.

September 13.—Governor Pingree, of Michigan, announces his intention to retire from politics at the end of his present term.

September 17.—Thomas B. Reed issues a statement to the Republicans of the First Maine District.

September 19.—The Republican and Democratic primaries are held in New York City.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

August 22.—M. Labori resumes his place as one of Captain Dreyfus' counsel at the Rennes court-martial after eight days' absence, from wounds in the attempt to assassinate him....In the Legislative Assembly of Victoria Sir G. Turner, the premier, introduces an old-age pension bill.

August 23.—The Emperor of Germany holds a council at Potsdam of Prussian ministers.

August 25.—At the sitting of the Rennes court-martial M. Bertillon unfolds his theory on handwriting....An imperial ukase is issued in Russia establishing a system for the education of the children of the nobility.

August 29.—The session of the Prussian Diet closes....The New Zealand House of Representatives author-

izes a contribution toward the cost of the proposed Pacific cable.

August 30.—There is a stormy debate in the Belgian Chamber on the electoral reform bill.

August 31.—President Figueroa, of the Dominican Republic, resigns....The Chamber of Deputies in Brussels rejects by 59 votes to 31 a motion for considering the revision of the constitution.

September 4.—President Loubet summons the French Senate to sit as a high court for the trial of persons accused of treason....Jimenez, the Dominican revolutionist, arrives at Cape Haitien, Haite.

September 7.—The prosecution's summing up in the Dreyfus court-martial is begun.

September 8.—Eduardo Romana is inaugurated president of Peru....The trial of the man who attempted to assassinate ex-King Milan of Serbia is begun at Belgrade.

September 9.—Capt. Alfred Dreyfus is recondemned by the court-martial at Rennes and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment; there is rioting at Rennes.

September 10.—The judges in the court-martial at Rennes unite in a request that Dreyfus be not again degraded.

September 11.—The New South Wales ministry resigns office.

September 12.—Martial law is declared in the province of Vizcaya, Spain.

September 18.—The French Senate, sitting as a high court of justice, listens to an indictment of M. Déroutte and others for conspiracy.

September 19.—The French ministry issues a pardon to Capt. Alfred Dreyfus....Queen Wilhelmina of Holland opens the States General.

September 20.—Capt. Alfred Dreyfus is released from prison at Rennes by direction of the French Government.



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THE "OLYMPIA"—ADMIRAL DEWEY'S FLAGSHIP.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

August 24.—It is announced that a treaty has been negotiated by General Bates, U. S. A., with the Sultan of Sulu.

August 25.—In the Cape Assembly Mr. Schreiner defends his action in allowing guns and ammunition to pass from Port Elizabeth to the Orange Free State, as in accordance with the Customs Union Convention.

August 26.—A parcel post convention is signed between the United States and Germany.... The Venezuela arbitration tribunal meets in Paris after an adjournment of a week.

August 28.—A debate takes place in the Cape Assembly on the question of the transit of ammunition through Cape Colony to the Orange Free State.

August 29.—Russia and England agree to submit to arbitration the dispute over lands claimed by both consulates at Hankow, China.

August 30.—Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, hands to the Transvaal secretary of state Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the Transvaal's alternative proposals to the joint-commission proposition of Great Britain.

August 31.—The Portuguese authorities at Lorenzo Marques release the consignments of ammunition for the Transvaal Government.... The entire correspondence between the British and Transvaal governments is read in open session of the Transvaal Volksraad.

September 1.—Official dispatches concerning the crisis in the Transvaal are made public by the British Government.

September 11.—Señor Corea, the new Nicaraguan minister, is formally presented to President McKinley (see page 444).

September 17.—The Transvaal Government's answer to England's demands is received in London; a five years' franchise is distinctly repudiated.

September 18.—The Chinese Government protests against the order of General Otis excluding Chinese from the Philippines.

September 19.—Sir Richard Webster finishes his summing up of England's case before the Venezuelan boundary tribunal, and ex-President Harrison begins the final argument for Venezuela.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

August 24.—Great demonstration at San Francisco on the return of the California volunteers from Manila.

August 26.—Lord Kitchener opens the Atbara Bridge, constructed by American engineers, on the Soudan Railway.... Emperor William of Germany presents to the city of Berlin two groups of marble statues representing rulers of Brandenburg and Prussia.

August 28.—In Germany the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Goethe's birth is celebrated.... The steel framework of the new Coliseum building in course of construction at Chicago falls, killing 9 workmen instantly and seriously injuring many others.

August 29.—On her builder's trial trip the battleship *Alabama* develops a speed of $17\frac{1}{4}$ knots an hour, which is above the Government's requirements.

September 1.—It is reported from Yokohama that 600 lives have been lost by the flooding of a copper mine on the island of Shikoku, Japan.... Sir Thomas Lipton,



Photo by Gray.

COL. ALBERT D. SHAW.

(The new commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.)

the challenger of the *America's* cup, arrives in the United States.

September 4.—The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opens in Philadelphia.

September 7.—The jury in the Hearst architectural competition for the University of California announces its award of prizes (see page 433).... Col. Albert D. Shaw is chosen commander-in-chief of the National G. A. R.

September 10.—News from the Peary arctic expedition is received in Newfoundland.... Admiral Dewey sails in the *Olympia* from Gibraltar for the United States.

September 12.—An explosion on the German cruiser *Wacht* kills 4 men and injures 4 others.

September 13.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science grants £1,000 toward the expenses of an antarctic expedition.... The conference on trusts called by the Civic Federation of Chicago opens in that city (see page 455).... The *Oceanic*, the largest vessel afloat, arrives at the port of New York, completing her first voyage.

September 14.—The National Export Exposition is opened at Philadelphia (see page 447).

September 15.—A hurricane in Newfoundland causes destruction of life and property.

September 16.—The North Atlantic squadron arrives at the port of New York for the Dewey celebration.

September 17.—Six negroes are killed in a fight with white miners at Carterville, Ill.

September 18.—The North German Lloyd steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* completes the ocean pas-



THE LATE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

sage from New York to Cherbourg in 5 days, 17 hours, and 56 minutes.

September 20.—The conference of State governors and attorney-generals on the trust question opens in St. Louis.

OBITUARY.

August 24.—Ex-Judge Henry Hilton, of New York, 75.

August 25.—Prof. Jules Luquiens, for ten years head of Yale's department of modern languages, 58....Prof. F. J. Dupree, of the Clemson Agricultural College, South Carolina.

August 26.—Robert Clarke, the Cincinnati publisher.

August 29.—Mrs. Catharine Parr Traill, last survivor of the five Strickland sisters, all of whom were successful writers, 97.

August 30.—Daniel Maynadier Henry, a noted Maryland lawyer, 76.

August 31.—Ex-Gov. Samuel Merrill, of Iowa, 77.

September 1.—Count de Moutholon, French ambassador to Switzerland....Dr. W. K. Pendleton, for forty-five years professor and president of Bethany College, West Virginia, 82.

September 2.—Gen. C. W. Legendre, formerly of the American and Japanese diplomatic services, 70.

September 3.—Pope Sophronius, patriarch of the Greek Church in North Africa, 103....President W. N. Grier, of Erskine College, South Carolina.

September 4.—Jean Ristic, the Servian statesman, 68....Col. Franz Melchers, of Charleston, S. C., 73.

September 5.—Rev. Dr. Charles Henry Corey, president of Richmond Theological Seminary, 65....Rt. Rev. Henry Niles Pierce, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Arkansas....C. Y. Wheeler, formerly proprietor of the Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye*, 53.

September 8.—Rear Admiral Henry F. Pickens, U. S. N., 59.

September 9.—James Biddle Eustis, formerly United States ambassador to France.



THE LATE JAMES B. EUSTIS.

September 11.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, head of the New York family, 56.

September 17.—Charles Alfred Pillsbury, the well-known Minneapolis miller, 57....Representative Daniel Ermentrout, of the Ninth Pennsylvania District, 62.

September 18.—Hon. J. B. Peters, for sixteen years chief justice of Kentucky, 84.

September 19.—Auguste Scheurer-Kestner, former vice-president of the French Senate and the first prominent champion of Dreyfus, 66....Ex-Judge Charles Patrick Daly, of New York, 84....Lieut.-Col. John David Miley, U. S. A., a member of General Shafter's staff at Santiago....Ex-Congressman Joseph D. Taylor, of Ohio, 69.

SOME CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.



UNCLE SAM: "Look here, William, where are we going?"
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY: "I'm sure I don't know."
From *Life* (New York).



OFFICER BULL: "I'm shocked at yer, yer immoral old vagabond! Haven't I told you I wanted that seat? Now move on!"—From the *Evening Post* (San Francisco).

MOST of the space of our cartoon department this month is given to Mr. Homer Davenport's very striking caricatures drawn at the Dreyfus trial for the *New York Journal*. Mr. Davenport's remarkable talent for caricature had a fine opportunity at Rennes. Of those cartoonists in this country who are opposing the administration's Philippine policy, no one, perhaps, has been doing it in a more telling way or with a more evident sense of conviction than Mr. Attwood, of *Life*, two of whose recent drawings are reproduced on this page. A cartoonist whose work is attracting attention

on the Pacific coast is Mr. Webster, of the San Francisco *Evening Post*, one of whose drawings on the Transvaal question is reproduced herewith. The foreign cartoonists have been mainly occupied with the Dreyfus question and the Transvaal crisis. On the following page we reproduce four drawings on the South African situation, three of them being from papers published at Cape Town. The two from the Cape Town *Owl* are directed against Prime Minister Schreiner's alleged sympathy with the Boers, the *Owl* being a representative of the British jingo element.



THE APPEAL TO THE WORLD

From *Life* (New York).



From the *Cape Times* (Cape Town).



THE TRANSVAAL.

"Rule, Britannia" is only a farce,
Because if you meet many obstacles
Of this nature on your road,
Your chariot, Britannia, will rule no more!
From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



JOHN BULL: "Bother that cock! I shall have to wring its neck yet!"—From the *Owl* (Cape Town).



NO SCUTTLES ON BOARD

From the *Owl* (Cape Town).



THESE ARE THE JUDGES WHO, AFTER DECLARING DREYFUS GUILTY, BEGGED THAT HE BE NOT DEGRADED.

AN AMERICAN CARTOONIST AT RENNES.*

BY HOMER DAVENPORT.

ANY one fortunate enough to have attended the Dreyfus trial will never forget the various phases of life that met his eyes in little, quaint old Rennes. And were it not for the more than usual sadness connected with it

and for the almost universal sympathy that was felt for the prisoner, it would be remembered as the funniest as well as the greatest trial that has been witnessed in our time.

But with the picture of poor Dreyfus before us the memory of the Dreyfus trial can never appear in any way but sad, even though in real fact all of

face in the entire room, barring mine, was something of a picture, I am not exaggerating as much as usual.

Take the faces of Mercier and Picquart, the former representing all that is gruff and coarse, the latter all



CHARAVAY.
(Handwriting expert.)

the French generals and many of the other witnesses, save perhaps two or three, appeared like clowns.

I do not know about writers, but with picture makers all men don't look alike. Very few men have strong pictures in their faces. If in an American court-room you can find six picturesque faces you are very lucky. But in the court-room at Rennes, when I say that every

* Mr. Davenport's drawings, reproduced herewith, are copyrighted by the New York Journal and Advertiser, for which they were originally made.



CAPTAIN FREYSTAETTER.

that is refined and brave, in the French army, while the features of Major Lauth are as far from being French as those of Dreyfus.

Even the press representatives and artists from the various parts of the globe looked as if they had been culled after years of study by some one who was trying to pick out the freakiest specimens of their profession. They looked like people designed by nature to work in no other place than in a French court.

The witnesses were witnesses that fitted the picture; and the counsel, Demange and Labori, exhibited two faces exactly suited for a background to a sad, emaciated-looking man like Dreyfus.

The trial looked a struggle between frail truth and powerful injustice. The way the trial has ended makes it look more than ever that way.

Dreyfus looked the type of a man who if guilty and found out would have gone quietly away, never to be heard of again. As a guilty man he would never have received half the punishment that was inflicted upon him. But when people have innocent prisoners on their hands as a



CAPT. ALFRED DREYFUS IN HIS MOST FREQUENT COURT ATTITUDE.



COLONEL PICQUART.
(Dreyfus' earliest champion.)



COLONEL JOUAUST.
(President of the Dreyfus court-martial.)



MAJOR LAUTH.
(One of the chief witnesses against Dreyfus.)



MAJOR FORZINETTI.
(Warden where Dreyfus was first imprisoned.)



MAX NORDAU.
(Author and famous Dreyfusard.)



GENERAL ROGET.



GENERAL MERCIER, CHIEF AMONG DREYFUS' PROSECUTION.



CAPTAIN DREYFUS' COUNSEL.

MAÎTRE DEMANGE.
(Dreyfus' counsel.)

rule they pile up the punishment in the endeavor to shut out the last ray of hope and break the spirit that goes with the consciousness that truth may yet prevail.

Were it not for fearless French writers Dreyfus, it is likely, would still be lingering between life and death on the island, while France would be held in higher esteem by the rest of the world than she is to-day. Merely a pardon—the work of another brave individual Frenchman—will never set France right in the eyes of the world, while it leaves Dreyfus a physical wreck who is permitted now to have the tender care and nursing of his family for a few months before death. It also leaves the French army in a position that it will find anything but pleasing if it cares at all for the opinions of other nations.

BERNARD LAZARE.
(One of Dreyfus' friends.)

ALFRED DREYFUS: A CHRONICLE.

BY W. T. STEAD.

IF the constant repetition of one's name in the papers is to be famous, then Captain Dreyfus is the most famous man who ever lived. Never since journalism began has any single man figured so conspicuously and so continuously in the newspapers of the world as this artillery officer of thirty-nine. Fame has been thrust upon him without his seeking it. He has become famous not by what he has done, but by what he has suffered. Nay, it is not even his sufferings which have fascinated the attention of mankind. The strange secret which has compelled the newspapers of Europe and America to expend hundreds of thousands of pounds in reporting the proceedings before the court-martial at Rennes is not the attraction of torture—however great that may be. If Dreyfus had merely been racked on Devil's Island or torn to pieces like Ravallac before the Hotel de Ville in Paris, it would have been a seven days' wonder. But the *affaire* Dreyfus has now monopolized the wonder of the world for years. Never has there been anything like it since the world began. The Tichborne case, so far as England was concerned, may be quoted as a parallel. But Tichborne was a local monster peculiar to England. Dreyfus is a prodigy of the world.

Why is it that Dreyfus has become the human unit whose fortunes interest all mankind? It is not in his personality. When I began this character sketch I thought of confining myself solely to an attempt to delineate the character of the man. But that, I speedily found, would have interested nobody. For the man himself is very much as other men. Brave, intelligent, ambitious, and devoted to his family, he is suddenly struck down in the midst of his career in the prime of his early manhood by an overwhelming catastrophe. Stunned by the terrific force of the blow, he can only ejaculate passionate asseverations of his innocence, which, however, soon became inaudible in the vast silence of the waste of waters amid which he is buried alive in his solitary cell. Racked by disease, tortured by savage resentment against his unknown foe—whenever the door of his dungeon opens, even for a moment, we hear the same plaintive cry of innocence, the same impassioned appeal for justice and for vengeance. Then the door is shut to and all is silence once more. At last, after five years, Dreyfus, prematurely aged, gray-

haired before forty, is exhumed from his living grave and restored to the light of day. For a month he stands at bay before his persecutors and calumniators, the cynosure of every eye in the court, the center of the interest, the curiosity, and the sympathy of the world. It is the same Dreyfus. Again and again he asserts his innocence. Again and again he appeals for justice. Always he presents the one unvarying spectacle of the injured victim, confronting with indomitable will and unfaltering intelligence all the machinations of his enemies. All that is very fine, very inspiring, and very useful as a spectacle for the cultivation of the higher emotions, but in itself it is not sufficient to explain the world-wide fascination of the *affaire*.

Dreyfus is interesting not so much as a character as a victim. When a workman caught in a cog-wheel is drawn into the midst of the revolving machinery by the wheels of which he is being torn to pieces, the spectators are not much concerned about the personal idiosyncrasies of the individual. Their first thought is of the machine and how it can be stopped. And if the men in charge of the machine are callous or indifferent, the question of their inhumanity and brutality becomes far more important than the personality of the man in the clutch of the machine.

To vary the metaphor, Dreyfus has acted as a test paper, which, being dipped into the human solution called France, reveals its character. He is important only as a test paper. His case owes its significance not to the facts which it contains about himself, but to the indication which it has not ceased to afford of the real nature of a great nation.

The *affaire* Dreyfus is a judgment day come to France before its time. We can see no great white throne nor Him who sits thereon, but the books are opened, and all men are judged according to the deeds which they have done since they were confronted by this *affaire*. Up and down throughout the whole French nation, from the highest to the lowest, this *affaire* Dreyfus has passed like a magic mirror, in which all men may see reflected the inner soul of modern France. Presidents, generals, journalists, politicians, priests—all have been tested by the *affaire*. It has been as a two-edged sword, dividing asunder the joints and the marrow, and

revealing, self-portrayed, the elements of nobility and of meanness, of heroism and of crime, which are all mingled in strange solution in modern France.

Dreyfus fades into infinite insignificance compared with the immensity of the issues which were raised by his trial. He was but the interrogation point of destiny. And what has been the answer?

So far as relates to the headquarters of the French army—where militarism has had free course to work out its own damnation by making the army an idol entitled to claim the sacrifice even of justice to its interests—the answer has been, Almost entirely bad. Militarism has brought forth after its kind. The man has been sacrificed to the machine and sacrificed every time. Armies are created to give a nation independence, courage, self-reliance; but at the French general staff there was cowardice and crime. The instinctive thought of all the great army chiefs seems to have been—We dare not admit a mistake. We are too weak to dare to confess the truth. At any cost of falsehood, perjury, forgery, and even murder, it is necessary to keep up the outward appearance of having always done right. It is better that one Jew should be done to death unjustly than that a blow should be inflicted upon the reputation of the general staff. That seems to have been their instinctive conviction. They acted upon it, and Nemesis has overtaken them. The injury to their reputation resulting from a frank, full admission that a court-martial had been misled would hardly have been perceptible outside their own bureau; whereas the exposure that has followed of the tactics which they employed to cover up their blunder has made them the mark for the derision, the scorn, and the indignation of the world.

As at all days of judgment, there has been a dividing asunder between the sheep and the goats. And if there has been a great exposure of the kind of poisonous precipitate which accumulates in the headquarters of armies, there has been a not less conspicuous demonstration of the essential goodness that is to be found in the nation at large. The saving salt of the nation was not lacking. We find it in the magnificent services rendered to the cause of justice by soldiers like Picquart, by senators like Scheurer-Kestner, by journalists like Lazare, Clemenceau, and De Pressensé, by men of letters like Zola, and by lawyers like Labori and Demange. They have vindicated the fair fame of France. But for the test of the *affaire* they would have been unknown. Their names are now familiar as household words throughout the whole world.

It is this aspect of the *affaire* as a kind of candle of the Lord revealing the inner truth as to the degree of decadence or of virtue left in France that the Dreyfus trial has been followed with such absorbing interest. The result has been to bring to light infamies almost incredible, as well as heroism and chivalry worthy of the best days of France. But there is some danger that the very immensity of the labors of this great assize has to some extent obscured the general effects of the whole revelation. In order, then, to enable the reader to follow the whole narrative from first to last, I have strung together the leading items in the long exposure in the shape of a simple story told in chapter and in verse, without any pretension to literary craft. I have simply set down in order the facts which have been brought to light at Rennes.

PART I.—CONDEMNATION.

CHAPTER I.—THE VOW OF DREYFUS.

1. In the year of our Lord 1860 Alfred Dreyfus was born in Mulhouse, in Alsace, the youngest son of his parents.

2. Now Dreyfus was a Jew.

3. When Alfred was ten years of age Napoleon made war upon Germany, intending to seize the Rhine. But the curse of God fell upon him, his armies were scattered, his throne was overturned, and his capital was captured.

4. After her victory, to protect herself against future attacks, Germany annexed Alsace and Lorraine.

5. But Alfred, although Alsatian born, was French at heart. Refusing to become German, he clave unto France, and having chosen to remain French, he quitted his birthplace and came to Paris.

6. His boyish heart was hot within him as he thought of his native land given as a prey to the spoiler, and he devoted his life as a willing sacrifice to the cause of revenge.

7. So it came to pass that when eighteen years of age he entered the *École Polytechnique* and studied the art of war there, and in the School of Applied Gunnery, until at last in 1882, when he was twenty-two years of age, he was appointed second lieutenant in an artillery regiment.

8. Two years afterward, when Alfred came again to Mulhouse, he heard under his windows the German bands celebrating the anniversary of Sedan.

9. And he bit the sheets of his bed in anger and swore to consecrate all his strength, all his understanding to the service of his country against those who had despoiled France of her

dear Alsace, and thus trampled on the Alsatians in their anguish.

10. Thus did Alfred Dreyfus devote all his life to one single end, and that end the taking of revenge upon the Germans.

CHAPTER II.—“THE REPUBLIC IS REVENGE.”

1. When the wrecks of the hosts of Napoleon were being gathered from stricken fields as prey for the German conquerors, some men said the war should cease, for “the republic was peace.”

2. But when Paris was captured and peace was signed France said: “The republic is revenge.”

3. And for nearly thirty years Frenchmen have offered their sons and their treasure as a living sacrifice upon the altar of revenge.

4. For revenge they emptied their treasury, doubled their debt, and increased their taxation.

5. For revenge they passed their male youth through the army, as the heathen passed their children through the fire for Moloch.

6. For revenge they created within the republic a military system the negation of all the principles of the republic.

7. Militarism substituted for liberty absolute obedience; for equality the despotism of the non-commissioned officer; for fraternity the slavery of the barracks.

8. And yet, after doing all these things and making all these sacrifices, revenge seemed as far off as possible, and the heart of France grew sad within her.

9. But although revenge was not to be had, there was the army created as the instrument of revenge, and for lack of revenge the army became the only object of her worship.

10. And so militarism grew more and more, and when a quarter of a century had passed the army was almost supreme.

CHAPTER III.—MILITARISM AND ITS CHARWOMAN.

1. The army became the God of French idolatry—the heir of the worship of glory, Alsace, and revenge.

2. It was not ready to attack Germany, to recapture Alsace, to achieve revenge.

3. Nevertheless, though it was thus incompetent to do what it was created to achieve, it did other things.

4. It developed an atmosphere of distrust, it created a world of espionage, and it cultivated a spirit of insolence and arrogance.

5. The less able it was to cope with the Germans in the field the more nervously anxious did the French general staff become to discover their secrets.

6. If the German military *attachés* met in a

room in Paris, the spies of the French army photographed them through slits in the shutters.

7. When these *attachés* met to discuss business in their own apartments, the French spies fitted up a telephone in the chimney, so that every word could be overheard in another room.

8. But the crowning triumph of French militarism was the bribing of the charwoman.

9. This charwoman was employed at the German embassy to sweep out the rooms and empty the waste-paper baskets every night.

10. But the good dame, when emptying the waste-paper baskets was instructed to purloin all fragments of documents and bring them to the French army authorities.

11. And often she brought so many shreds of documents that it took the whole time of one officer to gum them together.

12. This pleased them so much that they entered into relation with charwomen in other houses, notably in the Italian embassy, and then imagined they were achieving great things.

13. But to spy makes spies; and the habit of preparing for war by all manner of subterfuges and falsehood and treachery infects peace with some of the worst evils of war.

14. So the shadow of the hell of war fell darkly across the peace of France; and her soldiers practiced all the deceptions of war in time of peace, without any opportunity of redeeming their frauds by the sacrifice of their lives.

CHAPTER IV.—THE CAREER OF DREYFUS.

1. While these things were going on in Paris Alfred Dreyfus pursued his career with success in the army.

2. Alfred was diligent in his studies if somewhat loose in his life in his bachelor days. He entered in 1890 the *École de Guerre* as the sixty-seventh; he left it two years later as “No. 9, very good.”

3. Now the governing body of the French army is the general staff, consisting of 200 officers divided into several bureaux or departments; and to be appointed a member of this body is the great object of the French officer's ambition.

4. In 1893 Alfred Dreyfus was appointed probationer on the general staff, only eleven years after the date of his first commission, being now in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

5. The man Dreyfus was not popular among his colleagues. He was young, he was successful, he was rich, he was pushing, and he was a son of Israel.

6. Alfred Dreyfus was ambitious, and in his ambition he wished to know every one's business as well as his own. So he was suspect in an

office where he was the only Jew, and disliked as much for his virtues as for his faults.

7. Before his appointment to the general staff Alfred had married his wife Lucie, a lady tall and majestic in stature, with large expressive eyes and luxuriant hair. And she bore him two children—a son, Pierre, and a daughter, Jeanne.

8. Everything smiled for them in life. Then all of a sudden came a clap of thunder so appalling that his brain reeled.

CHAPTER V.—THE BORDEREAU.

1. In those days General Mercier was minister of war, M. Casimir-Périer president of the republic, and Colonel Sandherr chief of the intelligence department of the general staff.

2. Colonel Sandherr loved not the sons of Israel, and his heart was sore within him that the general staff should be defiled by the presence of Dreyfus the Jew.

3. The assistant of Colonel Sandherr was Colonel Henry.

4. Now Henry was a traitor.

5. Henry had an accomplice of the name of Esterhazy, by whose aid no fewer than 160 secret documents of considerable importance, including detailed information as to the French mobilization scheme, were sold to Colonel Schwarzkoppen, the German military *attaché* at Paris.

6. This man Esterhazy was a scoundrel.

7. But he knew German and he knew Henry. From 1876 he had been occasionally employed on the general staff, and was in a position both to act as go-between and to need the money the employment secured.

8. At the end of July, 1894, Colonel Schwarzkoppen received a letter, or *bordereau*, written by Esterhazy. This document begins thus:

Sir: Though I have no news to indicate that you wish to see me, nevertheless I am sending you some interesting items of information:

1. A note on the hydraulic brake of the 120 and on the way in which the piece behaved.

2. A note on the covering troops (some modifications will be entailed by the new plan).

3. A note on a modification in artillery formations.

4. A note relative to Madagascar.

5. The project of a firing manual for field artillery, March 14, 1894.

The last document is very difficult to procure, and I can only have it at my disposal during a very few days. . . .

I am just setting off to the maneuvers.

9. On August 3, 1894, Esterhazy arrived at the maneuvers at the camp of Chalons.

10. When Colonel Schwarzkoppen received this *bordereau* at the end of September, he tore it up into many small pieces and threw it into the waste-paper basket.

11. That night the charwoman carefully gathered up the fragments from the basket and conveyed them to her friend at the intelligence department of the French general staff.

12. When it was pieced together the officer saw that it supplied the clew to the person who had been betraying the secrets of France to Germany.

13. And when Colonel Sandherr received it his heart was lifted up within him for joy, and he raged like a lion seeking whom he might devour.

CHAPTER VI.—WHY DREYFUS WAS SUSPECTED.

1. Now the clews supplied by the *bordereau* were many.

2. There was first the handwriting, then there was the information contained in it, and thirdly the fact that the author was one who had started for the maneuvers.

3. The traitor was presumably a member of the general staff; as three of his items related to cannon, he was probably an artillery officer; and he was some one who attended the maneuvers of 1894.

4. Now there was one member of the general staff who naturally attracted suspicion. He was the newcomer, Alfred Dreyfus. He was always ferreting about acquiring information; he was an artillery officer; he had information about covering troops; he had asked about Madagascar; he expected at one time to attend the maneuvers; and he was a Jew.

5. "I have a distrust of all Jews," said Colonel Sandherr.

6. The head or the sub-head of the bureau in which Dreyfus served thought he saw a resemblance between Dreyfus' handwriting and that of the *bordereau*.

7. Then steps were taken to submit the *bordereau* and Dreyfus' handwriting to experts in graphology.

8. And as there were not wanting experts to swear that the forgery of Richard Piggott was the veritable handwriting of C. S. Parnell, so there was found one Bertillon, chief of the service for the identification of criminals, who at once swore that the *bordereau* was indubitably in the handwriting of Alfred Dreyfus.

9. But before M. Bertillon was discovered the regular expert, Du Gobert, of the Bank of France and of the Court of Appeal, to whom the documents had been referred, had expressed doubts as to whether the handwriting of the *bordereau* was identical with that of Dreyfus. Therefore he was distrusted and M. Bertillon employed in his stead.

10. By this time Colonel Henry, the accom-

plice of Esterhazy and Colonel Sandherr's chief assistant, became aware of the discovery of the *bordereau* in the writing of Esterhazy.

11. It was necessary, therefore, in order to shield himself and Esterhazy, to heap suspicion upon Alfred Dreyfus.

12. Reports concerning the youthful escapades of Dreyfus were accumulated to prove that he had all the vices.

13. Every reference in the secret *dossiers* of the general staff to any one whose name began with D was looked up and made ready for use against the suspected Jew.

14. One obvious difficulty was the date of the *bordereau*. Dreyfus knew in May he was not to go to the maneuvers. So they altered the date of the *bordereau* to April.

15. And so, all being ready, on October 15, 1894, the bolt fell.

CHAPTER VII.—HIS ARREST.

1. Commandant Du Paty de Clam was intrusted by Colonel Sandherr with the prosecution of the traitor.

2. "Be so good as to present yourself at the Ministry of War on the morning of the 15th at 9 o'clock to receive a communication which concerns you."

3. So wrote Du Paty to Dreyfus. Dreyfus came. He found General de Boisdeffre and M. Grebelen awaiting him.

4. On his arrival Du Paty began to dictate to Dreyfus a letter containing words similar to those found in the *bordereau*.

5. Dreyfus, not understanding what it meant, wrote the words dictated in a firm and regular handwriting.

6. "You tremble," said Du Paty. "Not so! My fingers are cold," replied Dreyfus.

7. The next moment M. Cochefert, *chef de la sûreté*, and Henry the traitor entered the bureau.

8. "In the name of the law I arrest you," said M. Cochefert.

9. "But why? What does it mean? I do not understand," cried Dreyfus. "I am innocent."

10. "You know well enough," said Du Paty. "Your treason is discovered."

11. Then Henry the traitor seized Dreyfus the scapegoat by the arm and led him away to prison.

12. So Alfred Dreyfus was thrust into the Cherche-Midi prison on a charge of high treason, on October 15, 1894, into a cell prepared for him the previous day by the direct order of General Mercier, who had signed the warrant for his arrest on October 14, before the interview with Du Paty de Clam.

CHAPTER VIII.—IN PRISON, AND DU PATY DE CLAM VISITED HIM.

1. Now the keeper of the Cherche-Midi prison was a just man named Forzinetti.

2. He says: "I found Captain Dreyfus terribly excited. He seemed to be out of his mind, with bloodshot eyes. He had upset everything in his cell. 'Give me,' he cried repeatedly, 'writing materials that I may appeal to the minister of war.' But I was expressly forbidden to allow him to have either pen or paper."

3. "My brain reels," he said. "I am accused of the most monstrous crime a soldier can commit. I feel myself the plaything of a dreadful nightmare. I brood over this matter till I literally choke. No physical suffering is to be compared with the moral anguish that I feel whenever my thoughts hark back to this monstrous accusation."

4. Forzinetti wrote: "From the corridor one heard him groan, cry out, talk at the top of his voice, always protesting his innocence. He threw himself against the furniture, against the walls, and appeared unconscious of the injuries he inflicted on himself."

5. When prostrated with suffering and fatigue he flung himself without undressing on his bed. He took no solid food for nine days, and his sleep was haunted by horrible nightmares.

6. On the third day after his arrest the frenzied prisoner had a visitor. Du Paty de Clam came to see if he could entangle him in his talk or beguile him into an admission of guilt. Every day he came, and every day he went away baffled.

7. For the innocent man would not confess a crime which he had never committed.

8. All this time no precise statement of the charge against him was ever furnished him, nor was he allowed to communicate with any one but Du Paty de Clam and his jailer till December 5.

9. Meanwhile Du Paty de Clam varied his visits of inquisition to the cell in the Cherche-Midi by domiciliary visits of intimidation to Madame Dreyfus.

10. Without legal warrant Du Paty de Clam ransacked the house of Dreyfus in the vain search for incriminating papers.

11. Madame Dreyfus in vain implored him to give her information as to what her husband had done and whither they had carried him.

12. "Your husband," said Du Paty de Clam, "is a traitor, a scoundrel, a coward, who practices untold debauchery, for he is as false to you as he is to his country. If you say a word as to his arrest you will be overwhelmed in ruin."

13. All this and more also did Du Paty de Clam say to the distracted wife on the first day of his

perquisition. He repeated it the next day and the next; and for seventeen days he continued to fill the poor woman's ears with denunciations of her husband.

14. But during all this time neither Alfred nor Lucie Dreyfus wavered a hair's breadth from their assertion of his innocence.

15. And Forzinetti being asked by General Mercier on October 24 for his opinion, replied without hesitation: "They are gone off on a false scent. This officer is not guilty."

16. Nevertheless General Mercier, then minister of war, on November 28, when Dreyfus was still waiting trial, sent to the *Figaro* a statement that he had the most positive proofs of Dreyfus' treason, and that "the guilt of this officer is absolutely certain."

CHAPTER IX.—"LETTERS OF AN INNOCENT."

1. Not until December 5 was the accused man permitted to write to his wife. Then he poured out his soul to her in daily epistles.

2. "I embrace you a thousand times, as I love you, as I adore you. My darling Lucie. A thousand kisses for the children. I don't dare to speak to you more at length about them, for the tears come into my eyes when I think of them."

3. "I have hopes in God and in justice. The truth will end by declaring itself. My conscience is calm and quiet—it reproaches me with nothing." So he wrote on December 5.

4. "My life has now but one single aim, and that is to discover the wretch who has betrayed his country. Ah, if I only had hold of the wretch who has not only betrayed his country, but has also tried to throw the blame of his infamy on me! I hardly know what torture I would invent by way of making him expiate the moments through which he has made me pass. If need be we must move heaven and earth to discover the wretch."

5. Hope cheered him to the last. "I shall have to deal with soldiers who will listen to me and will understand me. The conviction of my innocence will make its way to their hearts. They will see my face. They will read my soul. Devoted to my country, I have nothing to fear. So sleep quietly, my darling, and do not be at all anxious." And visions of being once more locked in each other's arms lighted up the gloom of these "sad dark days."

6. And so, buoyed up by false hope, Dreyfus awaited his doom.

CHAPTER X.—THE COURT-MARTIAL.

1. Now when the time came for the trial of Dreyfus the date was fixed for December 19,

and seven officers, including Colonel Maurel as president, were appointed as judges.

2. Even down to the opening of the court Dreyfus expected his acquittal. Strong in the consciousness of his innocence, he went to the court a soldier, to be judged by soldiers.

3. The defense of Dreyfus was placed in the hands of Maitre Demange.

4. When the court opened Commandant Brisset, who conducted the prosecution, as commissary of the government demanded that the case should be heard with closed doors.

5. Maitre Demange protested, but was silenced. For, said President Maurel, "there are other interests at stake than those merely of accusation and of defense."

6. So the doors were closed and the prosecution proceeded.

7. The *acte d'accusation*, taking note of Dreyfus' odd behavior in working after hours, even without leave, says it is quite conceivable that he might, without been seen by any one, have made his way into bureaus with improper motives.

8. The same *acte*, noting that Dreyfus, in giving up his keys, asked Du Paty to search everywhere, for he would find nothing, remarks that this was true, which was a clear proof that everything compromising had already been hidden or destroyed!

9. Further, it is alleged that he persistently denied his guilt and protested against the charge brought against him. "When hard pressed, he gets out of it without much difficulty, thanks to the supple character of his mind."

10. He was accused of gambling; but instead of proof the prosecution remarked that gamblers not being very respectable their evidence might be suspect—"therefore we have refrained from hearing them."

11. The only piece of evidence was the *bordereau*, which it was declared "offers a perfect resemblance to the authentic writing of Captain Dreyfus."

12. The only important witnesses against him were the experts in handwriting, of whom two condemned him while three were uncertain, and Du Paty de Clam and Henry.

13. The "evidence" of Du Paty de Clam was a biographical notice of the accused, suggesting that everything that had been stolen and betrayed to the Germans, even when he was at the school at Bourges, must be set down to his discredit.

14. But Colonel Henry's evidence was more concise. He himself being the traitor denounced Dreyfus to the court. He detailed the facts proving the betrayal of secrets, the money for which he (Henry himself) had received and

divided with Esterhazy, and then turning to Dreyfus he exclaimed: "Behold the traitor!"

15. Nevertheless, notwithstanding all the false swearing of the conspirators, the judges were troubled in their minds and hesitated about condemning an innocent man.

16. So it was decided at the headquarters of the conspiracy to secure the ruin of Dreyfus by stabbing him in the back.

CHAPTER XI.—THE SECRET DOSSIER.

1. The accused has a right to be informed of all the evidence on which his condemnation is demanded.

2. Otherwise secret and unsifted calumnies communicated secretly to the judges might secure the condemnation of the most innocent of men.

3. When the hearing of the evidence was over and the judges had retired into their chamber of consultation, General Mercier sent for Du Paty de Clam.

4. "Take this secret dossier," said the minister of war, "take it quickly to the president of the court-martial, and tell him I give him a moral order to read its contents to the judges after the trial has closed and the last word of the prisoner and his counsel has been spoken; then bring it hither again."

5. Now the secret dossier had been made up by Colonel Sandherr for the purpose of destroying all hope of the escape of the innocent accused.

6. Du Paty de Clam, knowing well the contents of the secret package, hastened to do the bidding of his chief.

7. Colonel Maurel opened the packet and read the first document. "What need have we of further evidence?" he thought; and passed the documents on to his fellow-judges.

8. The documents were then read aloud in the hearing of all, the president making a comment upon each.

9. When the hearing was finished the guilt of Dreyfus appeared to be clear, as these secret documents were assumed to be true.

10. So he was unanimously condemned by the seven judges on the strength of the "evidence" illegally communicated to them by the minister of war. The sealed packet having done its work was sent back to its author, and Dreyfus was sentenced to the doom of a traitor.

11. But after five years and infinite labor it was discovered that these secret documents were false and forged.

12. According to the evidence of Captain Freystätter, a brave and honest officer of marine infantry who was one of the judges at the first court-martial and one of the witnesses at the

second, the secret documents were four in number.

13. The first was the commentary by Du Paty de Clam, or biographical notice of Dreyfus, in which, on the authority of the intelligence department of the general staff, Dreyfus was saddled with the guilt of betraying secrets about a shell while at Bourges, at the *École de Guerre*, and again at the general staff.

14. This commentary or biography was so scandalously stuffed with lies that General Mercier no sooner received it back than he carefully destroyed it, for the same reason that the assassin buries the bloodstained dagger with which he has slain his victim.

15. But a copy had been taken, and it remained undiscovered in the intelligence department till 1897. No sooner was this known than General Gonse, by order of General de Boisdeffre, sent it to General Mercier, then out of office, by whom it was promptly burned.

16. The second and third documents were letters from Panizzardi, the Italian military attaché, to Schwarzkoppen, the German, in one of which reference was made to "*ce canaille de D—*," who had supplied plans of Nice and who was decidedly becoming too exacting.

17. It was suggested that "*ce canaille de D—*," whose charming wife the attachés went on to say they had entertained at "*petits soupers*," was Dreyfus.

18. Now Madame Dreyfus had never met either of the attachés, and it was well known at the War Office that "*ce canaille de D—*" was not Dreyfus, but another man.

19. This was subsequently admitted even by Colonel Henry. Captain Cuignet, giving evidence for the War Office before the Court of Cassation last year, expressly swore that the expression "*ce canaille de D—*" had no reference to Dreyfus.

20. Nevertheless the letters relating to this "*canaille de D—*" were put into Dreyfus' dossier as proof positive that he, Dreyfus, whose name at least began with the same letter, was a traitor.

21. The fourth document was from a foreign military attaché distinctly affirming the guilt of Dreyfus.

22. Now this foreign military attaché was Colonel Panizzardi, who never sent any such dispatch as that produced to secure the conviction.

23. The telegram which he actually sent to Rome ran thus: "Dreyfus arrested. If the captain has had no relations with you it will be well to instruct the ambassador to make an official *dementi*, in order to avoid the comments of the press."

24. In deciphering the telegram which the French had intercepted, they misread the last clause to mean "our emissary is warned."

25. But instead of communicating this telegram to the court, all that the judges were told was that the dispatch ran: "Dreyfus arrested. Emissary informed. Precautions taken."

26. Subsequently this was expanded by Du Paty de Clam into the following explicit assertion of Dreyfus' guilt: "Captain Dreyfus is arrested. The minister of war has proof of his relations with Germany. All our precautions are taken."

27. Thus it was that Dreyfus was convicted and Dreyfus was condemned on false evidence, secretly and illegally communicated to the court, the real nature of which has only this year been brought to light.

CHAPTER XII.—CONDEMNED.

1. The heart of Dreyfus sank within him as the sentence was pronounced.

2. In spite of everything, up to the very last moment he had hoped that some providential chance would bring about the discovery of the true culprit.

3. When the blow fell he wrote to his wife: "I shall bear up under it, for I have promised you that I will. I shall draw the strength which is still necessary for me from your love, from the affection of all of you, from the thought of my darling children, from the last hope that the truth will be found out. I must needs feel your affection irradiating me all round."

4. He appealed to the high military council, which rejected his appeal without examining it.

5. He wrote to his counsel: "I shall march to meet this awful punishment, which is worse than death, my head upright without a blush. I would certainly a thousand times have preferred death. But you have indicated to me my duty, dear master, and I cannot avoid it whatever the torture that awaits me."

6. On the last day of 1894 Du Paty de Clam came to suggest on the part of General Mercier that Dreyfus had perhaps only wished to set a trap and then found himself caught in the wheels.

7. To whom Dreyfus answered: "I have never had any relations with any agent or *attaché*. I have never given myself to any decoying. I am innocent."

8. "If you are really innocent," said Du Paty de Clam, "you undergo the most awful martyrdom of all the ages." "I am that martyr," replied Dreyfus, "and I hope the future will show you that I am."

9. Three days later he wrote to his wife: "Continue your investigations without truce and without respite. When I am gone, try to per-

suade every one that they must not flag or halt in the quest."

10. And to the minister of war he wrote: "I am condemned. I have no favor to ask. But in the name of my honor, which I hope will one day be restored to me, it is my duty to entreat you to pursue your inquiries. When I am gone let them ever inquire. It is the only favor I beg of you."

CHAPTER XIII.—THE ALLEGED CONFESSION.

1. On the morning of January 5, 1895, Captain Lebrun-Renaud conducted Alfred Dreyfus to the court-yard of the military school, which was to be the scene of his degradation.

2. When they were in the room together before starting Dreyfus exclaimed: "I am innocent, absolutely innocent! I will declare it in the face of the whole people. That is the cry of my conscience."

3. Then, as they talked together, Dreyfus said: "The minister knows I am innocent. Du Paty de Clam came to me and asked if I had not given up documents of no importance in order to obtain others in exchange. 'No,' I replied; 'I was absolutely innocent.' I desire the whole matter to be cleared up. In two or three years I hope my innocence will be proved."

4. This he said, trusting the glozing assurances of Du Paty de Clam, who said that the inquiries would be continued.

5. But Captain Lebrun-Renaud, remembering only the question put by Du Paty de Clam, reported that Dreyfus had said: "The minister of war knows very well that if I communicated documents to Germany it was to have more important ones."

6. That very day the *Temps* reported that Dreyfus had said: "I am innocent. If I have given documents to the foreigners, it was only as a bait to tempt them into giving up more important ones. In three years the truth will be known, and the minister of war himself will take up my cause."

7. General Mercier heard of this alleged confession, but took no steps to verify it or to obtain further information from the condemned. He was at the time writing letters protesting his innocence. "It did not occur to me," said General Mercier, "to take any further steps."

8. And so the matter remained until, when the demand for revision arose, the alleged confession was used by the government as a conclusive confirmation of the justice of the verdict.

CHAPTER XIV.—THE DEGRADATION.

1. At 9 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, January 5, 1895, Alfred Dreyfus underwent the

ceremony of public degradation in the square of the military school.

2. After the roll of drums and the blare of bugles, the sentence was read out to him condemning him to military degradation and life-long imprisonment in a fortified station.

3. Then said General Darras in the hearing of all the troops in the square and of all the crowd outside: "Dreyfus, you are unworthy to bear arms. In the name of the French people we degrade you."

4. Dreyfus, raising both arms to heaven, cried with a loud voice: "I am innocent. I swear that I am innocent. *Vive la France!*"

5. But the vast crowd outside roared savagely: "Death to the traitor! Death!"

6. As the adjutant was tearing off the stripes and cuffs and all distinctive marks of the uniform Dreyfus cried again: "On the heads of my wife and children I swear that I am innocent. I swear it. *Vive la France!*"

7. Then his sword was taken from him and snapped across the adjutant's knee. As the broken fragments were flung with the scabbard and sword belt to the ground Dreyfus cried: "You degrade an innocent man!"

8. Gunners with naked swords, preceded by two officers, led Dreyfus in penitential march along the front of the troops lately his comrades.

9. Dreyfus, with head erect, and feeling all around him the scorn of the crowd, was marched close to the railings behind which the mob was massed.

10. At the sight of him the multitude waxed exceeding violent. A tempest of hisses greeted him. Inaudible in the tumult Dreyfus turned toward the crowd and declared: "I am innocent! *Vive la France!*"

11. And the crowd replied to his unheard protest: "*À mort! À mort!*"

12. The procession reached the reporters, the ears of the nation.

13. Eagerly he said to them: "You will tell the whole of France that I am innocent!"

14. But they replied with cries of "Poltroon! Traitor! Judas!"

15. Dreyfus drew himself up proudly and answered: "You have not the right to insult me!"

16. Whereat they yelled yet the more: "Filthy Jew! You know very well you are not innocent!"

17. And all the while the howling mob chanted savagely its monotone: "Death to the traitor! Death!"

18. Dreyfus, still with head erect, but with somewhat tottering steps, completed his march to the prison van, into which he disappeared.

19. Nor was he seen again by his fellow-men—other than his jailers—for five years.

PART II.—VINDICATION.

CHAPTER I.—THE BURIED ALIVE.

1. In those days Casimir-Férier resigned the presidency of France and M. Faure was elected in his stead.

2. Dreyfus, instead of being confined in a fortified place, was transported to Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana, in South America.

3. And for more than a year he remained apparently forgotten by all except his family.

4. His health suffered, malaria tormented him, and the quinine taken to banish fever injured his digestion. Nervous, sleepless, lodged in a small cabin beneath a tropical sun, surrounded by an iron palisade and constantly watched by sentinels with loaded rifles, innocent of an abominable crime the mere thought of which was revolting to him, he suffered the most appalling moral martyrdom that can be dreamed of.

5. With the monotony of a phonograph he repeated in all his letters the one unvarying assertion of his innocence: "I never was, I am not, and I cannot possibly be the culprit."

6. Ministers and presidents received from time to time letters containing a supreme cry of appeal from a Frenchman, a father, who now for years has lain on a bed of torture, a cry which was ever the same—namely, for the truth on this terrible drama, for the unmasking of the man or men who committed the infamous crime.

7. But they paid no more attention to his entreaties than if they had never heard them.

8. Only when agitation began to make itself felt in France they redoubled their severities.

9. M. Lebon, colonial minister in 1896, ordered the prisoner to be put in irons. The irons were two heavy rings, with hinges and clasps. They were connected with a rod of iron, from which branched at right angles another rod with a clasp at the end that could be fastened to the bed with a padlock. One could turn on one's side painfully, but not bend one's legs, and it was very hard to sit up in the bed.

10. "I will not please them by dying," Dreyfus said a thousand times. And by iron power of will he conquered his ill-health and kept death at bay in his living grave, sustained by the hope that some day he would return and vindicate his good name.

11. But it was not till after five years passed that the stone was rolled away and Alfred Dreyfus the buried alive became once more a living man among living men.

CHAPTER II.—PICQUART AND THE "PETIT BLEU."

1. And it came to pass that Colonel Sandherr resigned and Colonel Picquart was appointed in his stead.

2. On July 1, 1895, when Colonel Sandherr handed over the service to his successor, he said: "General de Boisdeffre is very much occupied in hunting up documents concerning Dreyfus, but my opinion is that the affair is ended. Besides, if the question ever comes up again, you have only to ask Henry for the secret *dossier* of this case and you will be convinced on the subject of Dreyfus' guilt."

3. At the end of March, 1896, thirty-two small fragments of a *petit bleu*, or telegram card, were brought to the War Office by the charwoman of the German embassy. Commandant Lauth gummed them together and brought the result to Colonel Picquart.

4. The *petit bleu* was addressed to M. le Commandant Esterhazy, 27 Rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris. On the other side there was written:

I await before everything a more detailed explanation than what you gave me the other day with regard to the question at issue. In consequence I beg you to give it me in writing, so that I may judge if I can continue my relations with the firm R. or not.

5. Now who and what manner of man was this Esterhazy, who was in confidential correspondence with the German embassy?

6. Colonel Picquart discovered that he was a man debauched, violent, impecunious, and inquisitive; and reporting this to his superior officer, General Gonse, was ordered to continue his researches.

7. He obtained samples of Esterhazy's writing, and discovered that the handwriting was identical with that of the *bordereau*, for writing which Dreyfus was on Devil's Island.

8. M. Bertillon, who had sworn that the *bordereau* was in the writing of Dreyfus, now declared that Esterhazy's letters were veritable facsimiles of the caligraphy of the *bordereau*.

9. Other evidence led Picquart to press for the arrest of Esterhazy. Gonse, his superior, hesitated.

10. Then Picquart wrote to Gonse and said: "If we lose too much time the initiative will be taken by outsiders, and that, apart from loftier considerations, will put us in an odious light."

11. But Gonse replied: "Prudence! prudence! You see the word which you must always have before your eyes."

12. On September 14 Picquart wrote: "I think it my duty to assure you once more that it is necessary to act at once. If we wait any longer we shall be taken by surprise, shut up in

a position from which it will be impossible to extricate ourselves, and in which we shall no longer find the means of establishing the real truth."

13. The next day Gonse said: "What does it matter to you if this Jew is on the *Île du Diable*?"

14. "But," replied Picquart, "if he is innocent?"

15. "What!" exclaimed General Gonse. "Would you go back upon that trial? It would be an awful story. Generals Mercier and Saussier were involved in it."

16. "My general, he is innocent, and that is sufficient reason for going back upon it. But from another point of view, if the family find the true culprit, how shall we look then?"

17. And General Gonse replied: "Oh, if you say nothing no one will know anything about it!"

18. Then said Colonel Picquart in wrath: "My general, what you say is abominable. I do not know what I shall do, but in any case I shall not carry this secret with me into my tomb." And so saying he left the room.

19. His mind was made up.

CHAPTER III.—OUR FRIENDS THE ENEMY.

1. It has been well said by them of old time that our enemies render us better service than our friends.

2. Of which the most famous recent illustration is the service rendered to the cause of Dreyfus by his enemy the *Éclair*, which on September 14, under the heading of "The Traitor," began the process which led to his release by publishing an article intended to seal his doom.

3. For the *Éclair*, in its zeal to destroy Dreyfus, for the first time made known to the world that his conviction had been secured by the illegal communication of secret unsifted evidence to his judges after his case was closed.

4. This afforded Madame Dreyfus ground for her first petition for revision and opened the way for the publication of the first Dreyfusard pamphlet, "The Truth About the Dreyfus Affair," by M. Bernard Lazare.

5. The ball had been set rolling. Where there is movement there is hope. And the *Éclair* had all unwittingly begun the rehabilitation of Dreyfus.

6. The good work was continued by the *Matin*, which, "in order to stop all pity for Dreyfus," published on November 10, 1896, for the first time, a facsimile of the *bordereau* "written with Dreyfus' own hand."

7. As it was written by Esterhazy, the publication of the facsimile of the *bordereau* led directly to his identification.

8. No sooner had Colonel Schwarzkoppen seen the *Matin* than he said to Panizzardi: "My man is caught. It is his writing." Esterhazy fled to Rouen.

9. But it was nearly twelve months before the identity of his handwriting with that of the *bordereau* convinced M. de Castro, his stock broker, that his client was its author, and so led to his public identification.

CHAPTER IV.—THE CHOSE JUGÉE.

1. It was on November 18, eight days after the publication of the *bordereau* in the *Matin* and two months after the revelation of the *Éclair*, that the French Government took the fatal false step from which all the subsequent trouble arose.

2. Replying to an interpellation on the subject, General Billot declared that justice was done. Everything was in order. The court had regularly and unanimously condemned Dreyfus. The council of revision had unanimously rejected his appeal. "Consequently it is a *chose jugée*, and it is not permitted to any one to go back on his trial."

3. Instantly Esterhazy came back to Paris. At the same time Colonel Picquart was dispatched on a mission which left the intelligence department in full charge of the forger and traitor, Colonel Henry.

4. Henceforth to all arguments, entreaties, representations, the French Government was deaf. "*Chose jugée! Chose jugée!*" was the answer and the only answer to all the demands for a rehearing of the case.

5. Now the condemnation of Socrates and the sentence that sent Jesus to Calvary were also *choses jugées*. But the judgment of mankind has revised the verdict of the Athenians and the decision of Pilate.

CHAPTER V.—FORGERY IN HIGH PLACES.

1. Henry, knowing his own guilt and dreading exposure, bethought him of a simple method of strengthening the case against Dreyfus.

2. Before General Billot's declaration about the *chose jugée*, Henry set to work to manufacture letters forging the handwriting of Panizzardi, the Italian military *attaché* whose genuine letter alluding to *ce canaille de D*— was in the secret *dossier*.

3. He provided the ruled paper and the blue pencil. But Lemer cier-Picard, a disgraced policeman, did the forging. He did it clumsily enough, constructing a series of alleged letters in which Dreyfus was expressly named apparently by the person who had referred to *ce canaille de D*—. This he did, as General Gonse de-

clared at Rennes, to have "fresh proof against Dreyfus."

4. Then having provided Henry with his forged documents, Lemer cier-Picard went to Colonel Schwarzkoppen and sold to him the information of what had been done.

5. Henry, being now supreme at the intelligence department, began to scheme how to destroy not only Dreyfus, but Picquart, whose post he held.

6. Picquart had proved impervious to pressure. "If you tell nobody," said General Gonse, "nothing will be known." "That is abominable," answered Picquart; "I will not carry this secret with me to the grave."

7. So it was resolved to hurry him to his grave before he could disburden himself of his secret.

8. So Picquart was dispatched on a mission along the most exposed frontier of Tunis—a mission so purposeless and so perilous that the general on the spot, not understanding that Picquart was sent to be killed like Uriah the Hittite, refused to allow him to proceed further than Gabes.

9. Murder therefore having failed, Henry resorted once more to forgery in order to manufacture evidence which might consign Picquart to a living grave.

10. When Henry was at the intelligence department the art of destroying reputations by weaving a cunning web of forged letters and telegrams of French officers became almost the only art of war in favor at the French War Office.

11. Henry opened Picquart's letters in his absence, and one day came upon a playful mis-sive written by the secretary of an old lady whose *salon* Picquart visited. In this there was an allusion to an officer, also a *habitué* of the *salon*, as *Le Demi-Dieu*, and to Picquart himself as *Le Bon Dieu*.

12. This letter Henry copied before sending to Picquart. Not understanding it, but feeling that anything mysterious may easily be made mischievous, he forged a bogus telegram to Picquart, which was intended to graft a suggestion of treason upon the allusion to the *Demi-Dieu*.

13. This telegram, which when it was written was never sent, was added to the mass of forgeries with which Henry filled the pigeon-holes of the War Office, where the secret *dossiers* were kept, and ran thus: "Your abrupt departure has filled us with dismay. Your work is compromised. Speak, and the *Demi-Dieu* will act. SPERANZA. December 15, 1896."

14. Now "Speranza" was a pseudonym of Du Paty de Clam.

CHAPTER VI.—SCHEURER-KESTNER.

1. In May, 1897, Colonel Picquart having written to Henry complaining of the mystery made about his departure and the lies told to conceal it, received a letter from the forger accusing him of making mysteries and of misconduct while in office.

2. It was intended to be the opening of the attack upon Picquart. But as will be seen it opened a door through which revision was secured for Dreyfus.

3. Now as this alleged misconduct consisted in the action which he had taken to unearth the treason of Esterhazy, Picquart felt that the toils of the conspirators were now being thrown around him. He came to Paris to consult his lawyer, Leblois, with whom he left copies of his correspondence with Gonse concerning the authorship of the *bordereau*, and then returned to Tunis.

4. About this time the vice-president of the Senate was a just man, an Alsatian, Scheurer-Kestner by name, who had long been ill at ease about the fate of Dreyfus.

5. To him went Leblois, the lawyer, carrying with him Picquart's correspondence with General Gonse, which showed that the *bordereau* was written not by Dreyfus, but by Esterhazy, and that General Gonse himself at that time considered revision possible.

6. Scheurer-Kestner no sooner read this correspondence than his mind was made up. He saw that Dreyfus was innocent, and at once set about endeavoring to save him.

7. As vice-president of the Senate he saw M. Meline, prime minister of France, and implored him to see that justice was done.

8. But M. Meline hardened his heart and would not let Dreyfus go.

9. At that time General Billot, who was minister of war, had been for twenty-five years a close friend of Scheurer-Kestner. To him therefore the old man went, saying: "Surely my old friend will hear me."

10. But although Scheurer-Kestner implored General Billot almost on his knees to look into the matter, to make a personal inquiry, to read the *dossiers* and the Gonse-Picquart correspondence himself, the heart of General Billot was even as the heart of M. Meline.

11. "Prove to me that Dreyfus is guilty," said Scheurer-Kestner, "and I will proclaim it on the housetops." "He is guilty," said the general. "Prove it to me," Scheurer-Kestner replied. And General Billot said: "I cannot."

12. But instead of making inquiries General Billot no sooner bade his old friend farewell than he turned upon Scheurer-Kestner a deluge

of insults and abuse in the organs of the War Office.

13. So the appeal to the government of France and to General Billot, minister of war, had failed, and the time for the appeal to the nation was nigh at hand.

14. As his reply to the abuse showered upon him in the press, Scheurer-Kestner wrote to the *Matin*: "I am convinced of Dreyfus' innocence, and more than ever I am resolved to pursue his rehabilitation."

CHAPTER VII.—ESTERHAZY.

1. It was in September, 1897, that Scheurer-Kestner saw General Billot, and in October of the same year M. de Castro, the stock broker of Esterhazy, was startled by discovering the identity of the writing of the *bordereau* with the handwriting of his client.

2. On November 7, 1897, M. de Castro took Esterhazy's letter to Scheurer-Kestner, which confirmed him more and more in the conviction that Esterhazy was the man.

3. When news of this double identification reached M. Mathieu Dreyfus he hastened to publish it to the world. On November 15, 1897, he wrote to the papers a letter addressed to General Billot naming Esterhazy as the author of the *bordereau*, and challenging him to prosecute the real traitor.

4. As matters were now becoming warm, Colonel Schwarzkoppen, whose "man" was now publicly identified, deemed it expedient to quit Paris and return to Berlin.

5. The publication of Dreyfus' letter was the signal for action all along the line. Ferocious denunciations against the Jews and all who supported Dreyfus filled the papers which the French masses read, and it became an article of faith that the Jews had formed a syndicate with millions at its back for the purpose of corrupting the press and liberating the traitor.

6. That was one response to the accusations of Esterhazy; but as it was insufficient, the forgery factory at the War Office became busier than ever.

CHAPTER VIII.—THE STRANGLING OF FORGER
NO. 1.

1. Picquart, the man who had begun everything, was still at large. To draw the toils more tightly round him Du Paty de Clam, with the aid of Esterhazy, manufactured two bogus telegrams, which were written so as to imply treason.

2. One dated November 10 ran thus: "Stop *Bon Dieu*. All is discovered. Affair very serious. *SPERANZA*." The other was thus worded:

"They have proof that the *bleu* was fabricated by Georges. BLANCHE."

3. Picquart's name in one of the telegrams was spelled as Esterhazy spelled it, without the "c," and as no one knew of the *petit bleu* but Esterhazy and the War Office, Picquart recognized the source of the forgeries and returned to Paris to expose the fraud.

4. At the same time that Du Paty de Clam and Esterhazy were sending these bogus telegrams to Picquart, General de Boisdeffre sent one of his aids-de-camp to communicate to M. Rochefort that the secret *dossier* contained seven letters written by Dreyfus to the Kaiser Wilhelm, and one, the contents of which he disclosed, by the Emperor Wilhelm to Dreyfus. All this duly appeared in *L'Intransigeant* on December 13.

5. Now all these letters were forgeries, nor has any one ventured to produce them in any of the trials which have taken place.

6. On the same day that this lie about the Emperor appeared Lemer cier-Picard forged a bogus letter signed "Otto," which was supposed to be addressed to Esterhazy's mistress, complaining of her "exigence" and stating that she had not handed over all the documents mentioned in the *bordereau*.

7. This he took to M. Reinach, a friend of Dreyfus, in the hope that he would buy it for use as evidence against Esterhazy, who would then be vindicated by an exposure of the forgery.

8. But M. Reinach refused to fall into the trap. Then Picard, not caring to make any money over the venture, photographed the letter, and forging Reinach's writing, wrote "*Copie*" on it in the corner, and then carried it off to M. Rochefort, swearing that Reinach had paid him 10,000 francs to forge this document as evidence against Esterhazy.

9. M. Rochefort bought the forgery and published it with many comments in the *Intransigeant*. For this, however, he was prosecuted by M. Reinach, who exposed the whole fraud and had M. Rochefort sent to jail.

10. But when a conspirator takes to cheating his fellow-conspirators he goes too far. With this exposure, it was felt the career of Lemer cier-Picard should close. So he was found strangled one morning in his own apartment.

CHAPTER IX.—"NOT THIS MAN, BUT BARABBAS!"

1. When in October Esterhazy learned that his share in the *bordereau* was discovered, he went to Colonel Schwarzkoppen, to whom he had delivered so many secret documents.

2. And he said unto him, revolver in hand: "I will kill either you or myself unless you will

go to Madame Dreyfus and declare that you have dealt with her husband and not with me—Esterhazy."

3. Esterhazy was livid, haggard, and in abject terror. Colonel Schwarzkoppen refused his request, but promised not to betray him.

4. Esterhazy then wrote a letter to himself signed "*Speranza*," which purported to be from a non-existent mistress of Colonel Picquart's, who professed a great desire to save Esterhazy from a conspiracy to ruin him by a gang of whom Picquart was the chief. This letter was promptly deposited in the archives of the War Office.

5. When the prospect of trouble arose over the *bordereau* Esterhazy threatened to expose Du Paty de Clam, who had written him compromising letters, unless he secured his acquittal.

6. Under this threat of the blackmailer Du Paty de Clam abstracted from the secret *dossier* the document referring to "*ce canaille de D—*," instructing him to return it to the War Office, pretending that it was given him by an unknown woman.

7. This was done. Du Paty promptly invented the story that this document had been abstracted from the *dossier* by Picquart, whose mistress, having compassion on Esterhazy, abstracted it in her turn and handed it over to Esterhazy.

8. A telegram was therefore sent from the War Office to Picquart in Tunis asking him if he had not allowed a secret document to be stolen from him by a woman.

9. Picquart having denied this, it was necessary to manufacture evidence in support of the story. Esterhazy invented an elaborate story of how he received the document from a veiled lady on Alexander III. Bridge, and to support it got his young cousin to write out at his dictation two imaginary letters from this imaginary female making the appointment.

10. In order to explain the identity of his handwriting with that of the *bordereau*, he invented the theory that Dreyfus had traced the *bordereau* from Esterhazy's writing, and in order to support this hypothesis, he invented a romance to explain how Dreyfus might possibly have obtained some of his MSS.

11. As for the *petit bleu* found in the German embassy, with its damning evidence of Esterhazy's communications with the Germans, the forgers at the War Office promptly explained it away as a forgery of Colonel Picquart's.

12. A judicial inquiry into the charge against Esterhazy was ordered by his confederates for the express purpose of springing the charge of forgery (and purloining secret documents) on Colonel Picquart.

13. The plot was carried through. Esterhazy

was triumphantly and unanimously whitewashed. Colonel Picquart was arrested and thrown into jail.

14. "Not this man, but Barabbas!" The gentile after nineteen centuries had repeated the crime of the Jew.

CHAPTER X.—M. ZOLA'S "J'ACCUSE."

1. But the *affaire* Dreyfus would not "down." The apotheosis of Esterhazy and the arrest of Picquart was followed by the publication of the scathing impeachment of the War Office and its myrmidons, which M. Zola published in the *Aurore*.

2. M. Zola's position and the tremendous energy of his onslaught compelled the government to order his prosecution, by which means the *affaire* was at last brought before a court of law.

3. The prosecution was, however, limited to the single passage in the letter of accusation in which M. Zola declared Esterhazy had been acquitted by order. All reference to the case of Dreyfus was ruled out as belonging to *une chose jugée*.

4. Picquart was tried and found guilty by a secret court of communicating Gonse's letters to his lawyer. He was sentenced to dismissal from the army.

5. When M. Zola was tried General de Pellieux appealed to the jury to save their sons in the army from the butchery which would follow if the prestige of these generals was impaired, and General de Boisdeffre threatened the retirement of the chiefs of the army if M. Zola was acquitted.

6. To extort a verdict M. de Pellieux produced the dispatch which Lemer cier-Picard had forged at the dictation of Henry, in which a foreign military *attaché* was made to avow his determination to deny his relations with this Jew Dreyfus.

7. All cross-examination on this document was forbidden, M. Zola was condemned, and M. Meline's speech threatening special legislation to suppress the agitation in favor of Dreyfus was placarded by vote of the Chamber in every commune in France.

8. M. Zola, however, appealed to the Court of Cassation, which on April 2, 1898, quashed the verdict on the ground of technical illegality. A new trial was ordered, but M. Zola allowed judgment to go by default, left the country, and remained for some months in England.

CHAPTER XI.—THE THROAT-CUTTING OF FORGER NO. 2.

1. Militarism had apparently triumphed over justice. To fill up the cup of iniquity to the

prim it was necessary that the newly elected Chamber of Deputies, with the government at its head, should indorse the verdict.

2. On July 7, 1898, M. Cavaignac, minister of war, declared that Dreyfus had confessed his guilt, and to make assurance doubly sure, he produced the forged dispatch written by Picard at Henry's dictation, in which Dreyfus was named as the traitor.

3. Amid enthusiastic applause 572 deputies against 2 voted that M. Cavaignac's speech with the lie about the confession and the forged dispatch should be placarded in all the 36,000 communes of France.

4. Colonel Picquart wrote a letter pointing out that the dispatch was a forgery, and as a reply he was arrested on the charge of showing General Gonse's letters to his lawyer, for which he had already been dismissed from the army.

5. But now the sluggish consciences of the German and Italian *attachés* who had purchased the secret documents were roused. Panizzardi, the Italian, published through Count Cassela the story of Esterhazy's guilt. The German and Italian governments informed Cavaignac that the famous dispatch which had procured the condemnation of M. Zola and the triumph in the Chamber was forged by Picard at the instance of Henry.

6. Cavaignac therefore subjected Henry to a cross-examination. Twelve times Henry solemnly swore he had not forged the dispatch, but at the end he admitted his guilt and confessed the forgery. He had "done it under orders for the good of the army."

7. Henry was arrested and locked up in Mount Valerien, exclaiming: "My conscience reproaches me with nothing. What I did I am ready to do again. It was for the good of the country and of the army."

8. Next day, after a long interview with an unknown officer, Henry was found dead in his cell, his throat cut from ear to ear. Whether he was suicided by order "for the good of the army" or whether he was murdered is a question not yet decided.

9. Henry was glorified by the press as a martyr. His forgery was merely "deceiving for the public good." And £6,000 was raised as a public subscription for a public memorial to the convicted forger.

CHAPTER XII.—REVISION AT LAST.

1. Henry's confession and Henry's death created a profound impression. Cavaignac resigned and was succeeded by General Zurlinden. General Boisdeffre also resigned.

2. M. Brisson, then prime minister, decided

upon revision ; but the War Office was not content to be balked of its prey.

3. It was decided to prosecute Colonel Picquart for forging the *petit bleu*. He was immured *au secret* in a military dungeon, from which even his counsel were excluded.

4. Before his disappearance, as he left the court he said : " I would have people know, if there is found in my cell the rope of Lemer cier-Picard or the razor of Henry, that I have been assassinated—for a man like myself cannot for an instant think of suicide. I shall face this accusation erect and fearless and with the same serenity with which I have ever met my accusers."

5. Esterhazy meanwhile having been removed from the army, together with Du Paty de Clam, left France, and when in England repeatedly declared that he himself and no other wrote the *bordereau*.

6. In September, M. Brisson having decided to send the case to the Court of Cassation, General Zurlinden resigned ; and on September 26, 1898, the Supreme Court began to investigate the whole matter.

7. After prolonged inquiry the Supreme Court decided that Esterhazy wrote the *bordereau*, and that this constituted a new fact sufficiently grave to justify revision, which meant a new trial of the whole case.

8. Dreyfus was brought from Devil's Island and placed for trial, not with closed doors, before seven officers sitting as a court-martial at Rennes. The trial began on August 6 and concluded its sittings on September 9.

9. Five ex-ministers of war attended to declare their unshaken belief that Dreyfus was guilty, and four other generals, chiefs of the army, swore the same thing. Of evidence in the English sense there has been none.

10. General Mercier put in with great flourish of trumpets a dispatch alleged to have been written by Colonel Schneider, the Austrian military *attaché*, affirming the guilt of Dreyfus. This also turned out to be a forgery.

11. Du Paty de Clam avoided the witness-box by pleading illness. He, however, communicated through General Mercier to General Chanoine a document about the Panizzardi telegram of 1894, so full of inaccuracies that General Chanoine would not use it.

12. A witness deposed that he heard Colonel Henry say to M. Bertulus the day before his throat was cut : " Don't insist, I beg of you. Above all we must save the honor of the army. Leave me Esterhazy and let Du Paty de Clam blow out his brains."

13. " Above all the honor of the army." Was

there ever a case in which " honor rooted in dishonor stood " ?

CHAPTER XIII.—THE SECOND CONDEMNATION.

1. Before the court-martial at Rennes, day after day, there appeared many generals, chiefs of the army, five of whom had been ministers of war, and they swore with one consent that Dreyfus the Jew was guilty of treason.

2. They knew it, they said, on their honor and their conscience, but when they were asked for proof they had none to give.

3. In the place of proofs they made mysterious references to evidence contained in secret *dossiers* kept in the War Office, which proved the guilt of the Jew whom a court-martial had condemned.

4. But lo ! when the secret *dossier* was produced in court there was nothing found therein but rumors and forgeries and the inconsequent gossip of idle tale-bearers.

5. Then said General Mercier to the judges : " Choose between us—him or me ! "

6. And outside the scribes who wrote every day in the sight of millions of Frenchmen all that came into their heads to say of hatred and abuse cried : " Choose between the Jew and the chiefs of the army ! Death to the traitor ! Death ! "

7. Now the judges of the court at Rennes were not men of law, but men of the sword. Neither did they understand the nature of evidence nor the first principle of justice—that a man must be considered innocent until he has proved himself guilty.

8. Each of the seven, from his youth up, had been taught that for a soldier obedience to his superior officers is the sum of all morality, and each of the seven lived and moved in a world of soldiers whose success in life depended upon their absolute submission to their chiefs.

9. And they said one to another : " Let this Jew now prove his innocence of the matter whereof he is accused ! "

10. But Master Labori and Master Demange, who were the counselors of Dreyfus the Jew, cried : " Not so. To prove a negative can be required of no man. Prove ye that he is guilty."

11. And they could not.

12. When the trial was drawing to a close the counselors of Dreyfus appealed to the governments of Germany and Italy, whose agents had by guile possessed themselves of the secret documents sent them by Esterhazy, to allow these agents to testify as to the man from whom they procured them.

13. And permission was given if the evidence of these agents could be taken at Berlin and at Rome.

14. But Colonel Jouaust, who presided over the court-martial, refused to send for their evidence, and the scribes of the popular press applauded his refusal, for, they said, "The foreigners would swear falsely to get their man off."

15. So it came to pass that of the witnesses who could give direct evidence as to the question before the court the two most important were not permitted to testify, while of the others Esterhazy was abroad for the good of his health and Colonel Paty du Clam was in bed and could not be cross-examined.

16. The witnesses for Dreyfus proved that Esterhazy had written the *bordereau* and that he had confessed that he had written it. They proved that Esterhazy was at the maneuvers, whereas Dreyfus was not. And they showed that the blunders in the *bordereau*, both in French and in military matters, were Esterhazy's.

17. They proved that other evidence there was none against Dreyfus; that without exception every document produced to prove his guilt was a forgery; and that those who had conspired against this innocent man were either killed—like Picard and Henry, or absent—like Esterhazy and Paty du Clam.

18. And all the while in court, whenever opportunity offered, and sometimes when it did not, Alfred Dreyfus ceased not to declare with a loud and pitiful voice that he was innocent of the great transgression laid to his charge.

19. But all these things availed not to break down the conviction of the officer judges that they must obey the orders of the generals and condemn the man whom the court-martial of 1894 had already convicted.

20. So Dreyfus the Jew, against whom no evidence was to be had, was declared a second time to be guilty of high treason, five of his judges being on one side and two on the other.

21. For it seemed to them better that one man, being a Jew, should perish rather than that the discipline of the army should be impaired.

CHAPTER XIV.—THE SENTENCE.

1. The sentence passed upon Dreyfus the Jew was that he should be confined in a military fortress in France for ten years.

2. But his judges, being touched with compassion for the victim whom they sacrificed to the "honor of the army," prayed that he might be spared the ignominy of degradation.

3. For they said in his case there are "extenuating circumstances."

4. But the circumstances that extenuate the guilt of a traitor were absent. Nor could any of his judges mention so much as one.

5. Only the circumstance that Dreyfus was innocent and not guilty was known unto them, but this they could not admit.

6. Then Dreyfus appealed from this unjust sentence of a court prejudiced and subservient to the word of command of his accusers.

7. So the *chose jugée*, which has become the *chose préjugée*, is still awaiting a final decision.

8. But in all the countries round about a great clamor arose, men everywhere proclaiming that France had betrayed the cause of justice and that an innocent man had been sacrificed. And they cursed France in their wrath.

9. But in the end it made for peace. For the injustice done to Dreyfus, an Alsatian who had dedicated his life to revenge the loss of Alsace, weaned the Alsations from their love for France and reconciled them to their German conquerors.

10. And all men everywhere began to have their eyes opened to the consequences of militarism and the results of sacrificing the welfare of a nation to the pursuit of revenge.

The judges at Rennes were in a difficult position. Their verdict was obviously a compromise between their sense of duty as soldiers and their sense of justice as men. It is probably not an unfair observation that in the French army the soldier is to the citizen as 5 is to 2. To acquit Dreyfus would have been to admit that a court-martial could have blundered. Such an admission would, said General Billot, strike at the root of the discipline of the army. For in order to justify the tremendous severity of military discipline it is essential that in the ranks there shall be no question as to the justice of any decision of its chiefs. Hence the new and monstrous dogma of the infallibility of the epaulet.

The outburst of indignation against France which followed the sentence was natural but unreasoning. All the world is a theater, and the spectators cannot resist the temptation to applaud and to hiss. But considering that all this trouble has come upon France because of a race prejudice inculcated as a religious duty because of the *chose jugée* of Herod and Pilate's judgment seats would be just a little too absurd to foment another race prejudice, this time against France, because of the miscarriage of justice at Rennes. The prayer of the Great Victim, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," may be invoked on behalf of the French of to-day as it was on behalf of the Jews who crucified Christ. Certainly nothing can be more un-Christian than to bring an indictment against a nation because of the injustice of a court-martial.

THE PHEBE HEARST ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

BY H. S. ALLEN.



MRS. PHEBE A. HEARST.

(Founder of the architectural competition for the University of California.)

A RECENT event in California has centered upon our great Pacific commonwealth the eyes of the world of education and of art. This occurrence is the final judgment in the international competition for the Phebe Hearst architectural plan of the University of California.

Phebe A. Hearst, through a jury of the most eminent architects of France, England, Germany, and America, has provided plans for that university's material home on a scale so imposing, so serious, and so noble that upon our Western shore will spring the grandest tribute yet dedicated to learning and to art.

The idea is mainly unlike that which realized

those wonderful creations forming the "White City" ensemble at Chicago in 1893 in that this pile is to be permanent—a wise and beautiful provision for the youth of generations far down into the centuries which are to be.

A BEAUTEOUS SITE.

Berkeley, the seat of an institution which has already taken place in the first rank of the great American universities, has perhaps the most glorious and beautiful site of any educational institution. It commands a view of the entire bay of San Francisco and its glorious Golden Gate, bathed in the flood of burning fire at each setting of the sun, and presents a prospect of the vast Pacific as far out as the Farallones. The Berkeley hills rise in gentle undulations almost from the water's edge. Within the grounds are groves of noble oaks, and gracefully winding their way among these are two creeks which form part of the northern and southern boundaries of the grounds. It is such a site, with its superb outlook over fair waters and as fair a surrounding country, with the bold yet graceful lines of its hills, and with its evergreen groves, that the artists of the world were called upon to glorify and to make famous by putting upon it architectural monuments that will further enhance its great beauties.

SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY.

The University of California was founded under the agricultural act of the Congress of the United States, passed in 1862. It received a large grant of land and subsidies, and still receives in addition a yearly income from the United States. The charter of the university was granted to it by the State of California in 1868, and a part of its income is received from a tax of two cents on each one hundred dollars of the taxable wealth of the State, which income, of course, is constantly increasing in amount.

It will thus be seen that the university has both a national and State character. Its present resources are valued at about \$9,000,000, and in addition to the income from part of that resource



B. R. MAYBECK.

(Who suggested the general project.)

it has a yearly income of about \$40,000 from the United States and about \$250,000 from the State tax. The university has had a wonderful growth in the past six years, trebling its number of students, so that it has now enrolled over 2,500, and will probably have in ten years over 5,000, which is the number for which the architectural plan is calculated.

THE INCEPTION OF THE PLAN.

This elaborate project was first conceived by Mr. B. R. Maybeck, a man whose suggestions and works are all stamped with remarkable individuality. He is a man of artistic and imaginative genius, and the present unharmonious masses threw discord into his very soul. It was not until the appointment in November, 1895, of Mr. J. B. Reinstein, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco and member of the first graduating class of the university, to the regency, that Mr. Maybeck was enabled to give expression to his idealistic feelings. Upon his appointment Mr. Reinstein asked the regents, faculty, and alumni for suggestions for the improvement of the university, and then it was that Mr. Maybeck, instructor in architectural drawing at the time, was afforded the chance of making the suggestion that has resulted in this vast undertaking. The regents

unanimously passed a resolution on May 12, 1896, authorizing the preparation of a programme for a universal competition for the obtainment of an ideal permanent plan. Mr. Reinstein's energies were so well repaid that within a few months \$4,000,000 was pledged by philanthropists eager to further the erection of such monuments to education and art.

MUNIFICENCE OF MRS. PHEBE A. HEARST.

Shortly after the adoption of the resolution Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst, the widow of the late Senator George R. Hearst, a lady noted for her generosity and deep appreciation of art and a great benefactress of the university as well, offered to pay the entire cost of the competition and to erect two buildings of the accepted design, one as a memorial to her husband. Her proffered aid was willingly accepted, and as a mark of gratitude this *concours* was given the name it bears.

As trustees for this architectural plan Mrs. Hearst appointed Regent J. B. Reinstein (chairman), the governor of the State of California, and William Carey Jones, professor of jurisprudence of the University of California, thus having represented in this body the State, the regents, and the faculty of the university.

About \$200,000 has already been expended in the obtainment of the final plan, and securities to the amount of \$100,000 have been deposited by the trustees with the London, Paris and American Bank, Limited, at San Francisco, as a fund to guarantee the performance by the trustees of all promises contained in the programme for the international competition.

THE PLANS FOR THE COMPETITION.

Sets of photographs, topographical maps, and plaster models of the grounds showing their boundaries and situation with respect to the surrounding country, together with copies of the programme in English, French, and German, have been deposited with the architectural societies throughout the world, and in cities where there is no architectural or technical association they have been given in charge of the State or city officials, so that competitors may study the grounds without being obliged to leave their respective homes. No expense was spared in the preparation of the grand scheme, and a fair test has been given to the much-debated question among architects of the practicability of a universal *concours*.

THE JURORS.

The *concours* being universal, it was thought proper to have an international jury, and to that

and the trustees secured four of the world's greatest architects to serve upon this jury. They are J. L. Pascal, of Paris, France; Paul Wallot, of Dresden, Saxony; R. Norman Shaw, of Hampstead, London; and Mr. Walter Cook, of New York. Mr. J. B. Reinstein, of San Francisco, served as the fifth juror, representing the regents of the university and Mrs. Hearst.

Jean Louis Pascal, of Paris, is recognized as one of the most eminent members of his profession in France. He is a member of the Institute of France, an officer in the Legion of Honor, and a member of the council of the *École des Beaux Arts*. His most important work is as architect of the National Library of France and of the Faculty of Medicine at Bordeaux.

Paul Wallot, of Berlin, was born in 1842 and was educated at the Hanover Polytechnic Institute and the University of Giessen. His work adorns Frankfurt and the Rhine cities. The greatest monument to his fame is the Reichstag building, one of the finest government buildings in the world. He is a member of the Royal Academy of Arts of Germany and of many other art societies.

Norman Shaw, of London, stands in the front rank of the architects of England. He took part in the preliminaries and first competition, but a critical illness necessitated John Belcher coming to San Francisco as his representative in the final one. He designed the imposing building which houses the Institute of Charter Accountants. The guild-hall of Cambridge is also one of his creations.

Walter Cook, of New York, is the president of the New York Chapter of Architects and a member of the firm of Babb, Cook & Willard. Among the buildings designed by this firm are the De Vinne Press building, in New York, the buildings for the New York Life Insurance Company in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Montreal, and the home of Mr. Andrew Carnegie in New York, now in progress. These architects have also done much other important work.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROGRAMME.

The competition was double—that is, preliminary and final. The preliminary competition was officially opened in the United States and all countries outside of Europe on January 1, 1898, and in Europe on January 15, 1898. It closed in all countries on July 1, 1898, when 98 plans were deposited with the United States consul at Antwerp, Belgium, where the jury assembled on September 30, 1898, to pass its judgment. Mr. J. L. Pascal was elected president and Mr. Wallot vice-president. The jury made its selections by the method of elimination. On the first elimination 44 were retained and 54 rejected. Upon the final vote 4 plans received one vote each and 11 plans received the unanimous vote of the jury and were declared the choice for the final *concours*. The following are the names of the eleven authors invited for the second *concours*: Messrs. Barbaud et Bauhain, 2 Boulevard Henri IV., Paris; Monsieur E. Bénard, 29 Boulevard Pereire, Paris; Herr Prof. F. Bluntschli, 4 Stockgasse, Zurich; Messrs. D. Despradelles



Paul Wallot. J. B. Reinstein. J. L. Pascal. Walter Cook, John Belcher.

THE JURORS OF THE HEARST ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.

and Stephen Codman, 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.; Herr Rudolf Dick, 99 Josefstadterstrasse, Vienna; Mr. J. H. Freedlander, 24 West Twenty-second Street, New York; MM. G. Héraud et W. C. Eichmuller, 3 Rue des Tournelles, Arcueil, and 18 Rue de l'Odéon, Paris; Messrs. Howard & Cauldwell, 10 and 12 East Twenty-third Street, New York; Messrs. Howells, Stokes & Hornbostel, 46 Cedar Street, New York; Messrs. Lord, Hewlett & Hull, 16 East Twenty-third Street, New York; Mr. Whitney Warren, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York.

These architects were awarded \$1,200 each, according to the agreed conditions. The four plans receiving only one vote in the last or test vote were given a special award. All the successful architects except two took advantage of the provision for a personal inspection of the university property at Berkeley.

The programme calls for the following departments, outlining as fully as possible the requirements of each:

I.—1. The administration building or buildings. This group is to comprise the entrance to the university, janitor's lodge, etc., and will contain the necessary ball and reception rooms and

offices for the regents, faculties, and executive offices.

2. The library. This building should have a capacity of 750,000 volumes and should be built with all the accommodations of a modern building.

3. A museum. Provision should be made in this division for departments of art, antiquities, ethnology, etc.

4 and 5. Two auditoriums, one of a capacity of 5,000 people and the other of a capacity of 1,500. Each should be adapted to lecture, concert, or theater purposes. A garden for open-air celebrations is also included within this group.

6. Lecture-rooms, armory, and covered courts for drill in rainy weather are required by the military department.

7. The gymnasias also constitute an important division and are to provide separate departments, both for gymnastics and swimming, for male and female students. Besides these departments there will be printing and publishing establishments, an infirmary, dormitories, and club-houses for professors and students.

II. Buildings for all things pertaining to the general service of the several departments, such



THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY.



BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AS PLANNED BY BÉNARD (FIRST PRIZE).

as central power, heat, and light stations and postal, telephone, and telegraph systems.

III. The departments of instruction so far contemplated number fifteen, and the buildings for their accommodation differ much as to their relative size and importance. These departments are as follows :

A. Higher historical and literary instruction, with departments of philosophy, pedagogy, jurisprudence, historical and political science, and ancient and modern languages.

B. Higher scientific instruction, with departments of mathematics, physics, astronomy, chemistry, and natural history (zoölogy, botany, geology, mineralogy).

C. Technical and applied instruction, with departments of fine arts, agriculture, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, mining, draughting, and graphical analysis.

All are to be so connected as to insure easy communication, both open and covered, between the groups of buildings and to contribute to the stately aspect of the whole.

The Belgian Government with generous cordiality placed the Royal Museum of Art at the disposal of Mrs. Hearst and the trustees, stripping it of its treasures to make way for the plans and detailing military, police, and fire officials to guard the exhibit day and night.

Each architect submitted three drawings of a uniform size, showing ground plan, section, and elevation.

THE FINAL "CONCOURS."

The final international competition of architects took place in San Francisco. The jurors' journey

across the continent was by easy stages on the Northern Pacific. They were given a royal welcome by the city of San Francisco, by Mrs. Hearst, and by the university. They were entertained at the Palace Hotel as the guests of Mrs. Hearst and everywhere given elaborate functions. At the same time they paid strict attention to their duties until the final award was made at noon on September 7.

The upper floor of the fine new ferry terminus in San Francisco was fitted up for the use of the final *concours*. The results announced by the distinguished jury were : E. Bénard, Paris, first prize, \$10,000 ; Howells, Stokes & Hornbostel, New York, second prize, \$4,000 ; Despradelles & Codman, Boston, third prize, \$3,000 ; Howard & Cauldwell, New York, fourth prize, \$2,000 ;



SOME BERKELEY LIVE OAKS.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF DESIGN WHICH RECEIVED THE SECOND PRIZE.

(Howells, Stokes & Hornbostel, New York.)

Lord, Hewlett & Hull, New York, fifth prize, \$1,000. The jury was practically of one mind in its decision. The selection of the final plan to be used rests with the board of regents of the university. All the members agree that the standard set on these competitions was the highest possible.

ABOUT THE CHOSEN PLANS.

Bénard's drawings were beautifully done. Everything is complete. There is a hall for every art and science, two gymnasiums, and a splendid amphitheater for races and games—an amphitheater which seems to bring back the days of Olympic games. Toward the bay, where the grounds are now entered through the botanical garden, are two large open spaces or parks, which give a fine and airy appearance to the design. One of these vast squares is in front of the main educational building, devoted to pedagogy, philosophy, jurisprudence, and half a dozen other departments of intellectual work. Toward the south are the gymnasiums; one for men and one for women, and the tribunes for the athletic sports. These tribunes are so planned that crowds may easily be handled, two streets and an entrance through the gymnasium serving as outlets. The military building and the parade-ground are set off above. On the hill above the general building are placed all the natural-history buildings, with an isolated infirmary at the furthest edge of the grounds. The dormitories and club-houses are located near the gymnasium, while the public parts of the university—the museums, lecture-rooms, and the two auditoriums—are placed where they will be conveniently ac-

cessible to the public. The portions of the university with which the general public has little to do are placed behind these other portions further up the hill, while on the highest ground of all, crowning the entire scheme, stands the observatory.

Bénard has preserved in a remarkable degree the creeks and forests of the grounds. This was one of the things especially desired, and in the Bénard plan the oaks, the creeks, and the hills are left almost unchanged. The style of the buildings is essentially modern, though after classic models. Each architect was required to make a detail plan of one building, and Bénard chose his gymnasium as his pet building. In these plans his artistic abilities are specially marked. The pillars of the gymnasium are of the Ionic order, and in front of the long colonnade are the tribunes, the most beautiful feature of the entire design. The details of the gymnasium roof, the pillars, and the entrance hall are all beautiful.

The second prize went to Howells, Stokes & Hornbostel, of 41 Cedar Street, New York. They differed entirely from Bénard's conception of what a great university should be like. The keynote of the American plans was the dormitories. In the second-prize plans the dormitories are placed at equal distances on either side of the central avenue, interspersed with charming gardens, but giving a touch of monotony to the scheme.

The American architects treated the athletic field as a large amphitheater, placed on the south side of the grounds and near the military buildings. No provision was made for the extension

of the educational buildings, which was regarded as a mistake architecturally. Above all these buildings is a place set apart for a natural-history structure, and the crown of the hill is devoted to the observatory. As in most of the plans, there are two grand entrances, one from the west and the other from the south.

The third prize went to D. Despradelles and Stephen Codman, of Boston, for plans as elaborate as any. In many respects the Boston plans are decidedly original, conceived with entire freedom from precedent. The axis is a line parallel to a line drawn between Oakland and Berkeley, and the main buildings, instead of looking down on Berkeley and the Golden Gate, face almost directly south, following the great amphitheater of the hills.

The Boston plans are strong and simple and purely Grecian in suggestion. The main objection to these plans, which prevented them from taking the highest award, was that the rows of buildings were cut in two by a main boulevard. One of the fine points of the Boston plans is the court of honor, with the library at the left, a building as classic as the Parthenon, with noble statuary and a portico, like those of elder Greece. There is a fine sweep of dormitories built in a semicircle behind the other buildings on the higher ground. Above all is a fine cascade. Another good feature of these plans is the central location of the library, forming the very heart of the university. To the south of these buildings, as in almost all the plans, are the buildings devoted to athletics, and on the north are the reception hall, the court of honor, and the university museum, while on the other side of the avenue are the administration buildings. In front of these is the plateau of instruction, with the educational buildings on either side.

Howard & Cauldwell, of New York, were

awarded the fourth prize, the great fault in their plans being the similarity of the buildings and a resulting monotony. These plans make the main avenue on the axis of the Golden Gate, and their educational buildings are upon the same plane around a central open square. These buildings are upon the lowest plane, while the dormitories are upon the next plateau. The gymnasium and military buildings are on the south side of the grounds, and the place for athletics is drawn as a splendid Roman circus, each of the plans being especially strong in the gymnasiums and cinder paths. Two grand entrances, one from Berkeley on the west and the other from Oakland via Telegraph Avenue on the south, also characterize the plans of Lord, Hewlett & Hull, of New York, winners of the fifth prize. Their central feature is the theater and museum, and around them are arranged the educational buildings. The theatrical auditorium in these plans is a fine piece of work. The educational buildings are on the four corners of a square, and their similarity does much to mar the general effect. The athletic field is on a plateau above the buildings.

THE WINNING ARCHITECT.

E. Bénard, who won first prize, was born in Goderville, France, fifty-five years ago. He is a member of the jury of the *École des Beaux Arts*, from which institution he graduated. He won the *Grand Prix de Rome* on August 10, 1867. He designed the Tribune of Commerce at Fécamp, the restoration of the *Château de Sassetot*, and the churches of Bleville and Mare-aux-Clercs. The decorations in the *Casino de Nice* and Franco-American Club in Paris are also works of his.

SKETCH OF THE UNIVERSITY'S BENEFACTOR.

Phebe Elizabeth Appersin was born in Missouri on December 3, 1843. Her father was a



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF DESIGN WHICH RECEIVED THIRD PRIZE.

(D. Despradelles and Stephen Codman, Boston.)



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF DESIGN WHICH RECEIVED FOURTH PRIZE.

(Howard & Cauldwell, New York.)

Virginian ; her mother was from North Carolina. She taught school for a while and in 1861 was married to George Hearst, who returned to Missouri from California expressly to seek the hand of the young lady he left as a mere child. For nearly thirty years their lives were spent together, he building up a great future, finally becoming United States Senator, she discharging many social duties and dispensing large and varied philanthropies. Her homes have been in San Francisco and Washington until a few years ago, when she built the beautiful mansion of Spanish architecture near Pleasanton,

Cal. This home is known as "*Las Hacienda del Pozo de Verona*."

Mrs. Hearst has for a long time been occupied with schemes of educational work. Many are the students, especially artists and musicians, to whom she has given a home or a foreign education. The Boys' Home, kindergartens in San Francisco, and the Phebe Hearst School for Girls in Washington are some of her beneficiaries. She is prominent in the movement for a national university. She has contributed to the work of the University of Pennsylvania. She has built and helps maintain the Hearst



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF DESIGN WHICH RECEIVED FIFTH PRIZE.

(Lord, Hewlett & Hull, New York.)

Free Libraries at Anaconda, Mont., and at Lead, S. D.

Her benefactions to the University of California have been numerous, especially to the young women students. She maintains a large number of scholarships for worthy women students at Berkeley, each of whom receives about \$300 per year during her college career.

The new president of the university, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, is thoroughly in accord with Mrs. Hearst's ideas, and by his scholarship and execu-

tive ability will give an immense impetus to higher education in the West.

Mrs. Hearst's magnanimity has aroused other wealthy philanthropists, who have pledged their assistance, so that in truth may be realized the prophetic words of Bishop Berkeley, after whom the site was named—

"Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
The last will close the drama with the day:
Time's noblest offspring is her last."



VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY AND THE GOLDEN GATE FROM THE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS.

THE WORK OF OUR ARMY-SUPPLY DEPARTMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

BY LIEUT.-COL JAMES W. POPE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.

BELIEVING that the supply department of the army of the United States should be worked so efficiently as to be able to pursue their respective duties in the most quiet and unobtrusive manner which will not distract public attention from the glory so justly earned by the gallant fighting force, it has been the policy of the quartermaster's department of the Philippine expedition to remain in the background, where it properly belongs, and endeavor to satisfy the needs of that force through the various channels wherein their work properly lies. There are peculiar problems and conditions, however, which it may be of interest to briefly notice in a journal devoted to disseminating facts for the benefit of the public.

The conditions are certainly sufficiently different from any an American force has ever before been required to meet and problems greater than any army administration has ever had to solve. All may be expressed in the statement that this force has had to inaugurate the government of an empire, of vast extent in territory and population, 8,000 miles from the home base of operations.

Looking at the task from a purely administrative point of view—that of an officer of a supply department—it appears of paramount importance, overshadowing the present war and its record of gallant deeds, its deplorable losses of the best blood of American soldiery, and its triumphant success, that the administration of the affairs of that new empire should be started upon a clean, honest, honorable, scrupulous, economical basis.

This war, waged by such incomparable soldiers and leaders, was bound to result in success to our arms, and, with all its glorious deeds and heroic sacrifices, will take its place in the history of this country as one of the brightest episodes in its military record. But the administration of the public affairs under the civil authorities, if placed firmly upon the sound basis stated above, will affect the standing and credit of the nation for many years after the war has closed, and have more effect upon that which

It has been, therefore, one of the chief aims of those connected with the administrative work, from the military governor down, to clear away the corruptions which have disgraced civilization for centuries, to deal fairly and honestly with all who come in contact therewith, to regard the rights of all parties as well as to protect the interests of the Government and to uphold the principles of the American nation.

This task seemed monumental to those compelled to delve into the mass of corruption wherein defalcations amounting to over \$1,000,000 are duly recorded against high officials apparently "immune" to punishment, where it does not seem against custom for bidders to offer a large percentage to the contracting officers for their personal benefit, and where all officials are presumed to be venal and purchasable.

The duties of the quartermaster's department are fairly and briefly stated by Lieutenant Parker on pages 686 and 687 of the December number of this Review as follows: "This department is charged with the greatest amount of business and the greatest variety of functions of any in the service. It builds roads, charters steamboats or buys them, attends to all railroad and wagon transportation, organizes pack-trains, furnishes fuel, forage, and stationery, provides clothing, quarters, and tentage, disburses public funds, hires laborers, and attends to all the details necessary to execute this great volume of business."

The quartermaster's department in these islands has had to perform each and every one of these duties and functions under the most novel circumstances, adding among other unusual conditions the organizing and operating a railroad, purchasing and armoring and equipping river gunboats, and attending to a considerable portion of the ordinary functions of the civil administration of a large city.

To further add to the unusual conditions, it must be recollected that a beginning had to be made from practically nothing, not even having anything worthy of the name of an organization to start with, nor sufficient of experienced officers of the department to make a beginning of such essential organization.

Leaving out of consideration the regimental

" Comes now to search your manhood
Through all the thankless years,
Cold, edged with dear-bought wisdom,
The judgment of your peers."

quartermasters who form part of the line organization, not a proper part of the general organization of the department nor under its control, there were, even after a large part of the expeditionary force had been assembled in these islands, only two members of the regular quartermaster's department in the whole force, nor are there more than three of the establishment up to the present time. The *personnel* of the department was completed by a few wholly inexperienced civil appointments and several others appointed from the young officers of the line, all of whom, I hasten to add, did wonderful service under the trying circumstances, but the lack of experience greatly handicapped the early attempts to carry on the operations of the department.

The material conditions were as novel and discouraging as the lack of experienced *personnel*. To begin with the first problem that confronted the expeditionary force—water transportation. There was nothing available under the control of the department but the transports in which the troops arrived and their rowboats except a single steam launch which had been hired by order of General Anderson, and nothing within the power of money to purchase or hire. To add to even so disheartening a prospect as practically amounted to the military governor and his staff being imprisoned on board of the *Newport*, the headquarters transport, whenever any one of them was sent away with the single launch, the monsoon season was in full sway, and the rough, high waters of the enormous bay, which was no harbor at all, rendered all movements difficult, if not dangerous.

If the situation on the water was thus difficult, the conditions on land were equally so, for the rainy season was full upon us and all movements upon land were almost impracticable. The native means of transportation—ponies, pony-carts, water ox-carts—were scarce and difficult to secure and the roads were execrable. To those who are accustomed to the splendid mules and horses of America and the good roads, it would be impossible to conceive of the feeling with which one would look upon the miserable little puny ponies and the slow, tedious progress of the patient and valuable but exasperatingly slow draught animals which confronted every attempt to make a move of even a few miles.

Such materials were nevertheless the only resource of those of the American force who had to begin the conquest of an empire situated in the antipodes.

With an ordinary military force accustomed to have all the means of transportation and full supplies provided, a campaign might have been

impracticable; but with the fine body of gallant volunteers and regulars who had been accustomed to the plains and to relying upon themselves to make the best of whatever was at hand, always good-natured and patient, even when their own pack animals and their own burden-bearers, nothing was impossible, and the country can feel justly proud of their green forces achieving success under such difficulties, and to them all the credit is due.

It is not intended here to give even the briefest *résumé* of the military operations, which can be found better detailed in the public prints, but only to give some idea of the difficulties which had to be contended with in the operations of the quartermaster's department.

With the aid of two or three captured steamers of medium size loaned by the navy for use in rationing the force at Camp Dewey and with the assistance of a chartered side-wheeled steamer, which fortunately became available at the most critical period, and the further help of several of the numerous steam launches of the naval vessels, aiding the landing for a few days, the troops were finally landed at Camp Dewey, and Manila was invested and finally captured, and the American force of about 15,000 found themselves conquerors of the principal city of the Philippine Islands, more important in many respects than all the rest of the empire, with all the innumerable problems of military and civil administration, complicated by an element decidedly hostile on the part of the natives, whom that force had crossed the great Pacific to benefit.

To attempt to detail all the difficulties which confronted all the departments of the army, especially that having the most numerous and varied functions, would occupy too much space, and only a few of the most important can be glossed over. Contracts had to be made for coaling and unloading transports, with the poorest labor on the face of the earth and with contractors the most unscrupulous, accustomed to a state the perfection of corruption; to secure transportation where natives shunned, from sad experience, dealing with government; to find fuel of a new and poorer kind in a city practically beleaguered; to seek quarters in a city overcrowded in ordinary times, but now having 11,000 Spanish prisoners and an American army of greater numbers; to provide forage of a different kind and to be brought from without semi-hostile lines; to get clothing where a cable requisition might require three months; to seek storehouses, launches, *cascos* (as native lighters are called); to police the quarters of the military; to find buildings for hospitals; to settle numerous claims (for it has been to the honor of this occu-

pation that just claims have ever been fairly adjusted); to hire laborers for the innumerable necessities in the midst of an ill-disposed population of drones and idlers—to do all this constitutes a small part of the problems that confronted the administration of the quartermaster's department at Manila during the early days of the occupation and since.

That these functions have been performed according to the ideal laid down, in such a manner as to attract the least attention, seems to have been proved by the fact that no prominent mention has ever appeared except in the single instance of the reporter of the *New York Journal*, who was thought to have been sent out to in-

vestigate those departments, and who declared: "The quartermaster's department, under Colonel Pope, and the subsistence department, under Colonel Brainard, are nearly perfect." With this brief notice the quartermaster's department in the Philippines may retire into the background, where, in my opinion, the supply departments properly belong; though it is only fair to add that so far as appears from the expressions generally heard and from the official reports and from all reliable sources, there has been a general feeling among the line officers and soldiers that the military forces in the Philippine Islands have been as well supplied as the difficulties of the situation would permit any just man to expect.

OUR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA.

BY CORRY M. STADDEN.

THE diplomatic relations of the United States and the republic of Nicaragua, which have been ever of the most cordial nature, have been strengthened and dignified quite recently by the elevation of the *chargé d'affaires*, Señor Luis F. Corea, to the highly important and responsible position of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Returning in August, after a short sojourn in Central America, Señor Corea brought with him autograph letters from President Zelaya and Minister of Foreign Affairs Sanson to President McKinley and Secretary Hay, expressing the warmest sentiments of friendliness and good-will. The new minister and these testimonials of profound esteem were presented to the executive on his return from his summer outing. The formalities concluded, Nicaragua can feel, as she has not felt for quite three years, that her interests, which by no means are unimportant, are attended to in Washington by a capable envoy representing that republic exclusively.

Nicaragua, like some other Central and South American republics, has been experimenting in close alliances or unions. Her officials, not unmindful of the great advantages to be enjoyed through a system of government somewhat like our own, have made repeated and praiseworthy attempts to unite the neighboring republics in a federation. But all efforts have been in vain. Nicaragua has borne the burdens and has assumed the expenses; her profits have been ciphers. The more recent attempt at the for-



SEÑOR LUIS F. COREA.

(Nicaraguan minister to the United States.)

mation of a Central American union began with the treaty of Amapala on June 20, 1895, when Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras federated under the name of the Greater Republic of Central America, and ended last December with the dissolution of the United States of Central America, a perfected union whose days were less than a calendar month. Thereupon each of the three republics proclaimed anew its individual sovereignty and resumed its international responsibilities.

With the erection of the greater republic the Nicaraguan minister, Dr. Horacio Guzmán, was recalled and Señor J. D. Rodríguez, selected by the Diet, was sent to Washington to succeed him. On December 24, 1896, Minister Rodríguez presented his credentials and secured recognition from President Cleveland for the new federation. The Senate, however, did not look with entire confidence upon the greater republic, and perhaps unjustly regarded it with suspicion, fearing that the three states in subjecting their foreign relations and not their internal relations to the Diet were seeking by some subterfuge to evade certain international obligations of a financial nature.

Thus while Minister Rodríguez was admitted to the diplomatic circle in Washington, no change was made by Congress in the diplomatic appropriation bill to provide a minister for the greater republic. Consequently no envoy from the United States could be received at the capital of either of the three republics, because each had renounced its right to receive and send ministers and had imposed it in the Diet. During the period of the greater republic's existence these peculiar international relations existed, and United States Minister William L. Merry, who succeeded Mr. Baker as envoy to Nicaragua, Salvador, and Costa Rica, had no alternative but to establish his legation at San José, Costa Rica, and hold diplomatic relations with that republic alone.

During the closing weeks of the Fifty-fourth Congress, in January and February, 1896, the Senate essayed to pass a bill authorizing the Maritime Canal Company to issue bonds for the completion of the Nicaragua Canal. Minister Rodríguez anticipated this action with a carefully prepared protest to the State Department, in which he showed conclusively how the proposed legislation trenchanted upon the rights of the state of Nicaragua. He made it plain to the administration that in the event of the passage of the bill the greater republic would not accept its provisions. In the eyes of his own government the minister had acquitted himself ably; before the State Department his standing was unaffected and

he continued to be most cordially received by Secretary Olney; but with the Senate, or rather with the leaders on the canal question, he had become *persona non grata*. His protest could not be argued down, and though he and the federation he represented were caustically criticised by Senator Morgan and others, there was no help for the canal bill, which, even before the protest was submitted, was bitterly opposed, and it was withdrawn from consideration.

In the concluding paragraph of his protest Minister Rodríguez had proposed to the State Department that negotiations be undertaken for a treaty between the United States and the greater republic, on the general lines of the Frelinghuysen-Zavala treaty, by which our Government should supersede the Maritime Canal Company and all other private corporations in the building of the isthmian waterway. However, the administration of President Cleveland being so nearly at an end, it was thought unwise to undertake a treaty of this great importance which the Senate, so unkindly disposed toward Minister Rodríguez, probably would not ratify. Having performed his mission—that of preventing the Maritime Canal Company from receiving Congressional assistance—and seeing no further usefulness for himself in this field so long as certain Senators were unfriendly to him, Minister Rodríguez closed his legation and with secretary and *attaché* withdrew to Central America.

In the course of a few months following this withdrawal the greater republic realized that it would be inimical to her interests in general, and those of Nicaragua in particular, to continue without diplomatic relations with the United States. Accordingly Señor Luis F. Corea, who had been secretary of legation with Minister Rodríguez, was sent to Washington as *chargé d'affaires* to promote friendly relations, regain the goodwill of those Senators who had been provoked into speaking disapprovingly of the greater republic and its officials, and in general to keep his government well informed as to the attitude of Congress on the canal question. How well the *chargé d'affaires* has attended to his duties may be judged by his recent promotion.

Under the provisions of the Amapala treaty the second step in the formation of a Central American union was taken on November 1, 1898, when the greater republic, like the chrysalis, threw off its shell and assumed a new form. It took the name of the United States of Central America. The Diet gave way to a provisional government consisting of three delegates, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras each sending one, these states having agreed to merge their individual sovereignties into the federation. The three

delegates were to elect one of their number provisional president and arrange for the holding of a general election to choose the executive, judicial, and legislative officers. But the plans which had worked so well up to this time suddenly miscarried. A revolution broke out in Salvador which the other two states made no attempt to quell, and a party that was opposed to such an alliance came into power. Deprived of such an important factor as the state of Salvador, the union, like a tripod that has lost a leg, toppled over and went to pieces. Nicaragua at once proclaimed her sovereignty, appointed and received diplomatic and consular officers, and resumed all of the international obligations which for a time had been assumed by the greater republic. Señor Corea was recommissioned *chargé d'affaires*, from which time Honduras and Salvador have been without any diplomatic representative at Washington.

Señor Corea, the new Nicaraguan minister, is a young man, considerably under forty, whose first experience in diplomacy was acquired during the past three years in Washington. Being of high intellectuality, well educated, a close student of international law, a careful observer, and having charming and affable manners, he has made remarkable progress in his new profession. He is a native of Nicaragua, having been born in Granada. He was educated at the National College, of that city. As he studied, he taught classes and at length became professor in the college at Masatepe and Leon. In 1887 he removed to Guatemala to complete his legal education and later received the degree of LL.D.

While perfecting himself in the law he filled the chairs of philosophy and history in the national institutes of Guatemala. After receiving his degree he was appointed to the important office of judge for the district of Totonicapan, and soon after he was commissioned to preside over the First Tribunal of Quezaltenango, where he achieved considerable reputation by his able and ready manner of dispensing justice. Returning to his native land at a time when the Diet had under consideration the appointment of an envoy to the United States, his splendid qualifications at once recommended him for the position of secretary of legation. During his residence

in Washington Minister Corea has become quite proficient in English, of which he knew not a single word when he first left Nicaragua; and as a bachelor he has become highly popular in social circles of the national capital. This, together with his proficiency in international law and his broad knowledge of the canal question, has made his services of inestimable value to his government.

In his new character as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary Señor Corea perhaps may have soon some important business pertaining to the maritime canal to perform. The concession which Nicaragua granted to Hon. Warner Miller and the Maritime Canal Company in 1887 will expire on October 9 of the present year. Already a new corporation, known as the Cragin-Eyre syndicate, of New York and Chicago, has been granted an option on the concession after the old company is out of the way. The United States, if the declarations of the Senate may be taken authoritatively, is not disposed to sit idly by and watch a corporation construct this important waterway, which it has been so frequently stated should be constructed, maintained, and owned by the Government exclusively.

Nicaragua wishes the canal completed at the earliest possible moment; she also would prefer the United States to do the work and operate the canal when finished. It now depends upon Congress to harmonize conflicting interests. The United States has the matter entirely in her own hands. If she chooses to reappoint commissions indefinitely to investigate and report to each succeeding Congress for the next twenty years on the feasibility of the proposition and the financial cost, rather than to begin digging, she need not be surprised or disappointed if at length some private corporation undertakes the work and carries it to a successful finish. But if she means sincerely to follow a policy to which Republican platforms have been pledged for years, legislation can be enacted and negotiations can be entered into which will cause the shoveling of dirt on the isthmus within six months. Everything depends upon the seriousness of purpose on the part of the Government.



THE NATIONAL EXPORT EXPOSITION.

THE National Export Exposition now in progress in Philadelphia is a unique institution. The exposition is the outgrowth of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, which, under the able direction of Dr. W. P. Wilson, has become known throughout the world as a bureau of industrial information. Dr. Wilson is director-general of the exposition, and the coöperation of the United States Government, the State of Pennsylvania, and the city of Philadelphia is largely due to his efforts. In aid of the object Congress appropriated \$350,000, the State of Pennsylvania \$75,000, and the city of Philadelphia \$200,000. Citizens of Philadelphia and of the country at large have subscribed liberally to the enterprise, while the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia is associated with the Commercial Museum in the practical conduct of the exposition.

The president of the exposition company is Mr. P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia.

The primary purpose of the exposition is to bring American manufactured articles to the notice of such foreign peoples as are likely to become



THE EXPOSITION SEAL.

good customers. The recent rapid growth of our export trade, as shown especially by the statistics published early in the present year, has centered the attention of the country in a remarkable degree upon the question of adapting American products to foreign demand. The success of Germany and England in trade with some of the South American peoples has stimulated American manufacturers and commercial men. The latest reports from South American countries indicate that Germany's competition, at least, is less formidable than formerly. It is said that better goods are coming into South America from France and England than from Germany; but a more serious competition, strangely enough, is that of established German houses in goods of English and other manufacture. The export of American goods to these countries has been hindered by the lack of large retail distributing houses and also by the high rates of freight from American ports. But these do not seem to be insuperable obstacles, and it is believed that if

prospective South American buyers can be made acquainted with the excellence of American manufactures new channels of trade will speedily be opened. The construction of an isthmian canal



DR. W. P. WILSON.

(Director of the Commercial Museum and director-general of the Export Exposition.)

would at once open to our commerce and enterprise the whole west coast of South America, which is really the richest section of the continent.

The managers of the National Export Exposition have exerted themselves to assemble as many as possible of the products of our country—not chiefly, as in the case of former expositions, from the Centennial to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition of last year, to make a show for American visitors, but rather to interest the comparatively small number of visitors from foreign countries and to afford a demonstration to them of what we in this country can do toward supplying their material needs. In assembling these exhibits, however, the management has produced a spectacle which thousands of Americans will delight to see, for it quickens our natural consciousness of industrial strength and capacity. No expense has been spared in preparing buildings and grounds and equipping them with every modern convenience to further the comfort of both exhibitors and visitors. The buildings are five in number and form one grand group, which has been described as perhaps the finest architectural pile on the American continent. The exhibition space has been taken with great rapidity, and American manufacturers



THE POSTER USED TO ADVERTISE THE EXPOSITION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

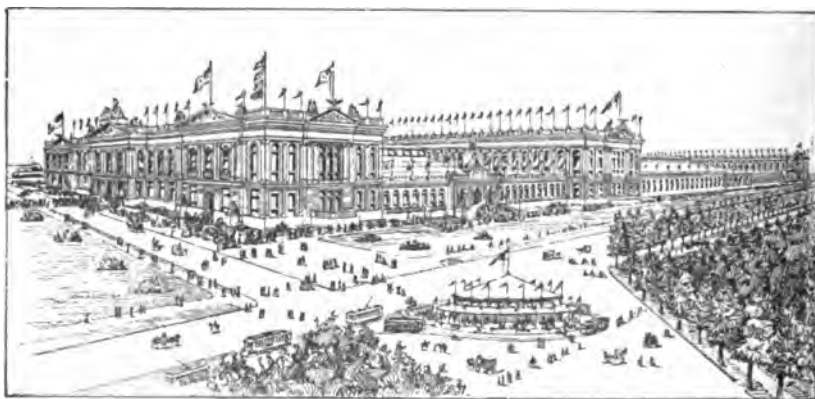
seem to realize fully the great advantages to be derived from a display in this exposition.

The International Commercial Congress, which will be opened on October 10 in connection with the exposition, will be attended by delegates from more than 30 foreign governments, 125 foreign chambers of commerce, and other organizations of like character. American chambers



MR. P. A. B. WIDENER.
(President of the exposition.)

of commerce, boards of trade, and other similar organizations will be well represented at the congress. General Diaz, president of Mexico, Prince Routkowsky, councilor to the Russian imperial minister of finance, Colonel Laboret, of France, Herr Edward Markwald, of Germany, Count Giovanni Messina, of the University of Naples, Italy, Dr. Pistor, of Austria-Hungary, the Hon. A. Desjardins, of Montreal, Canada, and Micanor Bolet Peraza, of Honduras, will represent their respective governments in the congress, while the entire diplomatic corps of Washington will attend in official uniform. Subjects connected with international commerce have been suggested for discussion by the various delegates to the congress, and these will serve as a basis for the final programme.



BUILDINGS OF THE NATIONAL EXPORT EXPOSITION AT PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY.

BY THE HON. THOMAS L. JAMES.

ON August 15 of this year there came from the Bureau of Statistics at Washington a brief record of the foreign commerce of the United States for the month of July, 1899. It told of exports of domestic merchandise valued at a few thousands less than \$92,000,000, or approximately a little over \$3,000,000 a day. It compared this record with that of the exports of July, 1898, and showed that in round numbers we exported \$22,400,000 more than we did in July of that year; and although the report did not contain detailed statistics, nevertheless it was possible, after a brief analysis, to get from it the information that in July of this year we exported manufactured products in excess of the exports of July, 1898, approximating \$10,000,000.

No intelligent citizen can read these figures or hear this record without perceiving that in this brief report is really suggested the whole story of that prosperity, healthful activity, and world-touching energy which are characteristic of the commercial condition of the United States and have been characteristic for about three years. Every one knows that we are now in an era of prosperity which, both comparatively and absolutely, is unprecedented; certainly in this country, perhaps in any country in the civilized world. The change has seemed to come swiftly. It has involved what appear to be radical revolutions. It has created a new relation between the United States and the rest of the world so far as financial dependence or independence is concerned. It has, furthermore, in some measure shifted or broadened the financial power of the United States, so that it is no longer centralized in Wall Street and the New York Clearing House Association, but is in a most healthful manner decentralized, so to speak, nearly every one of the great sections of the Union, excepting perhaps the far South and Southwest, being now able to depend in great measure upon its own capital for its own development.

In New York City, chief among the revolutions and overturnings of precedent that are due to the changed conditions has been noticed this month of August a situation which two or three years ago would have been deemed impossible. Ever since the West began to raise harvests that fed our own people, with a surplus great enough in part to feed much of the rest of the world, New York City has been called upon

to furnish in the late summer and early fall the capital or cash that would enable the farmers to market their crops, or as the expression is, "to move the crops." That was because while the wealth of the harvests was developed in the West, much of the surplus wealth which is converted into capital was in the East and in the control of the bankers of New York City. These bankers counted upon the money movement to the West in early autumn and the return tide to New York in the winter as confidently as the astronomer predicts the winter solstice and the autumnal equinox.

NEW WEALTH IN THE WEST.

But this year no call of that kind from the West has yet been made. The tide has flowed toward New York instead of from it. And it was discovered that in the inconceivably rich wheat and corn belts there had been for a year or two such prosperity that wealth had been turned into capital, that money was abundant, and that the West was probably able to take care of its crops without turning to New York, and furthermore possessed capital sufficiently in excess of these home demands to be able to come to the relief of New York City at a time when there seemed to be danger of a stringency in the New York money market.

No one fact could more strikingly illustrate the general prosperity than this new experience for New York City. But this is only one of almost innumerable incidents that have come under the observation not only of financiers and bankers and manufacturers, but of men who as skilled artisans receive wages or who as salaried employees find themselves overwhelmed with work, and who if hitherto out of employment meet now with no difficulty in finding it.

Almost every one has been so occupied with the rush and energy and demand that these new conditions have created that there has been little time and perhaps less desire to look into the causes for a condition that is in such strange and happy contrast with the one that prevailed from 1893 until 1896. These influences were partly political, partly commercial, in some measure domestic and local, and perhaps in equal measure due to world affairs that were indirectly reflected in such manner as to affect the United States.

In order clearly to understand the rise and development of influences that have produced the depressing conditions culminating between 1893 and 1896, it is necessary to go back to the time of the resumption of specie payments in 1879. This country immediately after the Government resumed payment of its obligations in coin entered an era of prosperity which has been compared with the one that now prevails, and yet the conditions characterizing it were entirely different. We had then, in comparison with our possessions to-day, little capital, and yet we undertook to open up the wheat belts of the West, to complete the Northern Pacific Railway, to construct thousands of miles of new railroad in unsettled regions, so that in the course of three or four years we expended at least \$500,000,000 in building new railroads. Much of this money was borrowed in Europe, and the railroads when built did not at first begin to earn their interest charges, and some of them with difficulty paid their running expenses. They were kept in operation in many cases by borrowing more money to pay the interest upon bonds, and at last became heavily burdened with mortgages and underlying mortgages, ultimately involving reorganization and heavy loss. All of this money we had to pay back, and the effect of those enormous payments was severely felt between 1885 and 1894. These new railroads, however, did a great service for the country, since they opened up the agricultural lands to the farmer and made possible the amazing crops which were grown in 1891 and 1892.

DEBT-PAYING AND FORCED ECONOMY.

For about ten years, or say from the spring of 1884 until near the close of Mr. Cleveland's second administration, the people of this country, both in their corporate and their individual relations, were engaged in paying debts. The farmers did that and were thereby compelled to practice the utmost economy, many of them finding even the most stringent self-denial inadequate, so that they were forced to submit to foreclosure. But the stockholders in the railroad corporations were also suffering, and there came for many of them the same experience that the farmers met with. The owners of the bonds exacted their interest or took possession of the property just as the owners of the farm mortgages exacted theirs or foreclosed. We lived in a time of forced and great economy. Many men esteemed very rich were compelled to draw upon their principal in order to maintain in some measure their customary manner of life, and the wage-earners were either drawing upon their savings or else were compelled to live

upon half pay, so to speak—some of them upon credit.

During Mr. Cleveland's second administration we were really getting into a healthful condition. We were paying our debts, reorganizing our bankrupt railroads on sound and economical bases, living with rigid economy, liquidating obligations long past due, and were at last in a condition that required only some tonic or stimulus in order to regain prosperity and industrial activity.

WORKINGMEN AND LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

We had learned, too, in these years one lesson that has been of the utmost value to us. Our manufacturers, with wisdom and broad-mindedness unsurpassed by the manufacturers of any other nation, had accepted every labor-saving machine that was able to make a more perfect product than had been made before, and make it more economically, and thereby to turn out of our manufactories some of the highest exemplifications of human ingenuity and to do it cheaper than the manufacturers of other nations were able to do. Recently a manufacturer of Great Britain returned to that country after a visit of several months to the United States, and the evening before he sailed he was entertained by a number of business men of New York City. Upon that occasion he said that the most impressive of all of the lessons he had learned was that the American manufacturers were cordially and to an amazing degree welcoming all new labor-saving machinery, and that they were nobly aided by the workingmen themselves in so doing. As a class these workingmen, this English manufacturer said, had none of the jealousy of labor-saving machinery that characterizes so many of the workingmen of Great Britain. And he added that he had learned that it was possible to use even to minute detail the labor-saving machine and pay the skilled artisans who were in charge of these machines higher wages than they receive anywhere else in the world for similar work, and yet to sell the product for a smaller price than similar products demand when made abroad. That seems a paradox, this manufacturer said, and he asserted that there are English manufacturers who insist that it is impossible to use labor-saving machinery and pay at the same time high wages to the artisan, and yet to sell the product for less than like products that are made in other lands are sold. Nevertheless the statement is true, and this English manufacturer confirmed it by his own experience. For this reason, when the barriers to industrial and business activity were removed the nation was found in 1896, like a well-drilled army, fully equipped for its responsibilities and opportunities.

COINCIDENTAL DEPRESSING INFLUENCES.

In addition to the depression caused by the fact that our people were engaged after 1884 in paying debts, both corporate and individual, there was another cause of commercial depression that began in the middle of President Harrison's administration. One of the great banking houses of the world had undertaken to finance the Argentine Republic. It staggered for months under the load and at last collapsed. Every financial center of the world was for a moment paralyzed when the report was received that the great house of Baring Brothers was crushed under the weight of the insolvency of the Argentine Republic. In a few hours there came the gratifying report that the Bank of England had interposed its resources and influence to prevent absolute panic. But one of the ablest of the financiers of New York, when he read that report, said: "The Bank of England has prevented a panic; but a failure like this will shrivel credits, benumb business everywhere, and its disastrous influence will be felt in every nation of the world for the next two or three years."

This prediction was justified in every respect. A few months after came the action of the British Government directing the suspension of the coinage of silver at the Indian mints. It was everywhere recognized as a remedy for certain evils from which Great Britain and her colonies were suffering, but it was a remedy so heroic that its immediate effect was harmful, at least to some lines of trade. Soon after that, by reason of a political revolution in the United States, it was made clear that we should have another tariff revision, this time made as nearly as possible in accord with the principles laid down by President Cleveland in his historic tariff message. Tariff revisions always tend to depress trade and restrain commerce, at least until these revisions are perfected and merchants know upon what to depend so far as the customs laws are concerned. Therefore this contemplated change in the tariff law added to the paralyzing influences that were felt by every manufacturer and in all lines of business. Just at that time, too, the so-called Sherman law was in full operation, a law which directed the Government to buy a fixed amount of silver each month and pay for it in treasury notes, as they were called. This intensified the business depression, and made it apparent in the winter of 1892 that there would be serious drains upon the Treasury gold. A hint of that was given by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Foster, at the dinner of the Chamber of Commerce in New York, and that hint added to the alarm.

There can be no doubt of the sincerity of the belief held by many of those who claim that the

remonetization of silver would quicken industrial life, give better markets and prices to the farmers, and make this nation financially independent. On the other hand, equally sincere were the apprehensions of those who felt certain that the injection of silver into our currency system in the manner proposed would demoralize values, prostrate industry still further, rob creditors of a part of their just debts, and bring the United States to the level of the silver-using countries. That feeling caused lack of confidence, prevalence of distrust, and benumbing influences that affected capital. And it at last brought us early in Mr. Cleveland's administration to a money famine—almost a panic—and compelled President Cleveland to summon Congress in extraordinary session for the purpose of repealing this law. But for the action of the New York Clearing House in the summer of 1893 the country would have suffered from a panic whose certain results are too appalling to contemplate.

BANKERS SUBSCRIBE GOLD FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

In August, 1896, another period of great distrust prevailed, and there was danger that the gold the Treasury Department possessed would be withdrawn, thereby compelling the Government to suspend gold payments.

Certain bankers of New York, under the leadership of President Frederick D. Tappen, subscribed to a fund of \$25,000,000 in gold for the protection of the Treasury Department. That act stayed apprehension, gave birth to hope which in a little while became confidence, and supplemented as it was by an extraordinary event, caused business to be quickened even while the political campaign was pending. This extraordinary event was a demonstration in the markets of the world that the low price of wheat was not due to the demonetization of silver. There came suddenly a demand for American wheat that was caused by a shortage in the crops elsewhere in the world. With that demand the price of wheat began to jump, while at the same time the price of silver was falling. Here was a demonstration that refuted what had been one of the chief arguments of those who advocated the double standard, an argument that especially appealed to the wheat farmers, whose experience for some years had been most unhappy.

THE CLEARING HOUSE AND THE ELECTION OF 1896.

Two or three days before the Presidential election of 1896, a number of financiers and bankers of New York met to agree upon some common plan of action in case the silver party were victorious. In this group were men who had al-

ways been Democrats and others who had been with the Republican party since its birth. Whether their fears had any just cause or not, it was enough that they did have fears, since even groundless fear is often sufficient to create financial panic. The governors of the New York Stock Exchange were so thoroughly persuaded that the victory of the silver party would produce a financial storm on the morning after election, the like of which this country had never known, that they proposed to close the doors of the exchange and suspend business until it was safe to reopen, even though weeks or months elapsed before that safe time came. The bankers, however, on Friday evening before election came to this agreement, to wit: If it was learned at any time before 8 o'clock on the morning after election that Mr. Bryan had been elected, or if the election seemed at that time in doubt, they would mass the resources of the Clearing House and issue certificates upon them even up to the full limit of the resources of the associated banks of New York, perhaps for as much as \$300,000,000 if that were necessary. The Clearing House Association believed that it could stay panic if it gave notification that it would issue its certificates in such quantity as to meet successfully any assault upon the credit of the exchange or of the business world of New York.

When the governors of the exchange were notified by the officers of the Clearing House that at 9 o'clock on the morning after election day the Clearing House would, in case Bryan were elected, issue certificates to any amount that was necessary, they decided not to close the doors of the exchange. That announcement itself, privately circulated, caused apprehension to be stayed, and this, in connection with the growing belief that the silver party would not be successful, made it possible for a greater amount of business to be done upon the two days before election than any one supposed would be transacted. The first breath of renewed confidence, the beginning of hope, was noticed then. None of these precautions was necessary, since the victory on election day did give confidence to capital, and capital must move first if there is to be industrial and commercial activity.

These, as briefly stated as possible, were the industrial and financial conditions and the influences that caused them as they existed for some years prior to 1896.

With the election of a President who was supported by many thousands who were not of his party solely because he represented opposition to the free-silver dogma, and the election of a House of Representatives that was also antagonistic to the free coinage of silver, business

confidence began to return. Mr. McKinley summoned Congress in extraordinary session, and in a few months it passed the protective tariff bill known as the Dingley law.

AMAZING INCREASE OF GOLD PRODUCTION.

But there is another influence which may be esteemed among the greatest of any that have caused these last years of the century to give industrial prosperity, content, happiness, and a wide distribution of wealth to our people. That influence was created by the recent amazing development of the gold mines of the world. Undoubtedly the action of Congress in repealing the Sherman law induced capital to turn its attention to the American gold mines. But the same impulse existed all over the world. The discovery of cheap chemical methods of abstracting gold from low-grade ore was as momentous almost as that of Bessemer, to which much of the industrial activity of the last half of the nineteenth century can be traced. That process made it possible to utilize with commercial profit the low-grade ores in South Africa, and only a year after the Sherman law was repealed the highest expert authority predicted that the South African mines would be adding yearly to the gold of the world from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000, a prediction that has been almost justified already. Then Australia amazed the world with discoveries of unsuspected gold deposits; and Colorado and Idaho and southern California began to report profitable mining operations, until at last it was reported by the Director of the Mint that the United States was producing nearly \$60,000,000 of gold a year, the estimate for 1899 being about \$5,000,000 a month. Then, too, just as these inspiring influences were beginning to have their legitimate effect upon business, there came from the wilds of Alaska romantic tales of rich discoveries of gold, and since that news was first brought to this country the estimated output of that once desolate Territory has been about \$40,000,000 gold, almost all of which has come to the United States and remained here.

The Director of the Mint estimates that to-day there is in the United States almost a billion of gold, in coin and bullion, and whereas in Mr. Cleveland's administration the gold in the Treasury had been drained so low that it seemed at one time as though the Government would be compelled to suspend gold payments, now the Treasury possesses nearly \$250,000,000 of gold and the banks of New York nearly \$175,000,000.

In addition to the gold that came from the mines, there came many millions of it in the year 1898 to the United States from Europe in liqui-

dation of trade balances, and with the exception of \$20,000,000 sent to Europe to pay the Spanish indemnity, almost every dollar of the gold brought here from mines and in payment of debts has remained here.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION AND EXPORTS.

With gold stimulating business, with a tariff exerting a healthful influence upon manufactures, with universal use of labor-saving machinery and perfection of vast economies in manufacturing, agriculture, and transportation, the world began at the same time to discover that the United States was making in its manufactories better articles at less cost than the manufacturers of other nations. We have been for fifty years known to the world as an exporter of agricultural products, and it was as preëminently an agricultural nation that we were expected to remain in our relations with the rest of the world. On the other hand, we had always imported far more manufactured products than we had exported. But in 1896 it was noticed that we were selling more of the products of our manufactories in other markets than our own than we were buying, and furthermore that the proportion between the exports of manufactured products and of agricultural products was increasing in favor of the manufactured products.

Conservative judges are of the opinion that the aggregate net balance for the three fiscal years 1897, 1898, and 1899 that the rest of the world owed us, after deducting all possible offset charges, cannot have been far from \$500,000,000. This, of course, mightily increased business activity in this country and gave us new capital in unprecedented amount. Besides, as we commanded our domestic market to a considerable extent, that alone gave employment to hundreds of thousands of skilled workmen and laborers. The rest of the world has been buying our agricultural and industrial surpluses, and to-day the demands upon us are so heavy that we are witnessing the strange spectacle of workmen being laid off because the supply of steel is limited; they are idle because of an excessive demand and there is not steel enough to meet it, whereas six years ago they were in idleness because there was no demand.

THE GREAT INCREASE IN BANK CLEARINGS.

Here are very briefly set forth some figures which may illustrate the financial condition as it was in July of this year. There is no better index of domestic trade than that furnished by clearing houses. In July every city in this country showed an increase over July of last year. Chicago increased 24.7 per cent., New York 48.5,

Boston almost exactly the same, Philadelphia 39, Pittsburg 29, Buffalo 31, Cleveland 37, Toledo 63, Peoria 45, Akron 67, Des Moines 66, Birmingham, Ala., illustrating the increase in the iron business 105, and Seattle showing increase in the Pacific and Alaska trade 97 per cent. The reports show that the State of Kansas had in July a total bank deposit of \$47,000,000, being \$2,500,000 more than in 1898 and \$15,000,000 more than in 1896. On August 1 we had in circulation nearly \$2,000,000,000, \$700,000,000 of which was in gold. The 979 savings banks of the United States reported in July deposits of \$2,065,000,000, more by \$300,000,000 than the total savings banks deposits of England, France, Italy, and Russia put together. The railroad earnings for the United States from January 1 to July 1, 113 roads being reported, were \$339,364,294. For the same period in 1898 they were \$292,882,734, and for the same period in 1897, with a little larger mileage and a few more roads reporting, they were \$289,501,290.

Now, if we take the bank clearings for a period of seven months—that is, from January 1 to July 31—we find that for the year 1899 the aggregate clearings for the United States reached the colossal total of \$55,257,000,000. In 1896 for the same period they were \$29,930,000,000, an increase of about 90 per cent. for the 1899 report. In 1893 in the same period the clearings were \$35,254,000,000.

STRIKING INCREASE IN EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

If, now, we turn to another report we shall be able to discover in it perhaps the most impressive of all of the stories that tell of our revival and increase of prosperity. In 1892 we exported of agricultural products in the fiscal year ending June 30 \$799,000,000 in round numbers. We did not export as much in value as that again, although in 1899 we exported \$785,000,000 in round numbers. In the intervening years the export ranged from \$650,000,000 in round numbers in 1898 down to \$553,000,000 in 1895. But if we turn to the figures that tell the story of the export of the products of our manufactories in the same years, we discover set forth in the most emphatic manner the amazing story of our industrial expansion. In 1892, fiscal year, we exported of manufactured products \$158,000,000; in 1893, approximately the same amount; in 1894, \$183,000,000; in 1895, approximately the same amount; in 1896, \$228,000,000; in 1897, \$277,000,000; in 1898, \$290,000,000; and in 1899, \$338,000,000, with every indication that the export for this fiscal year of manufactured

products will be as great as \$375,000,000. Therefore while we have gained in export of agricultural products not at all since 1892, we have gained more than 100 per cent. in our export of manufactured products, showing how vastly our industrial industries have expanded, and that while we are commanding our own domestic markets, we are surely reaching out in successful competition with other nations for the control of the markets of the world.

APPRECIATION OF PRICES.

Early in the spring of 1899 there began to be observed a tendency toward an increase in prices charged for almost every kind of material made by the steel and iron manufacturers. It was at first thought probable that this increase was only temporary, but as the weeks passed it was discovered that with the single exception of the period just following the resumption of specie payment there had never in our history been so great or so steady an appreciation in the prices of structural iron and steel, steel rails, and in fact steel products of all kinds. This was followed by an increase in the price of pig iron, until at last it was made evident that unless there were cessation in the demand there would be constant appreciation in price. Carefully prepared statistics indicated that this condition was due in part to the extraordinary demand and in part to a threatened shortage of supply of pig iron or raw material used in the manufacture of steel. The increase in prices caused the greatest anxiety and embarrassment. It was estimated, for instance, that by reason of the increased cost of structural steel the new suspension bridge that is to span the East River in New York would cost \$2,000,000 more than the original estimate, and furthermore that if the underground rapid transit system of New York City were built during the coming winter under contracts entered into at this time, the cost of the plant would be fully \$6,000,000 more than would have been the case had the contracts for iron and steel work been entered into last winter. The engineers who were negotiating for the enlargement of the Grand Central Station in New York reported that it would be impossible to undertake that work immediately, not so much on account of the price of structural steel as because it would be impossible to get any steel within six months. Contractors who are laying street-railroad plants have found it necessary to grant extensions of time to the manufacturers who had contracted to deliver steel products, because these manufacturers were unable by reason of the scarcity of raw iron to fulfill their contract. Building operations have been delayed, partly because of the increased

price of steel and partly because no manufacturer is willing to make contracts for an early delivery of these products.

At the same time there began to be an advance in price of lumber. In August the price of beef was raised, and so great was the anxiety of the retail butchers of New York on that account that they began at once to consider the wisdom of organizing an independent association through which they could procure their beef cattle in the West, bring them to New York, and slaughter them here. A little investigation showed, however, that the increased price charged for beef was due in some measure to an increased demand, which represented the ability of the people to consume more beef than they were able to do prior to 1898 or 1899. Thus all along the line there came a tendency considerably to increase prices of certain staple articles, especially those needed for the construction of buildings, for public works involving structural iron and steel, and for many of the articles of food. An impression has prevailed that these increases have been in large measure due to the exactions of trusts, but it is discovered that some of the steel products that are not controlled by trusts have increased in price fully as much as trust products have done. The increase in price of tin plate, a product entirely controlled by trusts, is believed by those who are best informed to represent fairly a great increase in demand for that product.

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF STAPLE PRODUCTS.

	Midsummer—July 1.			
	1899.	1897.	1894.	1892.
Beef, lb., carcass, Chicago..	8¼c	6 84-100c	9c	6¼c
Pork, lb., carcass, Chicago..	5c	4¾c	7¾c	7c
Flour (wheat), bbl., N. Y.	\$3.50	\$3.90	\$2.50	\$4.00
Eggs, State, fresh, doz., N. Y.	16c	11c	12c	15¼c
Tea, Formosa oolong, lb., N. Y.	24¼c	18c	18c	22c
Sugar, granulated, lb., N. Y.	5¼c	4¾c	4 1-16c	4 7-16c
Milk, qt., N. Y.	2¾c	2¾c	3c	3c
Potatoes, bush., 180 lbs., N. Y.	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.75	\$1.25
Butter, creamery, State, lb., best, N. Y.	18¼c	15c	18¼c	22c
Standard sheetings, yd., Boston.	4 87-100c	4¾c	5¾c	5¾c
Oak-dressed leather, lb., N. Y.	38c	29c	32c	33c
Anthracite coal, ton, N. Y.	\$3.75	\$4.50	\$4.15	\$4.50
Spruce lumber, per 1,000 ft., N. Y.	17.00	14.50	13.50	18.00
Hemlock lumber, per 1,000 ft., N. Y.	13.75	12.00	12.00	12.50
Pine lumber, per 1,000 ft., N. Y.	20.00	16.00	18.00	18.50
Nails, per keg, 100 lbs., N. Y.	2.85	1.75	1.25	2.00
Glass, window, box, N. Y.	2.48	1.78	1.50	2.00
Petroleum, refined, gal., N. Y.	7 35-100c	6 5-100c	5 15-100c	6c
Tin plates, 100 lbs., American, Pittsburg.	\$4.00	\$3.35	\$6.50	\$6.95
Copper, lake, per lb., N. Y.	18c	11¼c	9c	11¼c
Pig iron, Bessemer, Pittsburg, ton.	\$19.75	\$9.25	\$11.25	\$14.00

Herewith is published a table of 21 articles, some of them representing food merchandise, some building or construction merchandise, and two or three clothing. This table compares prices for these important articles as they were in 1892, 1894, 1897, and 1899, the reports having been obtained from the statistics gathered by *Bradstreet's*. It will be noticed that while some articles were higher in 1892 than in 1899, nevertheless there has been a general appreciation since 1894. The price of labor has also appreciated, the best judgment being that the average increase has been about 10 per cent. This condition is unquestionably one of the surest indications of the great industrial and commercial activity, vast demand, and general prosperity, although, of course, if it continues it will ultimately cause a reaction. The best proof of this is to be found in the fact that the standard rate of interest upon permanent and safe investments has been decreasing, notwithstanding the general increase in prices. The city of New York markets its bonds at about 3 per cent.; the city of Cleveland a few days ago sold 4-per-cent. bonds at a premium that made the income to the purchaser a trifle over 3 per cent. The average income upon government bonds is now a little

less than 2.50, and the prices obtained in the stock exchanges for securities represent a basis of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for high-grade securities—that is to say, any stock or bond that pays more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and is looked upon as a good security, running for a long term of years, can be sold for a premium that will practically bring the interest down to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Every indication points to a continuation for some years of this era of unexampled activity and prosperity upon which the United States has now entered. There may be some check due to high prices, which themselves are caused by great demand, but with a wise determination of our currency question and a statesmanlike treatment of the new political questions created by the unexpected responsibilities thrown upon us by reason of the war with Spain, there seems to be no reason why the United States may not, in the era upon which she is now entering, achieve a position which will be recognized as that of financial independence, the first power in the world as an agricultural and manufacturing nation and as an exporter of manufactured products, and perhaps New York may take the place so long held by London as the financial clearing house and financial center of the world.

THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS.

I.—THE SUMMING UP OF AN OBSERVER.

BY DR. E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

[Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, now superintendent of Chicago's great system of public education and formerly president of Brown University—himself a distinguished political economist who has made special studies of the trust question—was an interested observer of the proceedings of the conference and prepared for this magazine the résumé that follows herewith.]

THE fact of this conference, its *personnel*, its views, and its results are all worthy of remark. The very fact of so large and representative a gathering to discuss a social question is a sign of the times. It means that the public is in earnest thought about the trust problem. Perhaps there was no need of this proof; perhaps all were aware of the fact before; yet no one who attended a session of the conference, saw its comprehensive character, or felt the earnest spirit of its deliberations could help being impressed as with a special and emphatic kind of evidence that the trust question is now most deeply engaging the public mind. The fact of the conference means, further, that people are no longer depending alone on legislative discussions, political platforms, or the newspapers to make opinion touching questions of high moment. They prefer to convene and confer in an inde-

pendent way, each speaker responsible to himself alone and at liberty to pour out his last, best ideas. So easy and rapid is traveling now that we may look for such free-lance conventions on many subjects and on frequent occasions, and they will accomplish great good.

The *personnel* of the conference was noteworthy—all of it, not Mr. Bryan and Bourke Cockran alone. All shades of political and of economic belief were represented. The practical politician, the labor leader, the single-taxers, the professor of political economy, the reformer, journalists, bankers, clergymen, railroad men, farmers—all were of the company. Benjamin Tucker, the anarchist, was on the programme and said out his whole say, listened to with profound attention from beginning to end and applauded at the end as few of the speakers were. What a contrast to him was Prof. John B. Clark, the

sage of the economist guild in America, slender, grave, slow, profound, who knows that in discussing a subject like that before the conference one needs two thoughts to every word. Some bankers and railroad men who listened got off the usual sneer at both Tucker and Clark, and even at Professors Jenks and H. C. Adams, as "mere theorists;" yet even this class of hearers paid excellent attention to these and other professional speakers, seeming willing to concede that such had a right to be heard. Also men like Louis F. Post and Thomas J. Morgan, who had ample space upon the programme, were well received. In a word, the conference was an epitome of the American people; democratic, no clan excluded, none assuming to dictate or dominate.

As to the views of the conference, those—if any—in which all the delegates agreed are certainly very few and very vague. Perhaps all would have joined in certain generalities, as—

1. That the vast massings of capital and industry under central control characteristic of our time form an interesting phenomenon, richly deserving study:

2. That they are a possible menace to our economic, social, and political welfare, and ought to be investigated on that account.

3. That they are stirring the public mind, at any rate, and will be dealt with, and would better be dealt with outside of politics.

Upon specific tenets about trusts, however, the conference presented the wildest variety of opinions. The utterances from the platform, certainly various enough in point of doctrine, did not exhibit the members' entire latitude of conviction. Among those who had obviously reflected upon the subject one could, however, trace more or less roughly the following crystallizations of creed (I do not go into detail):

1. That trusts are a natural evolution of the economic forces now in play and will therefore be found to be not only permanent in spite of all attacks, but good and beneficial as well, whatever to the contrary may now seem to be the case. This was, in essence, George Gunton's plea.

2. That trusts are mainly or wholly the product of vicious legislation giving special privileges to powerful corporations; are not the product of economic law; are wholly evil and baneful in their efforts; and can be and ought to be put down by law. This idea lay at the basis of Mr. Bryan's address. Byron Holt elaborated the thought as it relates to protective tariffs and free trade.

3. The view of most of the political economists in the conference—who, it may be said, contributed the bulk of the seasoned thinking with

which the sessions were favored—that trusts are mainly, though not wholly, the result of economic evolution, so that all talk of suppressing them is idle; that they may become very deleterious notwithstanding this, raising the effective cost of goods to consumers, erecting and intensifying class distinctions, retarding industrial invention, and vitiating our political life; and that therefore they must be carefully watched and studied till we see what regulation of them is necessary, and then checked and snubbed by legislation, as they can be if proper wisdom is exercised, to keep them the servants of the people and not let them become its oppressors. The best *mot* which Mr. Bryan has recently gotten off related to this last point. Having contrasted the natural as God-made man with the corporation, "the man-made man," he demanded that "the law that created must retain control and that the man-made man must be admonished every day of his life: Remember now thy creator in the days of thy youth."

I cannot at all assent to the statement made by many that this conference (however valuable otherwise) "will produce no enlightenment." Even "facts" as the hard-headed man of affairs calls for them are not wanting, the answers handed in by Prof. David Kinley, of the University of Illinois, to a great number of inquiries sent out by him as to the results of trusts' doings being perfectly concrete in nature, considerably definite, and very significant. But the conference evoked a far more valuable kind of "enlightenment" than this. The brief, terse, thoughtful, conservative statements and analyses of the problem presented by Henry C. Adams, Jeremiah Jenks, John B. Clark, and John Graham Brooks were invaluable contributions to public knowledge on this burning theme, most of which consisted of new matter, rarely if ever uttered before save to university audiences.

Better than all is the example set by the conference of a frank and fraternal comparison of diverse opinions by Americans of the most widely separated sections and of the most varied callings and social and industrial positions. The delegates did not brawl or "jaw," but discuss and listen. It is safe to say that each set or tendency present left the conference with new respect for the other sets and tendencies.

The trust is a complex subject; we have only begun to see into it. But we shall see into and through it in time if we patiently work on. The Anglo-Saxon race never yet got into an imbroglio but it extricated itself; and it has gotten out of all its imbroglios by using the same patient, conciliatory, and hopeful temper so markedly exhibited in the Chicago conference.

II.—THE FINAL WORD OF THE PRESIDING OFFICER.

BY THE HON. WILLIAM WIRT HOWE

[The Hon. William Wirt Howe, of New Orleans, who presided with great impartiality over the Chicago conference, made a brief but very compact statement as the closing word on the fourth day, and we present it herewith as revised by him for these pages. It has not appeared elsewhere in print.]

When I came to this meeting as a delegate from the New Orleans Board of Trade, I prepared at the request of the Civic Federation a paper on some of the questions here in debate; but when by your kindness I was called to preside over your deliberations, it was deemed more becoming that your chairman should not undertake to express any views on these questions, or undertake, even if I could, to influence any opinion. And so, with a little of that paternal anguish which may have visited the soul of Abraham when he thought himself in conscience bound to sacrifice his son, I suppressed the little paper. The suppression was fortunate, because if the paper were to be written this evening it would be a better one, for the reason that its author has learned a good deal in the last four days.

In what are called courts of conciliation, in some jurisdictions, the constant aim of the presiding magistrate is to note those admissions and concessions of the contending parties themselves which may be found even in apparently hopeless disputes, and to make those admissions and concessions a basis for a judgment substantially just.

Now, following this sensible idea, where do we stand after four days of discussion, always interesting, often profoundly scientific, and sometimes passing into the brilliant sphere of oratory? It seems to me—simply as an individual, of course—that almost every paper or address we have heard has made some admissions or concessions which may form a basis for some conclusions, and if you will allow me I will formulate some of them only, as follows:

1. Combinations and conspiracies in the form of trust or otherwise in restraint of trade or manufacture, which by the consensus of judicial opinion are unlawful, should so be declared by legislation, with suitable sanctions and, if possible, by a statute uniform in all jurisdictions, and also uniform as to all persons, and such a statute should be thoroughly enforced, so that those who respect it shall not be at a disadvantage as compared with those who disregard it.

2. That the organization of trading and industrial corporations, whether under general or special laws, be permitted only under a system of careful governmental control, also uniform if possible in all jurisdictions, whereby many of the evils of which complaint is now made may be avoided.

3. The objects of the corporation should be confined within limits definite and certain. The issue of stock and bonds, which has been a matter of so much just criticism and complaint, should be guarded with great strictness. If mortgage bonds seem to be required, they should be allowed only for a moderate fraction of the true cash value of the property that secures them. As for issues of stock, they should be safeguarded in every possible way. They should only be allowed either for the money or for property actually received by the company, and dollar for dollar, and when the property is so conveyed it should be on an honest appraisal of actual value, so that there may be no watering of stock.

4. And finally there should be a thorough system of reports and governmental inspection, especially as to issues of bonds and stock and the status and value of property, whether corporeal or incorporeal. Yet at the same time, in the matter of trading and industrial companies, there are legitimate business secrets which must be respected by the general public. In short, we need to frankly recognize the fact that trading and industrial corporations are needed to organize the activities of our country, and that they are not to be scolded or belied, but controlled, as we control steam and electricity, which are also dangerous if not carefully managed, but of wonderful usefulness if rightly harnessed to the car of progress.

5. We agree without dissenting voice in thanking the Civic Federation of Chicago for furnishing this opportunity for education, and the people of Chicago not only for a hospitality as large as its limits, but for the object-lesson their city affords to teach us what can be done in America by enlightened public spirit in associated effort.

DEWEY DAY DECORATIONS IN NEW YORK.

BY ERNEST KNAUFFT.

(Editor of *The Art Student*.)

IT is probable that the universal verdict will be that the pageant and decorations of New York City incidental to the Dewey reception are finer than those accompanying any similar *fête* ever held in this country. Finer than the recent Philadelphia G. A. R. celebration, finer than the peace festival at Washington, finer than the Columbian celebration. This will be because a certain group of New York artists volunteered to take the matter in hand and resolutely undertook, without any remuneration, a scheme of decoration the keynote of which should be harmony; a scheme which should include not only the erecting of an arch and of a series of columns extending the length of a mile, but the decoration of the houses along the route. Their fiat did not go so far as to demand that the Barbara Frietchies along the route should see to it that the whiteness of their snowy locks corresponded to the whiteness of the arch, but the house-owners were coerced into arranging their decorations in perfect harmony with the decorations along the avenue, which were supervised by the Mural Society with John La Farge as chairman.

The *pièce de résistance* of the decorations is the arch, planned by C. R. Lamb in collaboration with a special committee of the National Sculpture Society and erected at Madison Square, for which a series of groups was contributed by members of the National Sculpture Society. The Arch of Titus was its prototype. It is 100 feet high (including the group on the top), 80 feet east and west, and 35 feet north and south. The main entrance is 40 feet high, and east and west are two smaller archways about 20 feet high. The proportions of the arch are accentuated by having an approach of colonnades extending south to Twenty-third Street and north to Twenty-fifth Street—that is, 200 feet at each end. These consist of united columns surmounted by spheres, at the base of which are sculptural groups facing north and south and "Victories" on the inner

avenue side; the Corinthian capitals of the columns are surmounted by simple spheres. The arch and its columns are entirely white, while above Twenty-fifth Street the decorations of the Mural Society are polychromatic.

Surmounting the arch is a group by J. Q. A. Ward, dean of our sculptors. He is nearly seventy years of age and is president of the National Sculpture Society. His group represents Sea Victory. A figure of Victory, with the head of the Venus of Milo and the figure and wings of the Victory of Samothrace, holding aloof a wreath, stands in a chariot drawn by sea-horses, with Tritons blowing conch-shells for her couriers. When we remember that this prodigious group is some 20 feet high and 60 feet broad and was entirely completed in six weeks, we can see how wise it was for Mr. Ward to thus borrow from the classical and not attempt an original creation. This matter of haste in erection we must bear in mind when we examine the other groups should we find here and there a rough



J. Q. A. WARD.

(President of the National Sculpture Society, at work in his studio on the model for his group of "Victory" surmounting the arch.)

passage or a figure that is not wholly monumental. The agitation which has been made for the perpetuation of the arch in marble or bronze may be stimulated by the well-nigh complete effect of



CHARLES R. LAMB.

(The designer of the Dewey arch.)

this hurried arch, but our thinking of the possibility of its permanency should not interfere with our appreciation of it for just what it is—a grand example of impromptu architectural decoration. As a matter of fact, however, the figures are so nearly perfect that we would hardly observe the haste in which they were executed.

Next to Mr. Ward's group come the four groups at the base of the arch, as follows: On the northeast side is Martigny's brilliant martial tableau, the "Call to Arms." Then on the southeast Carl Bitter's dramatic group, representing sailors in the heat of "Combat." Here a particularly striking figure scans the horizon with Monte Cristo alertness, and beside him a kneeling figure, ready to man a gun, shows in every muscle, like the sculptured animals of Barye, that he is prepared for action. The gun is not the old-fashioned cannon we associate with the front yard of our Washington headquarters, but is the breech-loading rifle of modern warfare. Mr. Bitter deserves much credit for the modern "note" in his group. On the south side, west (on one's left as he looks up Fifth Avenue), is Mr. Niehaus' group, "The Return," which will interest the public because of its central figure of Dewey, on the right and left of which a father and mother each welcome home a sailor son.

While on the northwest side is the final tableau—the warrior at "Peace," by Daniel C. French. On one side a seated mother, instructing her child, holds in her hand a medallion of Dewey; a smith with Michael-Angelo-like bare arms and leather apron reposes on the opposite side; in the center is a standing group of a laborer with a hoe (not Millet's type, but the contented American farmer), his arm about his wife, who holds in one arm a babe and in the other a lily. Above them is the figure of Peace, beautifully conceived, copying no foreign type, but a simply clad youthful American figure, with calm and thankful face, her hair almost negligee in its arrangement—such a face and figure as we should expect from the author of "The Republic" and the poetic "Death and the Sculptor."

Along the frieze, under Mr. Ward's group, is a series of naval heroes, four on each end. On the south side we see first, to the west, Thomas



FIRST MODEL OF THE ARCH. BY CHARLES R. LAMB.

(The arch is 80 feet high—about 100 feet including the sculpture on the top—70 feet wide, and 35 feet deep. It is erected at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, and is composed of wood painted white and sculptural decorations of white staff.)



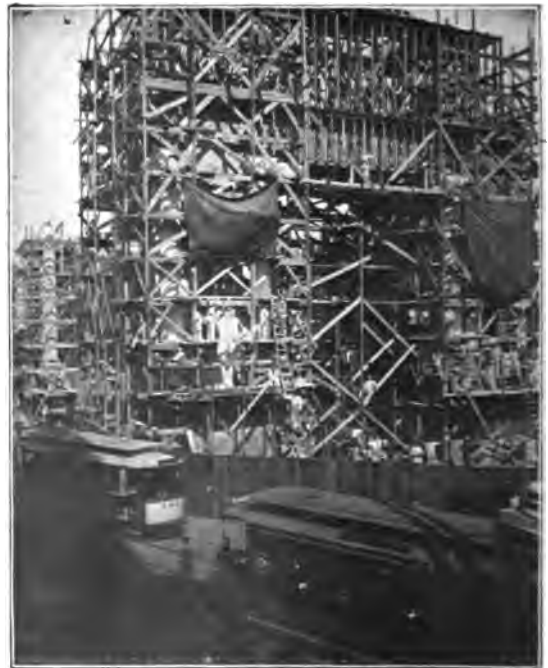
MODELING THE FIGURES IN STAFF IN THE BASEMENT OF MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

(The sculptor to the left is Mr. Isidore Konti, and the three plaster figures constitute his group, "The West Indies," for the base of the western columns at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. When put in place the central figure was much higher than here shown.)

Shields Clarke's picturesque figure of Macdonough, bareheaded, a cloak on his shoulders, his glass in his left hand; then comes Mr. Luke-man's "Lieutenant Cushing," holding a sword in his left hand, his face clean-shaven and youthful, but firm and resolute; then "Decatur," by George T. Brewster, his low-top boots full of suggestions of romance. On the eastern end is J. J. Boyle's figure of "Porter," with his slouched hat, a sash about his waist, his sword drawn. On the north side, to the extreme west, is E. C. Potter's "Paul Jones," with a three-cornered hat on his head—not so much of the buccaneer as the school-boy will expect to find; then comes Hartley's "Perry," his legs apart, his right hand on his hip, his left on his sword-hilt, a cloak over his shoulders, and a cocked hat upon his head; then the rotund figure of "Hull," by Bush-Brown, with heavy epaulets and a cocked hat, his glass in his left hand. Last is the figure of the noble Farragut, under whom Dewey served. It is by W. O. Partridge, and though in the Madison Square Garden (where the figures were modeled prior to being placed upon the arch) it was the roughest of all, when put in

place it "carried," as artists say, from a distance, and is not much less effective than St. Gaudens' masterpiece, the bronze figure a block away. No more trying test could be conceived for these staff figures than this contrast with St. Gaudens' magnificent bronze, yet they stand it bravely. In addition to these works in full relief there are two spandrel *bas-reliefs*; directly over the arch entrance on the south are Mr. Konti's Jean Jougon-like partially draped figures, representing the North and East rivers; on the north side are J. Hinton Perry's figures representing the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The arch is further ornamented with eight portrait medallions of other naval heroes, originally designed by the following sculptors, though later the actual execution fell, in several cases, to other members of the society: Admiral Davis, by Bush-Brown; Admirals Foote and Worden, by Frederick Moynihan; Admiral Dahlgren, by Henry Baerer; Commodore Preble, by Casper Buberl; Commodore Bainbridge, by Ralph Goddard; and Commodore Lawrence, by C. F. Hammon.

At the base of the columns north and south of the arch are also sculptural groups. Nearest Twenty-third Street, on the east, is Mr. Ruckstuhl's group of "The Army." Above the motto "Ever Ready" are three soldiers representing the colonial soldier, the soldier of the rebellion, and the soldier of to-day, standing in front of a



THE ARCH IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.



Figure of Lieutenant Cushing, by Augustus Lukeman, on the frieze of the arch.

west is Mr. Bissell's group of "The Navy." On the north side come the companion groups by Messrs. Konti and Lopez; west is Mr. Konti's "West In-



Sketch for the group at the base of the southwest columns at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, entitled "The Navy." By Geo. E. Bissell.

gun; above is a figure of Victory with both hands extended, holding laurel wreaths. This figure is exceedingly well modeled, both as regards its detail—the face and arms being particularly beautiful—and as regards the action. It seems to have alighted from an ethereal flight and poised above the soldiers' heads, a pacific Walkyr. To the

breaking the chains of slavery which bind his wrist. The latter figure is particularly well modeled, and the whole group is an astonishing success for six weeks' work. East of Twenty-fifth Street is Mr. Lopez' "East Indies." Here, again, on a pedestal, a Minerva-like figure, with the



DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH.

(Designer of the Dewey medal, of the Olympia tablet, and sculptor of the group "Peace" on the arch.)

dies." Standing upon a pedestal is a heavily draped figure of Liberty, a torch in her left hand, on her right arm a shield; seated under the protection of the shield are the partly draped figures of a mother and child, and on the other side is the nude figure of a man just

on the west Mr. Couper's "Protection of Our Country." All these groups and statues are, like the decorations at the World's Fair, made of staff. A skeleton of scantlings and lathes is covered with wire netting, over which a crude figure is formed of excelsior and plaster of Paris,



Plaster sketch by Charles A. Lopez for his group "The East Indies." For the base of the eastern columns at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

curved wings of a Greek harpy, stands as the protecting genius over two nude Filipinos, one with a sickle in his hand, the other with a book. Over the small archways at the east and west ends are *bas-reliefs*. On the east Mr. Gelert's "Progress of Civilization."



Sketch for the group at the base of the southeast columns at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, entitled "The Army." By F. Wellington Ruckstuhl.

the whole being finally covered with a thin coating of plaster of Paris.

The mural decorators of New York appointed the following committee, under whose directions Fifth Avenue was decorated from Twenty-fifth to Thirty-fourth Streets: John La Farge, chairman; Joseph Lauber, C. Y. Turner, E. H. Blashfield, F. S. Lamb, E. R. Sperry, Will H. Low, H. T. Schladerschmidt, C. R. Lamb, Maitland Armstrong, and W. Van Ingen. The plan of decoration is well worth the study of students of municipal improvements, because it teaches the value of simplicity and harmony. With a minimum allowance at their disposal the committee arranged for a maximum effect.

The natural desire of an ordinary committee would have been to demand a series of different figures to flank the avenue, but with rare sagacity this committee has contented itself with selecting one statue, which was cast twenty times, and the replicas set up the avenue from Twenty-seventh Street to Thirty-second Street, in the middle of the block. The statue selected was Mr. Martigny's "Victory," which in duplicate adorns newel posts in the Congressional Library, and which will be placed on a pedestal ten feet high. These figures will be gold, on white pedestals hung with green leaves of laurel. At each side of the "Victory" are two Ionic columns supporting gold eagles joined with a wreath, like the devices we associate with Roman triumphal processions. These pillars, 45 feet high, each bearing the name of one of the battleships in Dewey's fleet, will be gold, wound four times with green laurel, which at the top will hang in festoons from pillar to pillar. At each street corner is a white mast. From these masts will hang from a cross-piece a white-and-blue banner (white and blue is the navy's color) with heavy gold tassel. But the committee's work will not stop here. They will supervise the decoration of the grand stand, where the colors men-

tioned—green, white, and blue—will be repeated, and even an architectural molding, designed by Mr. Lamb for the base of the arch, will be used wherever moldings are required in the construction of the stands; and, as we have said, the house-owners will be requested to use no decorations out of harmony with the mural painters' scheme.

Daniel C. French's Dewey medal, which, with his kind permission, is reproduced on our cover this month, is an original conception in a field that has been much neglected in this country. Our coins and medals are inferior to those of other civilized nations. With Mr. Morris as his assistant he also modeled the bronze tablet for the *Olympia*, which we reproduce at the foot of this page.

Mr. French is the author of "The Republic," erected at the World's Fair. His masterpiece, "Death and the Sculptor," is now in the cemetery at Boston, and is one of the few worthy creations that American sculpture has produced. Among his other works are the monument to



Sketch of the group "To Arms," by Philippe Martigny, on the northeast base of the arch.

John Boyle O'Reilly, exhibited last year; "John Harvard;" and the "R. M. Hunt."

One can imagine that as Admiral Dewey, to the accompaniment of martial music, passes with his escort, like victorious Pompey, under the arch and up the bannered and pilastered street, the palpitating September air, kindly dropping a soft haze over the painted wood and plaster of Paris, will ameliorate all roughness, and it will need but little imagination to supply the illusion of marble and make us forget for the moment the economical material of the arch. This being so, the decorators' mission will surely be accomplished.



Bronze tablet presented by the citizens of Olympia, Washington, to the battleship *Olympia*. Designed by Daniel C. French and Mr. Morris. Cast by Charles R. Tiffany & Co.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S ESTIMATE OF DEWEY.

THE October *McClure's* opens with two articles on Admiral Dewey, the first of which is an appreciation by Gov. Theodore Roosevelt. Governor Roosevelt has some special fitness, aside from his own personal qualities and tastes, in writing this tribute to the great admiral, inasmuch as he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy at the time Admiral Dewey was chosen for command of the Asiatic squadron. The Assistant Secretary was, needless to say, in the very thick of the activities which resulted in such a preparedness for war on the sea as we had when the trouble with Spain broke out, and, moreover, it is understood that it was to a considerable extent due to Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's belief in the skill and tact of Dewey which gave that officer charge of the difficult and highly important Asiatic mission. Not that there was a dissenting voice in the choice of Dewey. Governor Roosevelt says in this article that there is no better way to tell the worth of a naval commander as yet untried in war than to get at the estimate in which he is held by the best fighting men who would have to serve under him. It was found that the captains and commanders in Washington were a unit in their faith in the then Commodore Dewey. Another factor which led in the choice of Dewey was one which Governor Roosevelt says the admiral himself may be ignorant of—"the way in which he had taken responsibility in purchasing coal for the squadron that was to have been used against Chile if war with Chile had broken out at the time General Harrison was President."

Governor Roosevelt says that on our roll of naval heroes Dewey's name will stand second to that of Farragut alone, "and no man since the Civil War, whether soldier or civilian, has added so much to the honor and renown of the nation or has deserved so well of it."

THE ACHIEVEMENT IN MANILA BAY.

"Admiral Dewey performed one of the great feats of all time. At the very outset of the Spanish war he struck one of the two decisive blows which brought the war to a conclusion, and as his was the first fight, his success exercised an incalculable effect upon the whole conflict. He set the note of the war. He had carefully prepared for action during the months he was on the Asiatic coast. He had his plans

thoroughly matured, and he struck the instant that war was declared. There was no delay, no hesitation. As soon as news came that he was to move, his war steamers turned their bows toward Manila Bay. There was nothing to show whether or not Spanish mines and forts would be efficient; but Dewey, cautious as he was at the right time, had not a particle of fear of taking risks when the need arose. In the tropic night he steamed past the forts and then on over the mines to where the Spanish vessels lay. In number of guns and weight of metal thrown at a single discharge and in the number and aggregate tonnage of the ships the Spanish squadron about equaled his, and what material inferiority there was on the Spanish side was more than made up by the forts and mines. The overwhelming difference was moral, not material. It was the difference in the two commanders, in the officers and crews of the two fleets, and in the naval service, afloat and ashore, of the two nations. On the one side there had been thorough preparation; on the other, none that was adequate. It would be idle to recapitulate the results. Steaming in with cool steadiness, Dewey's fleet cut the Spaniards to pieces, while the Americans were practically unhurt. Then Dewey drew off to breakfast, satisfied himself that he had enough ammunition, and returned to stamp out what embers of resistance were still feebly smoldering."

Dewey the Man.

In the October *Harper's* Mr. John Barrett, who has written for the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* on Philippine subjects more than once in the past six months, writes a sketch of Admiral George Dewey, which is naturally taken up most largely with Dewey's experience at Manila; for Mr. Barrett only knew the admiral after his arrival at Manila. He says plainly, apropos of the Von Diederichs affair, that our admiral was undoubtedly moved to speak in plain terms to the German representative. He also says that Dewey clearly reasoned out his course to obtain what he wanted without bringing on war, and Mr. Barrett's conclusion is that the whole affair proved Dewey to be a really great diplomat and statesman as well as naval commander. Of Admiral Dewey's personal and physical characteristics Mr. Barrett speaks as follows:

"Physically the admiral is not an impressive man in the sense that some of our noted military men are, but he has a poise of body and head

when standing or sitting that attracts the eye of the stranger. He has dignity with absolute ease. He carries himself gracefully for a man whose legs are trained to the sea, and he is not affected in manner or movement. His step is usually light, but not especially quick. He is not tall and is rather under the average height of naval men; but in good condition he has the appearance of being fairly well rounded. His bones are small and his fingers long and slight. His hands are often employed in nervous gestures—not in the French, but in the New England style—emphatic and serious, but not gymnastic. He has an interesting habit of drawing his fingers over his eyes when about to express some thought or consider a new suggestion. When a little agitated or disturbed he will pull and roll the ends of his long white mustache.

"As he talks he shakes his head to give emphasis to what he is saying. If he is specially interested his eyes move quickly about, watching your own expression and possibly that of others, looking bright and cheerful one moment and severe the next, according to your answers or comment. Still his eyes are not what would be called shifting. He has a firm, earnest, controlling look in them when he has orders to give or hears reports on important matters.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

"He could not be called handsome, because he is not sufficiently tall, but he has a prepossessing, clear-cut, interesting, almost classical face that seems equal to the responsibility of giving expression to the thoughts that have birth in his active brain. He is much better-looking than the average photograph or sketch. None of his pictures brings out the best that is in his face nor the lines which one notices in his actual presence. The ordinary portrait that is seen all over the land gives no conception of the real force and strength that he possesses, and is therefore disappointing to the man who has been accustomed to seeing him in person. His hair is an iron-gray tending toward whiteness, which becomes his composed but earnest visage. The nose is large, but it indicates his force of character and does not mar the general effect of his physiognomy. There are resolution and persistency in the lines of his mouth, and when his lips are moving in stating an order or giving an opinion where he has made up his mind, there is no difficulty in determining whether he is in earnest. His complexion has naturally been sallow much of the time at Manila, for that condition is superinduced by the climate, but after his long voyage home it is quite probable that he will have considerable color. He always

looks clean and neat, but is not over-particular, and gracefully accepts the conditions of war and sailor life even if they do not give him all the privileges, comforts, and pleasures of the club. His wonderful adaptability has made him as much at home in the stripped cabin of the *Olympia* as he would have been in a hotel or club in New York or Washington. In fact, he gave no signs on the flagship of desiring luxurious surroundings, and the simplicity of furniture dating back to the days of fighting, compared with his simplicity of dress and manner, seemed to present a harmonious situation in line with his habits and wishes. There was no 'fuss and feathers' about him or his environment at Manila."

THE DREYFUS CASE.

PERHAPS the most illuminating article which has yet appeared on the Dreyfus case is that which M. André Godfernaux contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* for September under the title of "The Philosophy of the Dreyfus Case." M. Godfernaux is not concerned with the merits of the case, and indeed he seems to think the question of the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus of secondary importance. The Dreyfus case is not merely a struggle between a group of corrupt generals and a Jewish officer. It is not even a struggle between the lovers of justice and its enemies. Its real significance is much greater, for in the court-house at Rennes converge all the opposing tendencies of modern France and the currents of two contending civilizations. It is a conflict between order and justice, between authority and free examination, or, in a more indirect fashion, between faith and science. In oscillation between these opposing principles lies the whole intellectual and social movement of modern France.

THE COMING OF THE CHANGE.

The period from the war of 1870 to the year 1889, says M. Godfernaux, was a period of recuperation—military, political, industrial. But at the latter date there began to be discerned a distaste for life, an incapacity of effort, a renunciation of ideals which invoked the inevitable reaction. It was a period of lassitude and moral dwindling in active life and of mysticism and sensuality in literature and art. Many cried for a pretender, and without a protest servitude might have been reestablished. Others resigned themselves to the decadence which has overtaken the other branches of the Latin race. The heroic ages were past and the country had lost faith in its destiny. Such was the moral condition of France when the Dreyfus case sprang

upon the scene and awoke the two opposing tendencies of the nation again.

A CONFLICT OF PRINCIPLES.

Of these tendencies Dreyfus was merely an instrument for condensing the great invisible struggle into a concrete form. For the struggle had taken place a hundred times before in literature, in religion, in sociology. The same spectacle had been seen before in France, especially at the Reformation.

"France, politically the most unified of all lands, is nevertheless divided between two adverse tendencies, between two currents easily discernible throughout the whole length of her history. On the one side, an eminently social love of the hierarchy, of official authority, derived from her Latin past, surviving in her Catholicism, in her army, and even to a great extent in her civil organization. On the other side, the spirit of independence, of free examination, inherited from the north, ever looked upon with suspicion by the governing body, but ever heard dully vibrating and exploding in the great eruptions of the centuries—the Reformation, Cartesianism, the Revolution of 1889. In spite of all, France has remained till now a country on the side of authority, inheriting from its Latin civilization a superstitious respect for all who hold the smallest share of power, for every functionary, in a word, civil, ecclesiastic, or military. It is well known that Catholicism supports this idolatry. It exacts from the faithful absolute submission, complete surrender of the rights of reason, unqualified acquiescence not only in the word of God, but also, and especially, in that of his accredited representatives."

A REVOLUTION IN IDEAS.

The difficulty was not a struggle between truth and falsehood. Both parties engaged in it with equal seriousness and absolute good faith, and both desired the truth, with the exception of a small party of agitators and fabricators of falsehood and hatred. The Coppées, the Drumonts, and the Cavaignacs sought it with closed eyes, according to a venerable tradition, and believed with passionate ardor in the words of the priest of their present cult, the flag. The Zolas and Picquarts sought it by slow and patient personal inquiry; and notwithstanding the anguish of their hearts in face of evidence which drove them to despair, they had the courage to proclaim the truth. We must not, therefore, urge it as a crime against France that she temporized and hesitated painfully.

"For her the case was and still remains a veritable revolution, with every revolutionary

characteristic if we accept the street-fighting; a revolution in which the two parties were striving to deal mortal blows and to pierce each other to the heart. 'Civil wars are terrible struggles wherein men, inspired by the loftiest ideas, slay each other in the dark.' Yes, in the dark indeed, but all, to their honor be it spoken, united in asking for light. Surely no struggle could be nobler, for once more two ruling historic laws, two traditions, two essential forms of truth were ranged in all their majesty one against the other."

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE AFFAIR.

The Dreyfus case did not begin this struggle and it is not destined to end it, in the opinion of this writer.

"The consequences are not less important with regard to the home policy of France and her position externally. Under the stress of the Dreyfus question the old political groups have been broken up, to form themselves anew. The question of a monarchical restoration has become secondary. All minds are henceforth divided according to their opinion of the republican system of government. On one side a 'Nationalist' party has been formed, jealous, above all, of purely French traditions, of military glory, of a policy of conquest, or at least of obstinately maintained *revanche*; a Cæsarian party in fact if not in name, distinguished by its desire for a strong government. Here we have an amalgamation of the old Clerical party, the old Royalist and Imperialist parties, sectaries of all shades, but taken as a whole the embodiment of narrow 'Chauvinism.' The other party, for which a name has not yet been found, is composed of true Liberals; of minds open to progress and to the future; containing some suspicious elements, also, it must be owned; but, above all, consisting of those who believe in the universal power of reason. These understand that conservation is not reaction, and while maintaining what is venerable and useful in the legacy of the past, they desire to eliminate all that is frail or lifeless."

A LESSON FOR THE WORLD.

The final issue, says M. Godfernaux, cannot fail to be beneficial. For "it has forced the combatants in the bitter struggle for life to look above life toward the ideal or toward the chimera—to something higher, at any rate, than their own daily interests. France has been chosen by fate for the theater of this drama; she has supplied the actors and the victims. At the present moment she should surely congratulate herself upon this, her stern privilege, and leave other nations to profit by the spectacle at which they have come to gaze."

BROWNING ON FRENCH ENTHUSIASMS.

IN the September number of *Poet-Lore* Mr. Herbert Ernest Cushman has a paper on Browning's "Two Poets of Croisic" and the French enthusiasms of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as satirized in the poem. It is an interesting psychological study of the French people and Browning's satire. Mr. Cushman thus characterizes the subject of the poem:

"During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries when the two poets of Croisic lived, that ancient *régime* of France was peculiarly adapted to bring into lurid light the enthusiasms of which humanity is capable. The court of Louis XIII. was the beginning, the court of Louis XIV. the maturity, and the court of Louis XV. the ending of the dignified, good-mannered, and most courtly court of European monarchy. The two poets of Croisic lived in a society in which order, suitability, and politeness were the ruling ideas, impersonated by the adults and taught to the children. Never has politeness turned casuistry into its service to such a degree and elaborated its manners for such studied effects. There is no place nor time where we should less expect enthusiasms than the time and society that became enthusiastic over René Gentilhomme and Paul Desforges Maillard. Consequently the enthusiasms stand out the more plainly.

"It was the eighteenth century—when French society was most supremely ordered and the individuals thereof apparently in perfect self-control—that there appeared that age of enthusiasm called the sentimental period, which later, among the common people, had its counterpart in the French Revolution. It was this polite crowd that affected now to admire the country, now to return to nature; now it was a delight in simplicity. The Queen had a village for herself at the Trianon, where, as some one says, 'dressed in a frock of white cambric muslin and a gauze neck handkerchief, and with a white straw hat,' she fished in the lake and saw her cows milked. What, suppose you, did the individual Frenchman or Frenchwoman care about muslin, cows, fish, and simplicity? Then there arose enthusiasms for village people, for the sentiment of tenderness, for the feeling of natural affection. Then polite society turned to religions, to considering the soul. It practiced trying to be human. These were some of the many enthusiasms of that society of which 'The Two Poets' is a criticism. It was the most polite society in the world, but as a society it was capable of enthusiasm that in extent and intensity have scarcely been equaled.

"The French enthusiasm, as the subject under criticism of Browning in this poem, is a social

enthusiasm. A social body is an organic being with less than human traits, caprice, sense of responsibility, etc. The satire involved here is directed at civilization, in which such enthusiasms could be very frequent, for such a civilization is a reversion to savagery. Yet such hypnotic enthusiasms are perfectly natural to the French mind because of its tendency to isolate the present moment from its associations."

PROFESSOR GUNTON'S DEFENSE OF THE "TRUSTS."

IN *Gunton's Magazine* for September there is a vigorous defense of the great corporations under the caption, "Crusade Against Prosperity."

Professor Gunton is determined that the issue shall be distinctly understood as concerning all corporate wealth, and not merely some particular method of organization. Suppose the conference of governors is a success and all the States act together: what is to be accomplished? Will trusts be abolished? But what if there be no trusts? That, says Professor Gunton, is exactly the state of the case.

"There is not a trust left in the United States. There never were more than about half a dozen, and they have all been dissolved and converted into large corporations. In reality, then, the war on trusts is a war on corporations pure and simple. Large corporations may be a very bad thing for the community, and if so they ought to be abolished, but an agitation for their abolition should be conducted on honest principles. It should be definitely understood that it is a crusade against large corporations. To call it a crusade against trusts is to practice a fraud upon the people. At least let us have the people who are to vote these business concerns out of existence know what they are voting against. Certainly before the people of this country can be expected to support such a crusade they have a right to know something about what it will accomplish.

A REORGANIZATION OF BUSINESS.

"First, then, are all corporations to be suppressed? If so the proposition is very simple. Of course this can be done if the people want it, but it would stop every railroad, trolley, cable, and horse car system in the country, and would close more than 90 per cent. of the manufacturing and business concerns. In fact, nearly all businesses larger than the peanut stand would have to be dissolved and redistributed into small efforts—about the equivalent of what existed in the walled towns in the thirteenth century. It

would, in fact, wipe out about all the economic effectiveness the last five centuries of industrial evolution have produced. For reduction to economic simplicity and thorough abolition of monopoly this would leave little to be desired. It would accomplish the object completely, but it would reduce us to barbarism. Of course nobody wants that.

"Yet that is the simple case if the war is against all corporations. If it is not against all corporations, then against which is the war to be directed? If we are not to suppress all, there must be some specific line of distinction between those 'to be damned' and those 'to be saved.' There must be some way of distinguishing the sheep from the goats. What shall it be? It cannot be anything relating to the economic or political principle of the organization, because in these respects they are all alike. Nor is it in the character of the industry, because the corporation principle applies to all industries. There is only one difference between them, and that is the size of their capital. Well, then, where shall the line be drawn? Shall it be at one hundred thousand, at half a million, a million, five millions, ten millions, fifty millions, or a hundred millions? Where? If the line is to be drawn anywhere, some economic or political reason must be given for drawing it there. Upon what economic principle or experience can a distinction be made?"

THE CAUSE OF CORPORATE DEVELOPMENT.

"How came these corporations to get so large? Why did they organize at all?" asks Professor Gunton.

"There is one general reason and it is this: in the effort to make the most of invested capital, it was found by a long series of experiments that under certain conditions large capital could be used to greater advantage than small capital; it could produce more at the same cost, give a larger profit, sell the products at lower prices, and give more permanent employment to labor at higher wages. Every little addition to the size of industrial concerns has been made for these reasons. As the experiments proved a success they were increased, and so from small individual concerns to partnerships and corporations the process went on and on, and if not arbitrarily interrupted will continue to go on just so long as it will yield these advantages. Just so long as adding another million to the plant will increase the earning capacity of both the old and new capital the additions will continue to be made, and as soon as the point is reached where to increase the size only increases the unwieldiness and does not increase the economy it will stop.

"Clearly, then, the history of industrial growth and prosperity is the history of corporate development. Without corporations productive efficiency could not have progressed beyond the economic status of the small individual concerns of at least a century ago. A war on corporations without some definite economic basis of discrimination, then, is simply a war on business success. That is the character of the present movement. It is based upon no principle of industrial management or public policy. It recognizes no line of distinction between the good and the bad, but it is a blind, muddled, indiscriminate agitation against corporate capital, which means a crusade against business prosperity."

THE PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

IN the September *Forum* Dr. W. P. Wilson describes the plan, purposes, and work of the Commercial Museum, of which the National Export Exposition and the International Commercial Congress at Philadelphia (see page 447) are direct outgrowths.

The objects of the museum are explained by Dr. Wilson, who has been its director from the beginning, as follows:

"When, a few years since, the excellence of American manufactured goods began to be recognized abroad and the demand for them began to make itself felt, the American manufacturer found himself confronted with serious obstacles, the most important of which was his lack of familiarity with foreign trade conditions and requirements. In this respect his principal competitors—the English and the Germans—had the advantage over him; having for a generation been engaged in acquiring information which would enable them to invade foreign markets with success.

"To meet the emergency of the manufacturers of our country the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia was organized. In both aim and results the institution is unique. Other countries also have their commercial museums, which are doing excellent work. Their scope, however, is much more limited, the museum of Philadelphia differing from them in that it is an active, not merely a passive, aid to the prospective exporter. The foreign museums, situated in London, Bremen, Hamburg, Stuttgart, Vienna, Havre, Brussels, and various other commercial centers, do not extend active aid, but content themselves with more or less complete displays of samples of domestic and foreign competitive goods sold in export markets. The theory of their organization is that the manufacturer contemplating a foreign business campaign will be enabled to

pursue it intelligently through the study of these samples. The initiative is left to the exporter himself, who must discover what opportunities exist for him abroad; and it is also left to him to take advantage of his opportunities in the way that may seem best to him.

"The display of manufactured samples is only a small part of the work of the Philadelphia Museum. This institution shows not only what goods are sold in foreign markets, but also where those markets are, what commercial conditions obtain in connection with them, what particular kinds of goods they demand, how these markets may be best competed for, and where the raw material may be most profitably purchased. It furnishes information, furthermore, as to business connections as well as the credit ratings of the agents or firms recommended. To secure specific information it is not necessary to visit the institution itself, for reports of trade opportunities abroad are distributed by the museum to its members, and these reports are provided with photographs of many of the articles which at that particular time are in demand in certain parts of the world. Under these circumstances the exporter is practically provided with a staff of expert foreign representatives, without any expense to himself beyond the merely nominal fee for membership.

"While its activities are dependent to a certain extent upon the income derived from subscribers, the museum is not a money-making institution. Indeed, its income from this source does not cover half the expenditures. It is enabled to carry on its work only by reason of the generous annual appropriation provided for it by the city councils of Philadelphia. But a very large income is required to maintain a staff of 150 employees in Philadelphia, as well as 500 regular and several thousand occasional correspondents scattered throughout the world. The only advantage which the city itself derives from the museum is that resulting indirectly from the presence of foreign buyers attracted to Philadelphia by the museum's work."

DETAILS OF ORGANIZATION.

The work of the museum is carried on in three general departments: (1) The educational; (2) the museum proper; and (3) the bureau of information.

"1. The educational feature is confined, more or less directly, to instruction in commercial geography. During the fall and winter months free lectures, illustrated by samples of the products of different countries, are given to teachers and students in the commercial and other high schools. In addition, students of different

schools visit the institution at regular intervals, being escorted through the exhibit halls by competent guides. In the near future the development of this phase will probably be extended along the lines of higher commercial education. In fact, the opportunity is at hand for the establishment of a consular and diplomatic school whose purpose would be to equip young men with such a knowledge of our needs as would enable them efficiently to represent our commercial interests abroad.

"2. The department of most interest to the general public is the second—the museum proper. The exhibits, which occupy a great deal of space, are arranged in a twofold way: the monographic—the grouping together of similar products of different countries, and the geographic—the grouping together of the different products of individual countries. No efforts



are spared by the management to make each collection as complete as possible. Where the material is sufficiently abundant the two methods are combined. Thus in the Mexican display one room is devoted exclusively to the different varieties of Mexican fibers, while in adjoining rooms are grouped the remaining products of that country.

"The Argentine exhibit consists largely of untanned hides, of wools in the fleece—of which there are a great many varieties—and of valuable samples of grains and woods. Brazil's display includes coffee, tobacco, and rare and valuable woods. From the nature and arrangement of the exhibits the man of affairs can very readily tell which, if any, of them will be of assistance to him in turning out a better or a cheaper product. The museum's representatives are always able to give the desired information as to the cost of the items represented in the display and the means of obtaining them. Though the collections are intended primarily to benefit

American manufacturers, they are reciprocally of value to foreigners, who thus become acquainted with America's needs. The interest in the institution so awakened leads them to keep their displays constantly up to date."

THE GATHERING OF FACTS.

"3. The bureau of information, whose purpose is to keep our business men in touch with the entire commercial world, receives its data from numerous sources. Among these may be mentioned:

"First, the trade journals of different countries, of which some 1,200 are regularly received at the museum. As fast as they arrive they are turned over to a staff of readers versed in different languages, who cull from them what facts appear to be worth preserving. The information thus received is indexed by the card system. Matters calling for immediate attention are at once brought to the notice of those manufacturers to whom they may be of practical value. For example, if it should be learned that there was a special demand for harvesting machinery in Argentina or Australia, that fact is made known at once to manufacturers of agricultural machinery; the report being accompanied by special directions concerning the ways of reaching the market indicated. Some 2,000 such notices are sent out in the course of a month, and they frequently result in opening a new market to one or another of our manufacturers.

"Second, the consular and other official reports of the United States and of foreign governments. Of these the museum has a large collection. It has, in fact, a greater number of official reports and books detailing commercial information than has the Government at Washington. The development of a great commercial library is, of course, a matter of many years; but the museum already possesses one of the largest and best-ordered commercial libraries in the world, and certainly the largest in the country.

"Third, the reports of special representatives. The museum maintains a corps of special students of trade conditions, some of whom are constantly at work in foreign countries, studying the markets in the interest of American exporters and endeavoring to bring foreign governments and dealers in touch with the Commercial Museum.

"Finally, the communications of the museum's foreign correspondents—the representatives of reputable importing and commission houses abroad. The interest of these correspondents is usually maintained through a system of coöperation. It frequently happens that letters are received from strangers abroad asking for certain

specific information. In such cases the museum, provided it is assured of the reliability of the writer, suggests an exchange of compliments whenever any particular information is desired. By this arrangement the museum has succeeded in building up a staff of nearly 20,000 regular and some 60,000 occasional correspondents."

GOOD POINTS IN OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.

INDISCRIMINATE criticism of the diplomatic and consular service of the United States is common enough, but it is seldom that a writer who recognizes the more serious faults of the system itself is able at the same time to appreciate the results that have been achieved, notwithstanding the faults. This is the merit of the article contributed to the *North American Review* for September by our minister to Venezuela, the Hon. Francis B. Loomis.

Mr. Loomis truly says that it has come to be almost a habit with many Americans who travel abroad to attack our consuls in a sweeping and indiscriminating way. It is also a fact that many American business men have become severe critics of our consular service, which is frequently denominated "the worst in the world."

A TYPICAL INSTANCE.

Mr. Loomis recognizes the fact that much of the condemnation of the consular service which is so freely uttered is based on the social shortcomings of consuls and their lack of familiarity with many of the conventional proprieties. To illustrate this, Mr. Loomis relates an incident that fell under his own observation. In the south of France he was once invited, with the officers of one of our men-of-war, to dine with the prefect of the department, a cultured, wealthy, and refined gentleman, who spoke English correctly and fluently.

"Shortly after we had taken our seats at the table, and while the delicious, delicately seasoned *potage* was being eaten, there was a lull for a few seconds in the conversation, and the loud, drawling voice of the American consul was heard exclaiming, with great earnestness: 'By thunder! Mr. Prefect, this is bully soup.' Of course the consul's fellow-countrymen present were sorry and chagrined, yet the expression of robust satisfaction was so genuine, so obviously just, so innocently uttered, so pregnant with good faith and profound conviction that I think our host was not displeased."

Whether the French prefect was displeased or not, many an American reader of the story is likely to stop at this point with an exclamation of disgust. Surely this man was unfit to repre-

sent his country abroad! But read the comment offered by Mr. Loomis:

"This consul was a child of nature; he was quite unfamiliar with some of the small refinements and conventions of cosmopolitan society, but he was intelligent, alert, honest, careful, and kind-hearted. He was the possessor of a splendid physique, was endowed with much personal magnetism, and was bristling with Americanism. He had had practical experience in many walks of life. Nine persons in ten who saw this consul at the prefect's dinner-table would declare that he was unfit for the official position which he held; but it should be remembered that such incidents do not illustrate the fitness or unfitness of a consular officer for the serious business of the service. It would be a great deal better and far more soothing to our pride if all our consuls were accomplished men of the world, as well as capable, industrious, honest commercial agents of the Government; but it is vain to expect too much at once, especially at this stage of our development. The consul to whom I have referred was a very efficient officer. The Department of State thought extremely well of him. He was a shrewd observer; he saw and reported with graphic felicity many fresh, pertinent, and important facts in the field of foreign commerce and manufactures; his reports pointed the way and opened the doors to new markets for the products of many American factories. At the end of two years he had acquired the language of the country to which he was accredited, and at the end of four years he was turned out of office just when his usefulness to his own country was greatest. This is a real case, and it is a typical one. It proves many things. One is that the tenure of office should be longer; it does not prove, however, that it should be for life, as many advocates of consular reform suggest."

MERITS RECOGNIZED ABROAD.

Even the brief tenure, objectionable as it is, has at least one good result, according to Mr. Loomis:

"It is difficult to determine what should be the tenure of office for a consul. One great and, I think, universally acknowledged merit of the present system is that by reason of the frequent changes we get better work in the way of reports from our consuls than do those governments which keep officers of this class permanently in their positions. It is essentially important that we should send abroad men with fresh eyes and with the capacity of taking fresh points of view. This is a consideration which ought to receive due weight in extending the merit system to the consular service. It is one that cannot be ig-

nored without the risk of rendering the service inflexible, cumbersome, and inapt.

"Our consular system has been made the subject of a thorough, searching, and scientific study by many of our commercial rivals, and the manufacturers, the merchants, the bankers, and certain officials of Great Britain, Germany, France, and Italy have been observing with jealous, watchful eyes the methods and achievements of the consular officers of the United States. In this workaday world results furnish the accepted measure of success of a system and of a governmental or business organization; and measured by results based upon the observation and verdicts of our commercial rivals, the consular system of the United States seems not greatly to suffer by comparison with that of any other country.

"The trade journals of England and Germany have been commenting, freely, frequently, and copiously, for several years upon the excellent work of American consuls. The high character of the commercial reports furnished by our consular officers was recently made a conspicuous subject of discussion by a member of the House of Commons, somewhat to the disparagement of the British consular service."

Mr. Loomis quotes from these journals and from the organs of the French and British diplomatic and consular services comparisons decidedly favorable to the American service, especially in regard to the preparation and publication of reports and the ingenuity and enterprise of the consuls themselves.

Although our consuls are not as well paid as the British consuls, their work, in the opinion of the *Consular Journal of Great Britain*, is superior to that done by the British consuls abroad.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

IN *Cassier's Magazine* for September the assistant locomotive superintendent of the Midland Railway, Mr. Charles H. Jones, writes about the recent heavy orders for locomotives placed by English railroad companies in the United States. He says:

"Many Englishmen regarded it as an unpardonable intrusion for foreign engines to be brought to Great Britain—the birthplace of locomotives and of Stephenson, the father of them. If the directors of the Midland Railway Company could have avoided it, they certainly would not have wounded the sensibilities of these people, but exceptional circumstances rendered it necessary."

Mr. Jones quotes from the speech made by Sir Ernest Paget to the Midland stockholders on February 17 of this year:



PUTTING AMERICAN-BUILT ENGINES TOGETHER IN THE YARD OF THE MIDLAND LOCOMOTIVE WORKS AT DERBY, ENGLAND.

"You will no doubt have seen that we have been purchasing some engines in America. As this is a new departure, some explanation will be interesting to you. We should very much prefer to purchase home-made goods, whether it be engines or anything else, if it were possible."

"We have at present 170 engines ordered in England. The orders commenced in December, 1897. The first engines were to be delivered in July, 1898, at so many per month, and if that delivery had gone on properly we should now have 48 of those engines. We have not received one. The last order we gave, in December, 1898, was for 20 engines at a very large cost, and we could not get even the promise of one engine for fifteen months, and that order will not be completed until May, 1900.

PROMPT EXECUTION OF ORDERS.

"Now, gentlemen, engines are a necessity to us; we must have them. Therefore we determined to send for tenders from two firms in America, one the Baldwin and the other Schenectady Works, and we received offers from them. In one instance the delivery was to be in ten weeks from the time that they received all the drawings and other data, and in the other case shipment from America in four months—10 engines from each—so that you see while we cannot get an engine promised in England in fifteen months, we can get 20 engines from America in four. I do not think we require further justification, and, thinking so, we have doubled the order to one of these firms."

REASONS FOR AMERICAN SUCCESS.

To this statement by Sir Ernest Paget Mr. Jones adds:

"Since the chairman made that speech 40 more engines have been ordered in England and 10 more in America, making a total of 210 on order in England and 40 in America at the present time. When these are all delivered the Midland Railway Company will have 2,780 engines. The question arises, How is it that American builders can supply locomotives so much more rapidly than British ones? It is true that the master mechanics in America, like their brethren, the locomotive superintendents in Great Britain, follow their own bent and identify themselves with the engines on the railroads where they are in authority, so that there is no end of variations in design and dimensions; but there are a few standard types, such as the Consolidation, Mogul, American, and Atlantic, used more or less throughout the States, and in fact all over the world, and if these are ordered pure and simple, or with but little alteration in the details, they can be had at remarkably short notice.

"A vast amount of ingenuity has been expended by Americans in inventing and perfecting tools and machinery to execute work with the utmost dispatch, and whenever trade is brisk the factories are kept in full operation continuously with night and day shifts, and it is stated that the men (nearly all on piecework) work harder, as a rule, than they do in Great Britain, earning

more money. Then, again, the American builders go in for less showy locomotives than we have grown accustomed to in England. They are satisfied with what is good enough, and do not expend time and labor on more highly finished workmanship than they think is requisite for all practical purposes."

THE DECADENCE OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

IN the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science Prof. John F. Crowell gives a somber account of the present economic aspects of British agriculture.

It has become evident that the constant decline in rural values "is not only reconstructing the social constitution, but is rapidly drying up one of the main sources of public revenue and of income to many of the nation's most cherished institutions."

Again, the transfer of the population from country to city, furthered by agricultural depression and decline, has been a great pauperizing influence.

"Thirdly, not only the shrinkage in rural values by which the landowner suffers, nor the depopulation of rural districts by which labor is driven toward the city workhouse, but the most important economic factor yet—the operating farmer—is gradually succumbing to the adverse conditions under which he works. Like the peasantry of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, he is yielding to the economic forces against which he is not really free to act or to adapt himself to them. Between the sinking level of prices of agricultural produce on the one hand and the hampering conditions of land tenure and land improvement on the other, the British farmer of rented lands is indeed badly off; and the owner who bought land, with limited cash capital in better times to put into it, is, if anything, worse off still than the cultivating tenantry."

"The economic position of the tenant farmer may truly be described in many of the best agricultural counties in Great Britain as lying between the upper millstone of falling prices and the nether millstone of competition with his fellow-farmers for holdings. This leads to the rack-renting system and tends to reduce the once high character of husbandmen to the level of the Irish type of tenantry of some years ago. This condition effectually blocks prosperity; it really undermines the constitution of agrarian society."

INFLUENCE ON THE NATIONAL LIFE.

"These economic conditions taken as a whole tend to the following general results:

"1. The exhaustion of the working capital of farmers as a class, extinguishing free capital, destroying credit, and diminishing the fertility of the land, thus rendering readjustment of agriculture to new conditions more difficult and more tardy, and even breaking up the rural social organization entirely.

"2. The inability of the country communities to employ the productive portion or to support the dependent portion of the population, and the consequent transfer of this burden to the cities to enter the already congested ranks of commerce, industry, and personal service, or to find refuge in some open or disguised form of public relief.

"3. The necessity of some more elaborate system of relief or support in the struggle for existence due to this pressure upon the working classes, such as old-age pensions, to the acceptance of some form of which many of the most far-seeing minds now believe the nation to be inevitably committed."

THE INDUSTRIAL REGENERATION OF ITALY.

THE lightning and the torrent—two agencies traditionally associated with wreck and ruin—are now invoked as the twin forces capable of saving industrially the future of Italy. Enrico Bignami writes in the *Engineering Magazine* for August on the utilization of the water powers of Italy. He puts the case in his opening sentence:

"While on the one hand Italy is extremely rich in water powers which are capable of utilization, on the other hand it is absolutely destitute of coal."

He mentions a few attempts which have been successfully made, and he goes on to say:

"There is no country in the world which, by reason of its mountainous slopes, its needs, its absolute lack of coal, and its scarcity of other fuels, can be expected to profit more than Italy by the development of electric-power stations for the utilization of the immense potential energy of its rivers and streams. If Italy had earlier attempted to substitute power derived from her own waterfalls for that imperfectly and expensively supplied by foreign coals, her present manufacturing and commercial inferiority would not be so humiliating. Possessing as she does valuable deposits of iron ore and copper, yet nearly all of this is exported, while the manufactured articles are imported, some of them from the very countries which purchase the raw material from Italy. If therefore electro-metallurgical processes could be substituted for the older methods the current required could be developed from the numerous water powers. At present the metallic imports

of Italy come from America, Sweden, and England, but with a home article in the market, produced by Italian water power and with cheap Italian labor, the double freight charges on exported raw material and reimported products would form a natural protective tariff for the home product."

A NEW WATER CURE FOR MALARIA.

He remarks on the curious fact that Italian capital is slow to embark in these new industries, which are consequently being worked by German capital. Comprehensive plans should, he thinks, be formed, backed by native funds, for using the water powers of Italy in agriculture, industry, reclaiming marsh lands, and so forth. Water power could solve the vastly important problem of drainage. He says:

"Out of the 259 districts into which Italy is subdivided only 65 are free from malaria, while nearly all could be relieved from this disability by proper drainage, and where necessary the drinking-water could be sterilized by ozone, for all of which work the power is readily available if capital were only forthcoming for its development."

WATER VERSUS STEAM.

Already the state and the railroad companies are looking to water power as the source of possible electric traction. Central stations for transforming water power into electric power are to be counted by hundreds and private plants by thousands. The figures of Italy's actual and potential horse-power are a suggestive illustration of the writer's point. He says:

"Recent official statistics give the total horse-power of the steam boilers of Italy as 160,000 horse-power, not including those for lighting plants, for traction of tramway lines and railroads, nor marine boilers of any kind. Compared with the statistics of other countries, Italy, to occupy a similar rank, should have at least 2,000,000 horse-power in order to compete industrially. In addition to the 300,000 horse-power already taken up, it has been calculated that about 5,000,000 horse-power remain, if proper use is made of the rapid falls of the Italian rivers, the Po alone being estimated to be capable of furnishing 1,000,000 horse-power at a cost for plant not exceeding 600 lire per horse-power."

The writer puts the operative cost of water power at 170 lire (about \$33) per annum operating at twenty-four hours daily; of steam power at 200 lire (\$38.60) per horse-power per year of three hundred days of ten hours. Among the mountains, nearer the torrents and further from coal,

the respective costs of the horse-power would be 50 lire (\$9.65), against 500 lire (\$96.50) per annum for steam.

MR. ZANGWILL ON ZIONISM.

IN the October *Lippincott's Magazine* Mr. Israel Zangwill has a remarkable discussion of "Zionism" as it appears to-day in the character of a living force and a practical relief for the vicissitudes of the chosen and scorned race. He begins by protesting that the object of Zionism is not to ingather Israel or to fulfill prophecies. It is not the outflaming of the nation's spirit. He defines the object of Zionism as the alleviation of what Heine called the *Judenschmerz*. The Jewish evil is twofold: the external through



MR. ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

persecution, the internal through isolation. Mr. Zangwill takes it for granted that the Jew is in every country in the world at a disadvantage, and that Max Nordau exaggerates but little in asserting that a Jew must be three times as clever as any other man to win equal success in the battle of life. As to the cause of this, Mr. Zangwill differs from Mark Twain, who ascribes it wholly to commercial competition and industrial jealousy. These Mr. Zangwill thinks contribute to the result, but in part "it is doubtless a survival from the Dark Ages, still nourished by the dictionary, a religious antagonism still fomented by the Christian prayer-book; in part it is a racial antagonism, an episode of the long strug-

gle of East and West, and one must not omit the pure joy of malice."

Assuming that the Jew is "hated for his virtues" and that he has no chance except what he wrests from Christendom, how is this *Judenschmerz* to be remedied? "There are four possibilities, and four only: First, national regeneration; second, religious regeneration; third, disappearance; fourth, no remedy." The second Mr. Zangwill regards the alternative to the first, which is Zionism, and the third and fourth he considers scarcely worth more than passing recognition.

As to the Zionist solution, Mr. Zangwill examines into the hopes and resources of Dr. Herzl, the devoted promoter of the Jewish colonial trust, who wishes to reassemble the chosen race in Palestine, and while seeing great difficulties, Mr. Zangwill thinks that the scheme is not altogether and finally impracticable. He is tempted to say that Zionism would be practicable but for Zion, and on the other hand he thinks it impossible to believe that Jewish commercial genius should fail even in Palestine.

IS A JEWISH STATE IMPRACTICABLE?

"To sum up, if a Jewish state, even a state in Palestine, is impracticable, it is less because of the external difficulties than because of the internal unwillingness of the Jews. Without an inner enthusiasm for immigration no number of millions of pounds could avail. This enthusiasm, now confined to a minority, may spread as the prospects improve. But even a Jewish state would not remove all the *Judenschmerz*. Only a quack could offer one simple remedy for so complex a disease. Of the three possibilities, national regeneration, spiritual regeneration, and disappearance, I am inclined to accept all, to offer a threefold solution of the long-historic tragedy. Those who believe Israel's isolation a harmful superstition should absorb themselves in the environment. Those who believe Israel has yet a mission that is better served by diffusion than by concentration in a petty state should make of themselves centers of righteousness everywhere, and assert, not withhold, their ideals in civic and national life. For the orthodox and persecuted masses in semi-barbarous countries a state would be a boon. But these possibilities are all ideals, and none is easily translatable into actuality, a state least of all. It is even possible that when the moment came, realizing the immeasurable value of his Jewish subjects, 'Pharaoh would not let the people go.'

"Hence the last word of all seems to approach the fourth possibility—that there is no remedy. Even this would not be a word of unique de-

spair. As much might be said of the countless other tragic problems that beset the thinker—for the *Judenschmerz* is only a fraction of the world's suffering. But the chances are that, even if Dr. Herzl's scheme break down and Dr. Haupt's scheme never develop, the Jew in semi-barbarous countries will, with the gradual advance of civilization, be relieved of his unjust burdens, and that when emancipated politically he will either disappear or undergo a religious regeneration."

AN EDUCATIONAL POLICY FOR OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

THE address before the National Educational Association at Los Angeles last July by Commissioner Harris, outlining an educational policy for our new national possessions, is published in the *Educational Review* for September.

Dr. Harris summarizes the distinctive features of such a policy as follows:

"They involve, first, the action of provost marshals under the direction of the generals commanding these islands to reestablish in their old channels the industries and the educational institutions; second, the appointment of expert supervisors to inspect the schools and train the teachers in the most advanced methods of instruction; third, the appointment of Spanish-English teachers who are able to lay out a course of instruction in English and introduce it into the programmes of the schools so as to have in all cases one lesson a day in English, and to supervise the teaching of this work as performed by the regular teacher of the school. Under this arrangement both teachers and pupils will very soon attain a considerable familiarity with English.

"It is all-important that only one lesson per day should be given in English. More than this would be liable to the suspicion that we desired to substitute English for Spanish in our new possessions, and such suspicion would embarrass and even render futile all our efforts at improving their schools.

"The experience in Porto Rico since January of the present year has been very nearly on these lines and has met with success."

Dr. Harris further says:

"Besides the literary work there should be, as I have suggested, schools of industry with special teachers in every considerable town and village. The general manual-training school as it exists with us would do good work there, but I think that special trades schools are better. They should fit all who desire instruction for their special vocations."

THE ARMY AS A SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

MR. SIDNEY LOW declares in the *Nineteenth Century* for September that the peace conference has failed. He is obliged to admit that "the great success of the conference is supposed to be the arbitration convention," but tries to belittle that achievement with the remark that "nations will not be induced to abstain from war because there is a secretary and an arbitration bureau, with an office in Brussels or in some other conveniently accessible capital." Mr. Low naturally enlarges on the non-success of the proposal for limitation of armaments. He reiterates that great armies and navies will remain, "for they are the best security against needless and hasty disturbance of the peace." He finds nothing in M. de Bloch's elaborate argument which really tends in favor of disarmament. Quite the contrary, it is the growth in armies and improvement in appliances which, according to M. de Bloch, makes war impossible, or at least suicidal.

But these criticisms are only a prelude to Mr. Low's real essay, which is concerned with "the future of the great armies." His contention is that the army must be transformed into a school, not for the military art only, but also for character and technical industry.

THE POOR YOUTH'S "PUBLIC SCHOOL."

Deploping the tragic incompetence which makes military service in France, and partly also in Italy and Spain, a means of personal and social demoralization, Mr. Low proceeds:

"The army of the future will have to become what Professor von Stengel maintains that it already is in Germany—a national school for the training of character. The drill sergeant and the company officer must supplement the work of the schoolmaster. The recruit must be turned into a man as well as a soldier. In itself there is nothing that is brutalizing or degrading in military training. On the contrary, it only needs to be pursued under reasonable conditions to become a magnificent educational process. Foreign observers have been struck by the alertness, the docility, the disciplined promptness with which the German artisan—the discharged conscript—goes about his work. We have examples nearer home. There is no better body of men anywhere than the bluejackets and marines of the royal navy."

"NATIONAL WORKSHOPS."

But, proceeds the writer, "the war premium is so heavy that an economical people will want it laid out to the best possible advantage. It will occur to them that to teach men to fight is

not providing for the whole of the national defense or the national supremacy. It is also necessary to teach them to work."

They must be prepared for the industrial struggle between the nations. Therefore "the army will become not only a school, but a technical school. The conscript will be dismissed, not merely with some mastery of those weapons he may never be called upon to use, but also with a knowledge of those of her crafts and appliances with which his hand will be familiar all the days of his life. He will have learned many things which will render him more capable as a clerk, artisan, laborer, or tiller of the soil, according to his vocation. He will have the opportunity of keeping up the rudiments of any trade he may have learned before joining the ranks, and of acquiring greater proficiency in it. The socialist ideal of *ateliers nationaux* may be in part, at least, realized. 'The state' will undertake the industrial training of the young workman; but the studio will be annexed to the barracks, and the technical teacher will have his lien on the conscript's time as well as the drill instructor."

This would mean extension of time as well as of kind of service. Recruits would have to enlist at sixteen or seventeen.

The article concludes with the hint that conscription will have to be adopted in Great Britain:

"We, too, may have to make the army a school, and render it not a costly burden on industrial production, but its most efficient feeder and ally."

Whether practicable or not, this is at least a practical suggestion; and it is one which, if ever realized, would tend to relegate militarism to a subordinate element in the general industrial training of the people.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

THE August and September numbers of the *Pall Mall Magazine* contain articles by Mr. William Archer recording his impressions of America from the point of view of internal unity and in its relations with England.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Spanish war, says Mr. Archer, has forever effaced the memories of the great civil struggle and consummated the process of consolidation which has been going on for the last twenty years. It deposed the Civil War from its position as the last event of great external picturesqueness in the national history. A new line of cleavage has been substituted for the old.

The States of the Atlantic seaboard are drawing together to counterpoise the growing predominance of the West; but this conflict of interest is a natural one in a country like America, which, Mr. Archer insists, is not a simple national organism resembling a European state, but a great congeries of communities, united in spite of difficulties in many respects resembling those which keep Europe disunited.

A HARBINGER OF UNITY.

In this lies the hope of Europe in the future: "The United States of America, let us say, is a rehearsal for the United States of Europe—nay, of the world. It is the very difficulties over which the croakers shake their heads that make the experiment interesting, momentous. The United States is a veritable microcosm: it presents in little all the elements which go to make up a world and which have hitherto kept the world, almost uninterruptedly, in a state of battle and bloodshed. There are wide differences of climate and of geographical conditions in the United States, with the resulting conflicts of material interest between different regions of the country. There are differences of race and even of language to be overcome, extremes of wealth and poverty to be dealt with. As though to make sure that no factor in the problem of civilization should be omitted, the men of last century were at pains to saddle their descendants with the burden of the negro—a race incapable of assimilation and yet tenacious of life. In brief, a thousand difficulties and temptations to dissension beset the giant republic. In so far as it overcomes them and carries on its development by peaceful methods, it presents a unique and invaluable object-lesson to the world."

THE EMPIRE AND THE REPUBLIC.

Of the probable drawing together of the nations Mr. Archer sees the first germs in the sympathy between England and America created by the late war. Before the war neither love nor hatred, but indifference, was the keynote of American tendencies toward England. But this was an indifference which might easily have been deflected into dislike; it is now an indifference which tends, if anything, to friendship. But this change is only of recent growth:

"We deceive ourselves if we imagine that there is, or at any rate that there was until recently, the slightest sentimental attachment to England in the heart of the American people at large. Among the 'hyphenated Americans,' as they are called—Irish-Americans, German-Americans, and so forth—it would be folly to look for any such feeling. The conciliation of America

will never be complete until we have achieved the conciliation of Ireland. It is evident, indeed, from many symptoms, that Irish-American hostility to England is declining, if not in rank, at any rate in influence."

THE AMERICAN IN ENGLAND.

But Mr. Archer thinks that the American's view of England differs very much from the Englishman's view of America. The Englishman never can realize that the United States is a foreign country:

"But that is precisely what England is to millions of Americans—a foreign country like any other. We see this even in many traveling Americans; much more is it to be noted in multitudes who stay at home. Many Americans seem curiously indifferent even to the comfort of being able to speak their own language in England; probably because they have less false shame than the average Englishman in adventuring among the pitfalls of a foreign tongue. They—this particular class of travelers, I mean—land in England without emotion, visit its shrines without sentiment, and pass on to France and Italy with no other feeling than one of relief in escaping from the London fog. These travelers, however, are but single spies sent forth by vast battalions who never cross the ocean. To them England is a mere name, and the name, moreover, of their fathers' one enemy in war, their own chief rival in trade. They have no points of contact with England such as almost every Englishman has with America."

COCKNEYISM IN DISGUISE.

Nevertheless the traveling Englishman is intolerant of American customs, and this intolerance leads to many misunderstandings. An English friend declared to Mr. Archer that he could not tolerate Americans because they hung up their trousers instead of folding them—in British eyes a just cause of offense.

"The same vice, in a more insidious form, appears in a remark made to me the other day by an Englishman of very high intelligence who had made a long tour in America, and was, in the main, far from unsympathetic. 'What I felt,' he said, 'was the suburbanism of everything. It was all Clapham or Camberwell on a gigantic scale.' Some justice of observation may possibly have lain behind this remark, though I certainly failed to recognize it. But in the form of its expression it exemplified that illusion of metropolitanism which is to my mind the veriest cockneyism in disguise, and which cannot but strike Americans as either ridiculous or offensive."

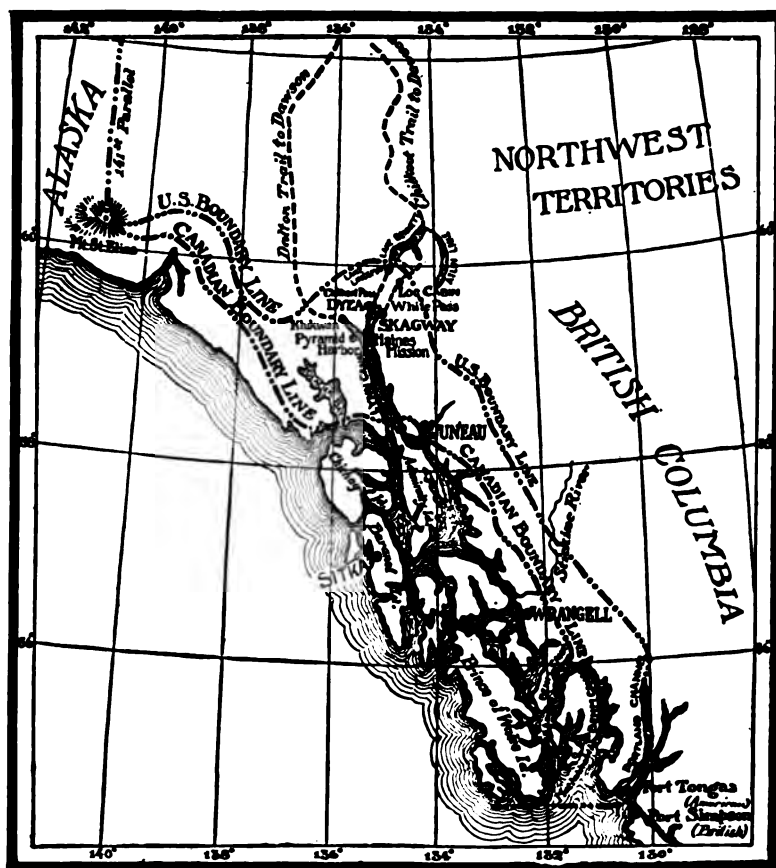
THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

SOME new light is thrown on the Alaskan boundary matter by an article in the September number of *Ainslee's*, written by Arthur I. Street, the associate editor of the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. Says Mr. Street: "It is not a question of territory so much as it is a question of gold that lies at the bottom of the Alaskan boundary dispute. Had there been no Cassiar gold fields in 1878 and were there no Klondike at present there probably would be no dispute." The part played by the Klondike in the current dispute has been set forth in this periodical on several occasions, but the fact that there was a similar basis of controversy twenty-one years ago has escaped general observation.

The Canadian claim for the Behm Canal instead of the Portland Channel as the lower boundary line is traced by Mr. Street to the desire of the Canadians in 1878 to avoid the American customs duties on the route into the Cassiar gold fields, excitement over which was very widespread, and to secure a base from which to impose duties of their own at more advantageous points than were obtainable at the thirty-mile interior limit. The route into the Cassiar was very similar to the route into the Klondike at the present time, in that the trails lay almost entirely over American territory.

Without assuming the advocacy either of the American or the Canadian claim, Mr. Street suggests the entirely adventurous nature of the Canadian contentions by recalling the almost forgotten importance of the transfer of the Rev. William Duncan's mission of Metlakahla Indians from British to American territory in the days preceding the Cassiar gold excitement. Duncan, who was originally of the Church of England, maintained a mission south of the mouth of the Portland Channel, but got into difficulties with the bishop,

and rather than give up his work, which had been extraordinarily successful, applied to the United States for permission to move the entire station onto American territory. Annette Island accordingly was conveyed to him by the United States. This island lies about half way between Portland Channel and the Behm Canal, and is therefore in the territory which has since come into dispute. The fact is noted by Mr. Street that not only was no protest made by the British or Canadian government against the right of the United States to make this cession of land, but also no protest was made against the establishment by the United States, almost simultaneously with Mr. Duncan's transfer, of a fort and custom-house at Fort Tongas, which



THE CONFLICTING BOUNDARY LINES.

(Showing the two boundary lines as claimed by the United States and Canada. The United States boundary follows the literal meaning of 1867. The Canadian boundary interprets the treaty as meaning the line from headland to headland of the coast. It thus includes in Canadian territory not only Dyea and Skagway, but almost the entire length of Lynn Canal, also Glacier Bay, in which the famous Muir glacier is situated, Juneau, at which the famous Treadwell mine is located, and other important points along the coast at present occupied and controlled by the United States. The United States boundary ascends Portland Channel; the Canadian ascends the northern arm of the Behm Canal.)

lies directly within the mouth of Portland Channel. It was not until the Cassiar excitement arose several years later that the Canadians began to question the boundary.

Concerning the dispute in Lynn Canal the writer sets forth the manner in which the Canadian custom-house has been gradually moved toward the summits of the mountains, thereby extending the jurisdiction of the custom-house officers and increasing the pressure upon the immigrants to the Klondike to fill their packs with only Canadian-made goods. Much stress is laid by the writer upon the influence of commercial rivalry in the entire dispute.

It is asserted that in the time of Russian ownership the Hudson Bay Company made a contract with the Russian Government for fishing privileges in the head waters of the Lynn Canal. Such a contract would, of course, establish Russian ownership at the head of the canal, and there must have been corresponding British concessions at that time.

DISPUTES OF LONG STANDING.

An important element in the controversy is suggested in the constant and oftentimes bitter antagonism which has prevailed between the people of British Columbia and of the northwestern States of the United States for nearly half a century. Says Mr. Street:

"Just why the people of two nations speaking the same language, thoroughly at peace with each other, and ostensibly enjoying a revival of amity should not be able to mine in each other's territory without raising a quarrel over jurisdiction, will be more apparent when it is realized that western Canada and the Western States have not been able to do much of anything together since 1847 without some sort of quarreling. They began to get into difficulties over the 'Fifty-four-forty' matter in the time of Polk. They nearly sent the two nations to war in 1859 because of a suit for damages for the killing of a pig. They have kept the sealing controversy alive for nearly twenty years because of mutual determination to make all the money possible out of the business and out of each other. They have had hostilities over railroad franchises—are somewhat at loggerheads now over the desire of an American promoter to extend a railroad into the valuable mineral areas in the Kettle River Valley in British Columbia. They have fought about so comparatively small a thing as salmon-fishing, and recently have made themselves ridiculous in the attempt and resistance to the attempt of a determined Chicago man to erect a sawmill upon a British Columbia sportsman's paradise known as Deadman's Island."

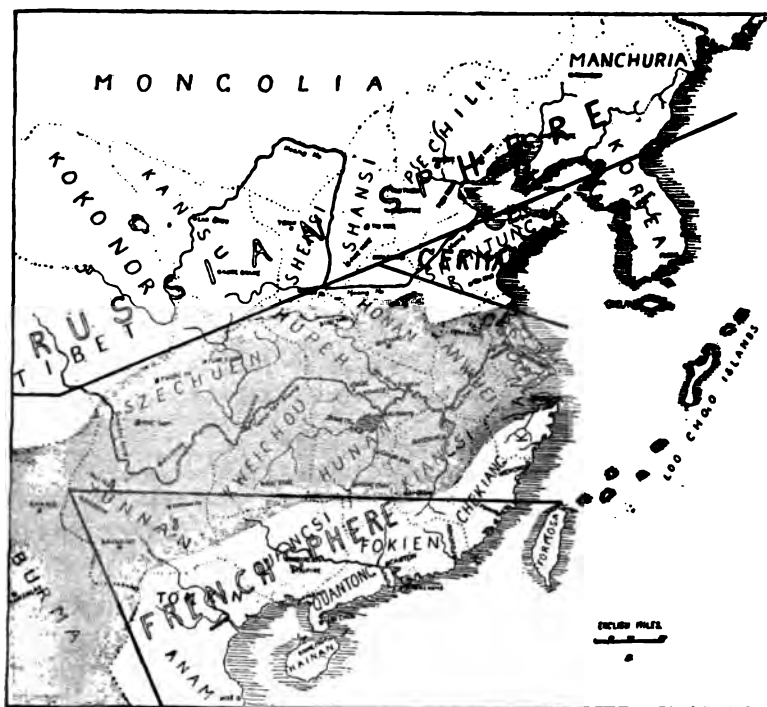
THE ENGLISH VIEW OF WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE IN CHINA.

"THE White Man's Burden in China" is the title of a lucid discussion of the far Eastern question which "Senex" contributes to the *Contemporary Review* for September. He denounces the partitioning of China as a crime and a blunder. He declares that if it were carried out by France or Germany in their usual high-handed way they would find themselves face to face with insurmountable opposition on the part of the Chinese masses. Secret societies, by resolute resistance and social boycott, could make life unendurable for the foreigner. But, the writer proceeds to point out—and the foreigner will smile at the *naïveté* of the argument—if circumstances made occupation a necessity, Great Britain could occupy the whole Yang-tse Valley, and not in the high-handed manner of France or Germany.

A BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

"We could proclaim it British protected territory, paint it red on the map, assume in a general way the responsibility for its administration, and exploit it to advantage commercially. This, I think, we could do with comparative ease. . . . We must rule the Chinese by Chinese men and Chinese methods, from the top, with no appreciable change at any given moment anywhere, except in directions which will be most welcome to the people themselves. By a wise and well-directed policy of this kind the masses of the people will never be stirred against our rule. . . . The various provinces of our future Chinese empire would then be ruled by Chinese governors, appointed by the British Government, which would pay them liberal salaries, with strict precautions against squeezing and maladministration. They would be supported by a few British bayonets and British gunboats stationed in central localities; but the majority of the troops would be Chinese under British officers. A practically omnipotent British resident would 'advise' the viceroys or governors. After some years of such a rule we could probably afford to introduce British officials in all the higher appointments throughout the country by degrees as vacancies occurred. Presently they would control all the departments. Then the administration would tend gradually to approximate to the Indian standard."

The foreigner will smile again as he reads that "most certainly" this policy is not to be adopted—"at this moment;" but it is possible and "most probable" that "we shall be practically driven to take up the white man's burden whether we like it or no." Nevertheless the writer holds



MAP SHOWING "SPHERES OF INFLUENCE" IN CHINA.

(The shaded portion indicates the area of a possible British "protectorate.")

that a small available field force is needed on the spot in the far East to protect the lives and property of British subjects in the Yang-tse Valley from "bloodthirsty insurgents." He thinks it possible that England may have to depend at present on Russian soldiers for these kind offices, and he looks forward to washing out the memories of the Crimea by British and Russian blood shed in friendly coöperation.

WHY NOT UTILIZE THE MISSIONARIES?

"Senex" makes a useful suggestion for keeping the British embassy more in touch with what is going on in China. This is his plan:

"We of all the powers are, or ought to be if we went the right way to work, in the best possible position for acquiring good information relating to every part of China. There are hundreds of capable and well-informed English missionaries spread over every district therein. Most of them would be only too glad to give valuable reports from time to time to the British minister at Peking of the state of affairs in their district. Being in the closest touch with the natives and speaking Chinese, the information which they would supply would be invaluable. They say that their advice and opinion are never sought."

The paper closes with a word of warning as to the possibility of the yellow man with the white money ruining the white man with the yellow money, though the writer disavows bimetalism, and with a hint that China could best save her empire by opening all her coast to European powers. Their mutual trade jealousies would then prevent exclusive occupation by any power.

COLONEL HENDERSON, THE NEW SPEAKER.

IN the *National Magazine* for October Mr. Joe Mitchell Chapple writes on "The Personal Side of Speaker Henderson." Mr. Chapple is an enthusiastic and indomitable young journalist, born and trained in that middle West which Colonel Henderson represents, and his picture of the new Speaker is well worthy of

quotation. Mr. Chapple says:

"Colonel Henderson always remained in wholesome sympathy and close touch with the people of his district, until they regard 'Dave' as one of their family. No suave and polished veneer such as is too often assumed by others after a brief stay in Washington has obliterated the charm of his rugged, pugnacious personality. He always had a hearty 'God bless you, boys,' and if he continues the same plain, sincere 'Dave' of earlier days, he will take a place of some moment in national politics and history.

"He is the very antithesis of Reed, who has given to the position of Speaker a power and prominence it never held before; and some express a doubt as to a man of Henderson's nature capable of holding the prestige which Mr. Reed insisted upon maintaining. Congress chafed under the Czar—it was only a question of time when the rebellion would occur and the older members of Congress welcome a change as a relief from the dictatorial policy of Reed. Henderson is big-hearted as well as big-minded, and he is in touch with the great latent strength of the nation—the middle West—and ought to maintain a just and fair equilibrium.

"The new Speaker, like all members of Congress, has met the terrors of post-office appoint-

ments. He established a unique custom of having the vexed question settled by a vote of the party supporters, and in some cases he has placated opposition by going outside of the party lines and appointing a Prohibitionist or a Democrat to punish the factions. He has been called a trimmer, but he manages to hammer out pretty good political results in the 'Monkey-Wrench' District.

"The Fifty-seventh Congress will meet some of the most important problems in American history. They must be met courageously and in no spirit of injustice or cowardice. Among these is the question of expansion in its highest and broadest sense, accepting and discharging the duty of the hour and the destiny of the nation regardless of childish and cringing sympathizers with the treacherous foes abroad. Above all, it must provide for the control of trusts, which must be kept within legitimate bounds in their control of business and industrial interests, or the foundations of our Government will be swept away. Speaker Henderson is a man of the hour and is equipped for the emergency. He is the true exponent of the best interests of the great mass of common people and the most charming, and withal the greatest ability of the man is expressed in his genuine and sincere personality.

"The 'Monkey-Wrench' District in Iowa, which Colonel Henderson represents, is so named because of its peculiar shape. As will be seen by a glance at the Congressional map, the Third District of Iowa is a tier of counties, beginning with Dubuque County, extending nearly half way across the State. The districts were gerrymandered so as to offset the Democratic vote of the river counties by the rural vote of inland counties. But this tier of counties was too close for comfort, and Hardin County, a stanch Republican county, was locked in at the bottom of the last county, giving it the shape of a monkey-wrench and saving Colonel Henderson from the possibility of defeat. He narrowly escaped in the landslide of 1892, but the 'Old Guard' was out in force, and the old soldiers could not be weaned away from voting for their old comrade, and the fact of his being foreign-born may have had something to do with holding in line the foreigners in the district, which has been alienated somewhat from the Republican party owing to the party's stand at that time on the prohibition issue.

"The life inspiration of David B. Henderson was his mother—a farmer's wife who had faith in her boy and who lived to see him a member of Congress. Through her his education was directed for a specific and practical purpose. He utilized every leisure hour in study

for a definite purpose. In the noon hour in the harvest field the boy who was stretched upon the grass under the row of spreading poplar trees studying his books instead of taking a nap is the man of to-day. Here he mastered the mysteries of fractions and cube root—he was learning to teach himself. But the part he took in the debating societies in the various country school-houses near the old farm-house was where, at eight years of age, he began the career which has resulted in the statesman whose voice is a power in the halls of Congress. He was the life and spirit of three country school debating societies at one time, and on these occasions the fruits of those hours of study in the harvest field served to good purpose. He became a leader then, as he has become a leader to-day—because he had fitted himself for it, with the conscientious purpose usurped by the mother who was the boy's closest companion and sympathetic counselor in the evening readings and talks upon the affairs of men and the mysteries of life."

A SKETCH OF MARK TWAIN.

IN the October *McClure's* there is a biographical sketch of Mark Twain from the pen of Samuel E. Moffett. Mr. Clemens has been anything but pleased with the number of unauthorized and largely apocryphal accounts of his life which have appeared in various countries, and asked his nephew, Mr. Samuel E. Moffett, to write a sketch of him that should be authentic. The present article was written with his help and printed with his approval, and doubtless it tells as much of the truth concerning that striking personality as has ever appeared in print. Mr. Clemens was born on November 30, 1835, in the hamlet of Florida, Mo., to which his parents had come in the Western boom. They found themselves in a place which succeeded in accumulating 125 inhabitants in the next sixty years. Mark Twain was a delicate boy and was not made to suffer much schooling. He graduated very early into a village printing office, where his elder brother, Orion Clemens, was conducting a newspaper. At thirteen years of age Mark served in every useful capacity in this office. He was of an adventurous disposition, and this biography says that before he was thirteen he had been extracted three times from the Mississippi and six times from Bear Creek in a substantially drowned condition. "But his mother, with a high confidence in his future that never deserted her, merely remarked, 'People who were born to be hung are safe in the water.'" When he was eighteen the boy disappeared from home and wandered from one East-

ern printing office to another. In the next four or five years he lived in various places, and learned from Horace Bixby the mystery of steam-boat piloting. In the war Mark Twain was a Confederate soldier, and after the war he went with his brother to the new Territory of Nevada. From Carson City he began to write a weekly letter to the leading newspaper of Nevada, and then adopted the *nom de plume* which has become famous all over the world, the old Mississippi leadsman's call for two fathoms, twelve feet—"Mark twain." He became involved in a quarrel which led to a challenge, and it was

sold the first year and many more later. After four more years of hard and distasteful work on the lecture platform Mark Twain married Miss Langdon, of Elmira, N. Y., and set up as a man of family in Buffalo, where he bought a third interest of a daily newspaper and joined its staff. But as ever, the grind of daily newspaper work was too much for him, and he gave it up to join the literary colony of Hartford, Conn. There Mr. Clemens has done the greater part of his literary work.

"MARK" IN ADVERSITY.

We quote the parts of Mr. Moffett's article which refer to the greater and more recent financial disasters which have overtaken this adventurous and restless spirit:

"All this time fortune had been steadily favorable, and Mark Twain had been spoken of by the press sometimes with admiration as an example of the financial success possible in literature, and sometimes with uncharitable envy as a haughty millionaire, forgetful of his humble friends. But now began the series of unfortunate investments that swept away the accumulations of half a lifetime of hard work and left him loaded with debts incurred by other men. In 1885 he financed the publishing house of Charles L. Webster & Co., in New York. The firm began business with the prestige of a brilliant *coup*. It secured the publication of the memoirs of General Grant, which achieved a sale of more than 600,000 volumes. The first check received by the Grant heirs was for \$200,000, and this was followed a few months later by one for \$150,000. These are the largest checks ever paid for an author's work on either side of the Atlantic. Meanwhile Mr. Clemens was spending great sums on a type-setting machine of such seductive ingenuity as to captivate the imagination of everybody who saw it. It worked to perfection, but it was too complicated and expensive for commercial use, and after sinking a fortune in it between 1886 and 1889 Mark Twain had to write off the whole investment as a dead loss.

"On top of this the publishing house, which had been supposed to be doing a profitable business, turned out to have been incapably conducted, and all the money that came into its hands was lost. Mark Twain contributed \$65,000 in efforts to save its life, but to no purpose; and when it finally failed he found that it had not only absorbed everything he had put in, but had incurred liabilities of \$96,000, of which less than one-third was covered by assets. He could easily have avoided any legal liability for the debts; but as the credit of the company had



THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF MARK TWAIN.

necessary to hurry the duelists over the border into California, as the law prohibited dueling. Mark Twain found a berth as city editor of the San Francisco *Morning Call*, but routine newspaper work did not suit him, and in a couple of years he made a new venture in mining. In three months he was back in San Francisco, penniless, and began to write letters for his old Nevada paper again, and went to Hawaii in its interests. On his return he tried the lecture platform for the first time, and in 1867 went to Europe on the trip which gave the world "The Innocents Abroad." This book was the venture which gave Mr. Clemens reputation as a literary force of the first order. "The Jumping Frog" had preceded it, but the "Innocents" was the book which brought his name into international celebrity. One hundred thousand copies were

been based largely upon his name, he felt bound in honor to pay them."

By 1896 Mr. Clemens had succeeded in clearing the obligations of the house of Webster & Co. in full with the proceeds from the lecture tour around the world and the book "Following the Equator."

It is somewhat remarkable that so characteristic an American humorist as Mark Twain is should be able to stand the test of translation. But his numerous works have gone into French, German, Russian, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, and Magyar editions.

HOW SHAKESPEARE MADE HIS MONEY.

AN interesting essay on Mr. Sidney Lee's life of Shakespeare in the *Church Quarterly* touches on an aspect of the dramatist's career which is not often made prominent. We are accustomed to think of poets and poverty as closely associated ideas, but it seems that the greatest poet of them all made a fortune by his profession. But not, be it observed, chiefly by his poetry. What the reviewer says is this:

"The question is sometimes asked, How was Shakespeare able to afford such large outlays as the Stratford records imply? The adherents of the Baconian theory have even found here a mystery insoluble except on the hypothesis that he was receiving large sums of money from a wealthy patron in return for secret services, such as lending his name to cloak that patron's dramatic activities. Therefore Mr. Lee does a useful piece of work when he draws up a statement of Shakespeare's probable income in 1599, just before he became part owner of the Globe Theater. As playwright, at the current rates of remuneration (from £6 to £11 for a new play, about £4 for revising an old play, and certain extras in the way of benefits), he was probably earning about £20 a year. As actor his receipts would be much larger, probably about £110 a year, making £130 in all; and since the purchasing power of money in Elizabeth's reign was about eight times what it is now, such an income would be equivalent to some £1,000 at the present day. In addition, it must be remembered that in the Earl of Southampton he had a munificent patron and friend, who on one occasion, according to tradition, gave him a large sum of money in order to complete a purchase. After 1599, when the Globe Theater was built, his income must have been considerably larger, since he held in it a part share, which may have brought him in anything from £200 to £400, besides his salary as an actor. He also held a small share in the Blackfriars Theater, while the

rates of remuneration of dramatists rose considerably under James I. Altogether, Mr. Lee estimates that during the latter part of his life he was earning above £600 a year in money of the period, equivalent to about £5,000 now. With such an income he was well able to make the investments in landed property in Stratford to which the town records bear witness. At his death he left, as his will shows, £350 in money, with a considerable amount of real estate, purchased at short intervals in the years 1599 to 1611—the years, be it noted, in which he was also producing the finest works of his dramatic genius."

William Shakespeare in receipt of a comfortable income, equal in our money to \$25,000 a year, will not, we fear, appeal to the people's imagination like the thought of the young poacher of popular tradition; still less when it is remembered that he made his wealth principally as a shareholder in theaters, in a minor degree as an actor, least of all as a writer. Economists will perhaps note with amusement the respective "rewards" given to ability and to capital. As capitalist Shakespeare makes from ten to twenty times as much as he draws from his services as supreme world poet!

"THE SUBCONSCIOUS HINDOO MIND."

DR. FAIRBAIRN gives in the *Contemporary Review* the second installment of impressions derived from his tour in the East, under the title "Race and Religion in India." He confesses to the great difficulty of seeing things as the Hindoo sees them. Yet he finds a singular identity of intellectual attitude among the diverse races and schools of India—an identity which he calls "the subconscious Hindoo mind," which, as the creation of collective experience, "antedates personal experience and determines the processes of the conscious reason." He distinguishes it from the subconscious mind of Europe by calling the latter a philosophical and the former a metaphysical mind. He traces the peculiarity of the Hindoo mind to its being surrounded by a nature which seemed from its exuberant fertility to have a sufficient reason for its being within itself: the creative power is felt to be immanent. On the other hand, "the religion Europe believes was born in the Syrian desert, and is possessed of the transcendentalism which found its occasion in the wilderness and its cause in the human mind."

BRAHMA.

The writer thus essays to put in speech what he describes as "the most characteristic and inexorable of all Hindoo ideas—the idea which has no counterpart in any Western system."

"If we could conceive matter without its mechanical properties and could construe it as a sort of metaphysical entity, an infinite homogeneous mass, capable, without losing its identity, of throwing off atoms, or conscious centers of force, each of which should be incapable of destruction but capable of absorption into the mass whence it had come, we should have an approximate idea of ultimate being as the Hindoo conceives it. But the peculiarity of his idea does not lie so much in what we may term its noumenal as in its phenomenal form: the conscious atoms that undergo ceaseless transformations according to a law which their own actions at once constitute and administer. For the extraordinary and characteristic note of the Hindoo mind is that it conceives its absolute Being as realized in space and time under the form of an absolute and self-governing individualism. Brahma stands at the beginning of phenomenal or individual existence, the impersonal source of all personal being; and he stands also at the end, the impersonal bosom, as it were, which receives the depersonalized; but what lies between is no concern of his, or rather of its, only of the detached or individuated atoms. Their acts are the providence which governs, and their successive states are the creations of their own wills. They issued into individual being without any choice of their own; but only by their own choice, or by repeated choices maintained through many forms of individual existence, can they return to impersonal existence in the source whence they came."

What most perplexes the European in the East is "the spontaneous and instinctive expression of its subconscious mind:" "it thinks without effort and as it were unconsciously, in the terms of what we have since Spinoza learned to call Pantheism."

ABSENCE OF HISTORICAL CRITICISM.

The writer assumes mostly the attitude of a docile and observant student in presence of a stupendous problem; but he remarks on "the indifference to history and the inaptitude for criticism" which the Hindoo mind conjoins with unwearied speculative activity. He says:

"The two things I most expected to find in India were serious difference in metaphysical ideas and considerable agreement in the critical methods of European scholars. But the exact opposite was the case. There was more agreement in metaphysics than in the methods of literary or in the results of historical criticism."

He instances a Hindoo sage who met all his distinctions between early and later Vedas with the invulnerable assumption that all the Vedas are eternal.

THE "PASTEURIZATION" OF MILK.

IN *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* Prof. H. W. Conn, of Wesleyan University, writes on "The Milk Supply of Cities," describing the several methods proposed for dealing with the problem of bacteria in milk.

Of these he regards "Pasteurization" as on the whole the most practicable. Although this process has been well known for several years, its application to the milk business on a large scale is quite new. The process consists in heating the milk to a temperature of from 68° to 85° C. (165° to 185° F.), leaving it at this temperature for a short time, and then rapidly cooling. The length of time required varies, according to the temperature attained, from two minutes to half an hour. This moderate heat does not necessarily produce a "cooked" taste, and Professor Conn shows that it involves no great expense. The chief objection to Pasteurization is that the heat is not sufficient to destroy all bacteria. Professor Conn admits that this objection has force, but he contends that Pasteurized milk is a great advance on the raw article.

"Pasteurization is found to be sufficient to destroy all the strictly pathogenic bacteria that are likely to be in milk. The germs of diphtheria and typhoid are killed, and even the tubercle bacillus is rendered innocuous by a few moments at a temperature of 75° C. The resisting spores above mentioned are of course not destroyed, and many other bacteria are left uninjured. But the bacteria which escape the heat are not strictly pathogenic and do not grow in the body. If they produce any injury to the drinker it is because they grow in the milk and produce injurious chemical products there. They are only dangerous, therefore, after they have had an opportunity to grow in the milk for some time. This opportunity they do have, as we have seen, in sterilized milk, but they do not have the opportunity in Pasteurized milk. Pasteurized milk is not designed for keeping, and those who use it know that while the strictly pathogenic bacteria are killed the milk will not keep. It will remain sweet a little longer than raw milk, but it must be used at once. It must be treated just like fresh milk. Under these conditions the bacteria do not commonly have an opportunity of growing sufficiently to produce their poisonous products before the milk is consumed. Practically, then, these bacteria that resist the moderate heat of Pasteurization are of no serious importance in connection with the healthfulness of milk. Pasteurized milk has been deprived of all its strictly pathogenic bacteria, and the germs still left will commonly have no opportunity to grow very much before the milk is consumed. It is

therefore the confident belief of many that Pasteurization is actually a safer method of treating milk than sterilization. Moreover, the results appear to be equally favorable, for Pasteurization is claimed to produce an effect upon diarrhœal diseases equal to that of sterilization.

A PRACTICAL METHOD.

"But the most important argument for Pasteurization seems to be that it is really practical, and can be introduced upon a scale vastly more extended than can sterilized milk. The practice of Pasteurizing the milk has doubtless been followed not a little by private families, but from the very outset it has appeared that the proper method of dealing with the matter is to treat the milk at a general distributing center, rather than to depend upon the consumer to do it. Not a few devices have been suggested for accomplishing the purpose satisfactorily and rapidly. The machines invented are planned upon two different principles. In one plan the milk is placed in some large vessel holding many gallons and is here heated, commonly by steam coils. It is allowed to remain here at the desired temperature for twenty minutes to half an hour, and is then cooled. This method is necessarily slow—so slow, indeed, that it is impractical for use where large amounts of milk must be treated rapidly for general distribution. It probably could not be used for the milk supply of a city. The other method is called that of continuous flow. Here the milk is allowed to flow continuously over a heated surface, which brings it quickly to the desired temperature. It is kept hot for only a short time, however, and it then flows over a cooled surface, where the temperature is brought down again and the milk is finally delivered from the machine in a continuous stream of cooled milk. Great objections have been urged against this process from the fact that it is not thorough. The milk is retained at the high temperature for such a short time that many of the bacteria are not killed. The Pasteurization is decidedly less thorough than by the other method. But here, again, before condemning the process it is necessary to consider its purpose. If it is to destroy all the bacteria or as large a number of them as is possible, it is of course unsatisfactory. If, however, the purpose is to treat the milk cheaply and rapidly in such a manner as to remove the danger of disease distribution through the milk supply, it would appear that such a method is perhaps satisfactory."

"The Germans, who like to do things thoroughly, do not take readily to Pasteurization, and there are others besides Germans who insist that this treatment does not make the milk safe. But

if one is looking for practical possibilities rather than theoretical success, there is perhaps at present more to be said in favor of Pasteurization than sterilization."

Professor Conn is convinced that this method "so far destroys or weakens the pathogenic bacteria which are liable to be found in milk that they need not subsequently be feared as producing disease." The germs of typhoid, diphtheria, and tuberculosis are rendered harmless, he thinks, by such treatment, and these are the chief pathogenic bacteria of milk. The other bacteria are greatly decreased in numbers and the dangers of intestinal troubles in so far reduced. It is asserted that in hospitals where Pasteurization has been adopted the results are as favorable as with sterilization.

THE COPENHAGEN EXPERIMENT.

This plan has been in operation in Copenhagen for the past three years on a very large scale. In Denmark more than half the cows suffer from tuberculosis. A company was organized to meet the general demand for safe milk, and it now furnishes Pasteurized milk on a scale as extensive as that of the ordinary milk-supply companies. Two large machines receive the raw milk, Pasteurize it, and cool it in a constant stream. These machines are capable of treating 2,000 quarts an hour. The heating is done by steam and the cooling by brine cooled by an ammonia cooling machine. The bottles are sterilized.

The company is able to furnish the Pasteurized milk at the same price as that furnished by the other milk companies without Pasteurization. This is because the same degree of coolness demanded in the milk accepted by the other companies is not demanded in milk about to be Pasteurized, and this saving in cooling largely pays for the Pasteurization.

"The results of this endeavor to furnish safe milk are in quite decided contrast to those connected with sterilized milk. Sterilized milk has now been on the market for quite a number of years, but in spite of the fact that it can be readily bought in most cities, the actual business is small. The largest milk-supply company in Europe has a demand for only a few hundred quarts per day. This company in Copenhagen offers to the public a milk which has the taste of fresh milk and which has been so treated as to have all pathogenic bacteria within it destroyed, and at the same time the other bacteria greatly reduced in number. This milk it sells at the same price as ordinary milk. As a result its business has rapidly grown, and instead of supplying a few hundred quarts it sells some 30,000

daily, and the amount of milk handled is increasing with great rapidity. It probably sells more Pasteurized milk than all the sterilized milk sold in Europe.

"It would thus seem that we have here actually a practical method of dealing with the new problem of the milk supply. That it is practical is manifest from the actual results in this institution in Copenhagen. Whether it is regarded as satisfactory will of course depend upon our standpoint. Those that insist that the milk must be freed from all danger, and hence deprived of all bacteria, will not regard this method as satisfactory. But probably every one will recognize that milk thus treated is very much safer than raw milk, and that dangers from typhoid epidemics and tuberculosis are removed, even if they do not admit that intestinal troubles are thus avoided.

"There can be little doubt that the method would be successful in our own cities, but its success would depend upon the price at which the milk is sold. If the Pasteurized milk is sold for a price much higher than ordinary milk it will not be a commercial success, for the vast majority of people prefer to save the one or two cents per quart, and run the rather slight risk of trouble from the milk. If it can be sold in our cities, as in Copenhagen, for the same price or a price only slightly higher than that of ordinary milk, it is hardly doubtful that it would soon come into favor, for who would not prefer milk that is safe from disease germs if the price is the same? Already there are a few attempts in this direction in some of our cities, but as yet they are only in the beginning stage. Whether they will develop to a wide extent depends probably almost wholly upon the price at which the milk can be sold."

THE HARVARD COÖPERATIVE SOCIETY.

IN the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart describes the work of the Harvard Coöperative Society, an organization formed in 1882 with the purpose of reducing students' expenses for books and stationery and now regarded as one of the most successful examples of coöperative distribution in the country.

To the original book and stationery business the society has added a gentleman's furnishing department and a clothing department. At the beginning there was a system by which members of the society had privileges of purchase at a discount from affiliated tradesmen in Boston, but the dealers who were willing to give the discount were usually first-class houses, maintaining prices so high that after the deduction the general price level was about the same as at other stores which

granted no discount. The chief function of the society has been direct sales to its members, although Harvard students who are not members and students of Radcliffe College have been admitted to the right of purchase, while an important branch has been opened for students in the Medical School.

THE MANAGEMENT.

As to the practical workings of the concern, Professor Hart says:

"This excellent institution is managed by a board of directors chosen out of the various schools and classes by the members, and moderated by an elected president who has always been one or another of the university professors. The actual management has necessarily been in the hands of the superintendent, a practical business man who devotes his whole time to the enterprise. There has also been a system of profit-sharing, by which it has been made the interest of the superintendent and all the employees to carry on the concern honestly and economically. On the other hand, the profits are divisible among the members according to the amount of their annual purchase, and membership costs but a dollar a year. Apparently the system is automatic: it is the interest of non-members to buy of the Coöperative because the prices are low; it is also the interest of members to buy because they get a dividend at the end of the year; it is the interest of the management to increase sales and lower expenses, and the surplus profits all return to the pockets of the members.

"In practice, however, the Coöperative has not always gone without friction. It is difficult on any terms to find efficient managers; it is difficult to keep a proper check on the numerous employees in the rush of the first week of the year, and the division of profits has of late been more apparent than real. The dividend for the year 1897-98 was about \$4,000, out of which must be deducted \$2,000 of membership fees; so that the actual distribution is only about 1½ per cent. on the sales. There is also complaint that the Coöperative Society, in the furnishing department, makes it a practice to keep high-priced goods, and hence does not much lessen the expenses of students of moderate means. . . . Every year about half of the net profit is reserved to add to the stock, so that a working capital of about \$25,000 has been accumulated. The society has just established a new management, which will doubtless remedy these defects of administration, and will make that annual public statement of its finances which is due from any coöperative enterprise, and which is absolutely necessary in order to inspire proper confidence."

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF CARDINAL
NEWMAN.

MR. J. R. MOZLEY publishes in the September *Contemporary* five letters written him by his uncle, the late John Henry Newman, in 1875. The question raised by the nephew was the difficulty of admitting the divine character of the Roman Church, when its conduct had in many cases and its influence in others been so little in accord with divine morality. The uncle's answer was shortly :

"I allow, then (and for argument's sake I allow more than facts warrant), the existence of



CARDINAL NEWMAN.

that flood of evil which shocks you in the visible Church ; but for me, if it touched my faith mortally in the divinity of Catholicism, it would, by parity of reason, touch my faith in the being of a personal God and moral governor. The great question to me is, not what evil is left in the Church, but what good has energized in it and been practically exercised in it, and has left its mark there for all posterity. The Church has its sufficient work if it effects positive good, even though it does not destroy evil except so far forth as it supplants it for good."

THE SPANISH INQUISITION

In a later letter :

"I do confess that bad is in the Church, but not that it springs from the Church's teaching or

system, but, as our Lord and his apostles predicted it would be, in the Church, but not of it. . . . Good men and good works, such as we find them in church history, seem to me the legitimate birth of church teaching, whereas the deeds of the Spanish Inquisition, if they are such as they are said to be, came from a teaching altogether different from that which the Church professes. I think such insane acts as St. Bartholomew's massacre were prompted by mortal fear. . . . I was reading the other day a defense of Pius V. against Lord Acton, the point of which was that in no sense was it the Pope who sanctioned the plot for assassinating Elizabeth, but the Duke of Alva. Yet who can deny, true as this may be, still that to readers of history the Pope and the Duke are in one boat?"

LATIN AND "MORIBUND NATIONS."

Recent speech of "dying nations" and Latin decadence and "Americanism" gives point to these remarks of Newman—written a quarter of a century ago :

"As to the state of Catholic Europe during these last three centuries, I begin by allowing or urging that the Church has sustained a severe loss, as well as the English and German nationalities themselves, by their elimination from it, not the least of the evil being that in consequence the Latin element, which is in the ascendant, does not, cannot know how great the loss is. This is an evil which the present disestablishment everywhere going on may at length correct. Influential portions of the Latin races may fall off ; and if popes are chosen from other nationalities, other ideas will circulate among us and gradually gain influence. . . . At present the Catholic Church is incumbered by its connection with moribund nations."

ADVANTAGES OF DISESTABLISHMENT.

On the temporal power Newman says something that may sound strange in orthodox ears. For example :

"As to the bad government in the Papal States, I allow, or rather argue, that an ecclesiastical world-wide sovereign has neither time nor thought to bestow on secular matters, and that such matters go to rack and ruin and cause great scandal in public opinion as surely as would happen if I undertook to be chancellor of the exchequer. The temporal prosperity, success, talent, renown of the papacy did not make me a Catholic, and its errors and misfortunes have no power to unsettle me. Its utter disestablishment may only make it stronger and purer, removing the very evils which are the cause of its being disestablished."

“POPE'S HAVE ERRED.”

In answer to the question whether the Church of Rome as a society has not done or sanctioned actions which were wrong, Newman replies :

“I should say that the Church has two sides, a human and a divine, and that everything that is human is liable to error. . . . I have no difficulty in supposing that popes have erred, or councils have erred, or populations have erred, in human aspects, because, as St. Paul says, ‘We have this treasure in earthly vessels,’ speaking of the apostles themselves. No one is impeccable, and no collection of men. I grant that the Church’s teaching, which in its formal exhibitions is divine, has been at times perverted by its officials, representatives, subjects, who are human. I grant that it has not done so much good as it might have done. I grant that in its action, which is human, it is a fair mark for criticism or blame. But what I maintain is that it has done an incalculable amount of good, that it has done good of a special kind, such as no other historical polity or teaching or worship has done, and that that good has come from its professed principles, and that its shortcomings and omissions have come from a neglect or an interruption of its principles.”

THE ETHICAL SYSTEM DISTINCTIVE.

What Mr. Mozley rightly considers the most vital point in the controversy is given in the following passage :

“I consider it historically undeniable—First, that in the time of the early Roman empire, when Christianity arose, it arose with a certain definite ethical system, which it proclaimed to be all-important, all-necessary for the present and future welfare of the human race and of every individual member of it, and which is simply ascertainable now and unmistakable. Next, I have a clear perception, clearer and clearer as my own experience of existing religions increases, and such as every one will share with me who carefully examines the matter, that this ethical system is the living principle also of present Catholicism, and not in any form of Protestantism whatever—living, both as to its essential life and also as being its vigorous motive power ; both because without it Catholicism would soon go out, and because through it Catholicism makes itself manifest and is recognized. Outward circumstances or conditions of its presence may change or not ; the Pope may be a subject one day, a sovereign another ; *primus inter pares* in early times, the *episcopus episcoporum* now ; there might be no devotions to the Blessed Virgin formerly, they may be superabundant of late ; the Holy

Eucharist might be a bare commemoration in the first century and is a sacrifice in the nineteenth (of course I have my own definite and precise convictions of these points, but they are nothing to the purpose here when I want to confine myself to patent facts which no one ought to dispute) ; but I say, even supposing there have been changes in doctrine and polity, still the *ethos* of the Catholic Church is what it was of old time, and whatever and whoever quarrels with Catholicism now quarrels virtually, and would have quarreled, if alive, eighteen hundred years ago, with the Christianity of apostles and evangelists.”

Mr. Mozley’s comment thereon is :

“The question, it will be seen, is this—and truly it is an important one—whether the spirit of St. Peter and St. Paul can be shown to differ, in any material respect, from the spirit of the Church of Rome at the present day.”

Newman specifies as note of the distinctive *ethos* of the Church that it is “in utter variance with the ethical character of human society at large,” that “she wars against the world from love of it,” and that her aim is the worship of the unseen God. The sole object of the world is to make the most of this life. He adds :

“You can no more make the Catholic and Protestant *ethos* one than you can mix oil and vinegar. Catholics have a moral life of their own, as the early Christians had, and the same life as they—our doctrines and practices come of it. We are and always shall be militant against the world and its spirit, whether the world be considered within the Church’s pale or external to it.”

QUEER FACTS AND FANCIES ABOUT FISHES.

MR. MATTHIAS DUNN writes in the *Contemporary Review* on what he enumerates as “the seven senses of fishes.” He deals with each sense in turn. He says “the eyes of most fishes are separate in their actions, so that they can survey two objects in opposite directions at the same time.” This, he suggests, explains the old idea that fish did without sleep in following a ship for weeks together ; one eye slept while the other eye kept watch : facts which “point to a double nervous system, or possibly to a dual existence in some of the fishes.” The writer concludes from facts as to the sense of touch that “the nervous system in the bodies of fishes generally is not of a very high order” or peculiarly sensitive to pain.

THEIR VOCAL AND MUSICAL UTTERANCE.

On hearing in fishes remarkable suggestions are cited :

“Dr. Day leaned to the idea that some fishes

have voices which may express fear, anger, danger, and conjugal endearment. . . . Dr. Day states . . . also that the *corrina*, a fish found in the Tagus, emits sounds resembling the vibrations of a deep-toned bell, and that other fishes give out purring noises which can be heard from twenty fathoms under water. Further, that in the island of Borneo there is a singing fish which sticks to the bottom of boats, and which regales the occupants with sounds varying between those of a jew's-harp and an organ; and that a sole in the waters of Siam attaches itself to the bottom of boats and gives out sonorous music."

THEIR APPRECIATION OF HUMAN MUSIC.

The writer recounts one incident which seems to suggest the possibility of pilchards being able to appreciate sounds in the shape of human music:

"About the year 1840 large pilchard seines in the summer months, manned by some eighteen hands, were in full swing fishing in Mevagissey Bay. One of them, owned by Mr. Peter Furse, had singers of the choir belonging to the Methodist chapel among the crew, and one evening when pilchards were scarce, and no fish had been noted by the sixty craft watching the sea, the two boats of this seine closed together to practice music for the coming Sunday service. They had not done this very long before pilchards were seen springing out of the water around them. The stringed instruments were quickly dropped, and in a few minutes the men were prepared to inclose the fish; but when the sounds ceased no more fish could be discovered. After waiting a considerable time, no fish appearing, the boats again dropped alongside each other to finish their practice. The sweet sounds had not been long echoing from the cliffs when again the pilchards sprang and played around them. Fortunately, this time, the boats were in a better position, and quickly these lively creatures were surrounded,

much to the satisfaction of the owner, for it was found in the morning that they had a splendid shoal, while no other seine in the bay had observed or caught any."

THEIR ELECTRIC SENSE OF COMING STORMS.

The two senses beyond the five are "the electric dermal sense" and "the magnetic dermal sense." The writer finds or divines the seat of both to be in the lateral lines of fishes. He says:

"When the storms send their earth-currents along the deep, far ahead of their course, the fishes in the track with their electric cells catch the inspiration and instantly know whether it is a gale, storm, or tempest which is coming; and they act accordingly. . . . The feeding fish, well knowing that the storm will break up and destroy the connecting medium between their olfactories and their food, are anxious to take in a reserve to sustain them until communication can be again established. . . . It is nothing uncommon with sailors at sea to observe these electric indications at the masthead of ships before and during storms. These corposants, or St. Elmo's fires, seem to be nothing more than electric currents interrupted in their course by the ship and sent into the air by way of the masts. I have seen them several times: their light is certain and distinct."

Consideration of the habits of fishes in migration and homing—the unerring directness with which they make for their shore-goal—leads the writer to infer the presence of a magnetic dermal sense. It is held that all basic rocks are highly magnetic, and their magnetic power is intensified by the friction of the waves. Possibly all shores are more or less magnetic; and the fishes may have a magnetic indication of the whereabouts of the headlands and shore. "And in this instance may not the brain itself, assisted by the dermal magnetic tube, be a substitute for the loadstone?"



THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

IN the October *Century* there is a brief tribute to Admiral Dewey, written by Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. He takes occasion to liken Dewey to Farragut in the boldness of his attack on Manila, which was much analogous to Farragut's sailing into Mobile Bay, in Dewey's preparation for the final achievement of his life, which, like Farragut's, has been in the steady tread-mill of duty, and in the far-reaching results of his great victory. Admiral Sampson says that "the service knows Dewey as an ideal head of a fleet. Perfectly courageous, of thoroughly balanced judgment and quick of decision, he has the qualities which carry one to fame if opportunity be given. Whatever this war has cost or may cost (and I believe, from my knowledge of Cuba, it was a most righteous war), it will be repaid to the country in the very wonderful influence upon the young people of our land, who will surely grow to manhood and womanhood with exalted views of patriotism and duty which it is worth almost any sacrifice to have instilled.

Mrs. Scidmore's series on China describe in this chapter "The Streets of Peking." In "Some Famous Men of Our Time" Mr. John Bigelow gives "Von Bunsen's Recollections of His Friends"—Humboldt, Bismarck, Bright, Gladstone, Metternich, the Rothschilds, Schiller, Faraday, and others. Mr. Paul Leicester Ford tells of "Franklin as Politician and Diplomatist," and in this issue Professor Wheeler concludes his history of Alexander the Great with a chapter entitled "Alexander's Death." Lieut. Edward W. Eberle, U. S. N., gives a graphic account of "The Oregon's Great Voyage," and Maj. James Burton Pond, under the title "A Pioneer Boyhood," gives his recollections of the West in the 40s and of farm life in Illinois, where his father settled in 1845.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the October *Harper's* there is an article on Admiral Dewey, by Mr. John Barrett, United States ex-minister to Siam, which we have quoted from in another department. The opening contribution is an account of "The Ascent of Illimani," one of the chief peaks of the Andes, by Sir Martin Conway. He describes the ascent of Illimani as being about as hard as the Matterhorn. He and his party of Indian guides and helpers did not rest until they were on the peak, about 21,000 feet above the sea, overlooking the great Bolivian desert. The expedition was made a success by the presence of two Swiss guides. Lella Herbert's excellent serial on the homes and households of Washington, under the title "The First American," describes this month Washington's stay in New York, at the Franklin House, Franklin Square, and his life and hospitalities there. His later New York stay was at the McComb house, at that time in the most fashionable quarter of the city. It was said to be on the present site of No. 39 Broadway. Mr. Frederic Bancroft gives a most remarkable chapter in the history of this country in his contribution, "Seward's Proposition of April 1, 1861." The extraordinary scheme of the Secretary of State was not known to the world for a quarter of a

century after it was outlined by him. Mr. Bancroft quotes Seward's words as laid before the President on that first day of April, 1861, in a paper entitled "Some Thoughts for the President's Consideration." The elaborate programme provided, in a word, for a change of the whole question vexing the United States from a matter of slavery to a question of union or disunion. In the second place, Seward proposed to demand explanations from Spain and France and to seek explanations from Great Britain and Russia, and to enter on further movements which would certainly have brought on war from across the seas. Mr. Bancroft attempts to show, with considerable success, that Seward had a complete plan in his own mind for making himself the head of this gigantic upheaval. The proposition taken as a whole constitutes, Mr. Bancroft says, a formal criticism on the way Lincoln's administration had been conducted since the inauguration, and proposed that the whole policy be changed—"that a course be adopted that would surely have stirred up a war between two hemispheres, and that he, the Secretary of State, be made practical dictator."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the October *Scribner's* Prof. Dwight L. Elmendorf makes a remarkably interesting chapter on the new science of telephotography, by which the principle of the telescope is applied to a camera for the purpose of photographing distant objects. Thus by using lenses which serve the double purposes of magnifying a distant object and distributing the light for the impression on the sensitive plate, Professor Elmendorf and his brother photographers are now able to take a photograph of the Jungfrau from a point sixteen miles distant, which when pictured through a telephoto lens will show details in the peak which could only be discerned at that distance by a powerful telescope. A great number of striking photographs are printed with the article to show the really remarkable results which this discovery has brought about in photography. Professor Elmendorf says that with a new combination of very thin lenses which he is now having constructed he hopes to be able to diminish the time exposure so that moving objects can be photographed without difficulty. Such a lens would, of course, be invaluable for the purpose of obtaining pictures of birds and wild animals in their natural haunts, inasmuch as the pictures could be taken, thanks to the telescopic principle, long before they became aware of the approach of their enemies.

The opening article is a beautifully illustrated one on "The Water-Front of New York," the text being written by Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams and the pictures being drawn by various talented artists. This and several other features in this number make the issue one of exceptionally good taste pictorially. Mr. Edwin Milton Royle describes "The Vaudeville Theater," a thing which is, he says, an American invention, entirely different from the *café-chantant*, the English music-hall, or the German garden. To show what a business it has become, he cites the enormous dimen-

sions of a single circuit. It has a theater in New York, one in Philadelphia, one in Boston, and one in Providence, and though they give no Sunday performances, these four theaters entertain over 5,000,000 people every year and give employment to 350 *attachés* and 3,500 actors.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE October *McClure's* contains an article on Admiral Dewey by Gov. Theodore Roosevelt and a biographical sketch of Mark Twain by Samuel E. Moffett, which we have quoted from among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

Mr. H. Tushman makes a dramatic story of a fanciful account of "The Killing of the Mammoth," his account of this noble hunting expedition being the story of a journey among the Indians of the Canadian Northwest and the destruction of the last monarch of the Glacial period.

Mr. G. W. Stevens, the war correspondent and author of "With Kitchener to Khartum," describes the "Scenes and Actors in the Dreyfus Trial." This is his picture in words of the scene of this tremendous *cause célèbre*: "To the English eye it all looked like what it was—a public meeting rather than a court of law. An English court is almost ostentatiously grim and business-like. The room is small and none too light; the walls bare, unless a plan should be hung on them to illustrate an argument. The judge sits on the bench—a nose, mouth, and chin appearing out of his white wig—like a silent sphinx. Lawyers drone and mumble. Witnesses stumble over monosyllables. The impression is one of hush and dimness—man suppressed, but the awful majesty of the law brooding over all. But this court-martial in the hall of the Lycée was utterly different. The room was large enough for a lecture or an orchestral concert, which is exactly what it is used for. With two rows of large windows at each side—square in the lower tier, circular in the upper—it was almost as light as the day outside. The walls were colored a cheerful buff; round the cornice were emblazoned the names of Chateaubriand, Lamennais, Renan, and the intellectuals of Brittany. At the top of the room was a stage; hanging on its back wall the white Christ on a black cross proclaimed the place a court of justice—only instead of the solemn sphinx in black there sat at a table seven officers in full uniform. You might have taken it for a political meeting, or an assault at arms, or a fancy ball—for anything except a trial."

Ray Stannard Baker makes an excellent article apropos of the coming *Shamrock-Columbia* trial of speed on "The Racing Yacht." He has interviewed the Herreshoffs and the various builders and sailing masters, and tells in direct and graphic style about all that a layman would wish to know of the mysteries of *fin-de-siècle* yachting. He estimates that the races will cost the cup defenders at least \$300,000, and that the Englishmen, what with crossing the ocean twice and the expense of steam tenders, will spend even more. A quarter of a million dollars has been expended in building and fitting the *Columbia*. Her superiority over the *Defender* is about five or ten minutes in thirty miles. In other words, a few American gentlemen have spent nearly \$500,000 for an increase of sailing speed equal to from ten to twenty seconds to the mile. Then there is the chance of defeat, and when the country has gotten over the excitement of the race, the

Columbia, winner or loser, "will sell for hardly more than the cost of the lead on her keel." In this respect the new racing machines are behind the *C. d. America*, that first won the cup in 1851. Somewhat rebuilt she still sails the seas, and has had a most remarkable history, having been raced, employed as a dispatch-boat and blockade-runner, having been sunk and rebuilt by the federal Government man-of-war fashion as a practice vessel for the cadets of the Naval Academy. Only last year she beat the *Puritan* in a sailing race in the schooner class, and this after nearly half a century of vicissitudes and triumphs.

Mr. Joseph L. Stickney, a staff correspondent of the *Chicago Record*, describes "Dewey's Stay in the Mediterranean," and illustrates his article with many interesting photographs showing the scenes of this memorable return voyage and of Admiral Dewey's cabin, library, and other intimate surroundings on the *Olympia*.

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE.

THE most notable contribution to the October *Cosmopolitan* is one of Mark Twain's half-serious and wholly humorous skits, in line with his funny article on the "Appetite Cure." This time it is "Christian Science and the Book of Mrs. Eddy" that he exploits. Mark describes himself as suffering from a stomach ache and his experience with the Christian scientists in the attempt to cure it. His conclusion is as follows:

"The Christian scientist was not able to cure my stomach ache and my cold; but the horse-doctor did it. This convinces me that Christian science claims too much. In my opinion it ought to let diseases alone and confine itself to surgery. There it would have everything its own way.

"The horse-doctor charged me 30 kreutzers, and I paid him; in fact, I doubled it and gave him a shilling. Mrs. Fuller brought in an itemized bill for a crate of broken bones mended in 234 places—\$1 per fracture.

"'Nothing exists but mind!'

"'Nothing,' she answered. 'All else is substanceless, all else is imaginary.'

"I gave her an imaginary check, and now she is suing me for substantial dollars. It looks inconsistent."

Mr. Frank Eberle, in the series on "Great Industries of the United States," gives a brief description of zinc-mining. The Missouri zinc fields, instead of being in a rocky, mountainous country, as we should expect to find mines, are in level farming land, where farmers and men of every vocation dig out lead and zinc. In a few months the yield is increasing to such an extent that America's proportion of the output of zinc ore has increased from one-eighth of the world's supply to one-fourth. All this practically is taken from southwest Missouri and the adjoining county in southeast Kansas and two counties in northern Arkansas. The first, which is called the Joplin district, produced over \$7,000,000 worth of zinc and lead ore last year, and this year will double that output. The ore is found fifty to one hundred and fifty feet below the surface. It is very pure and of high grade, running about 60 per cent. metal. Clerks, mechanics, professional men, and many women frequently put their savings into a mining lease, for these lands are not sold, but rented, and go to prospecting for "jack," as the precious find is called. Curiously enough, for many years this zinc ore was thrown

away as useless, and not until 1874 did a geologist learn its true character. The owners of land in the district have grown to be nabobs. Often a zinc mine with a plant that cost about \$5,000 sells for from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

The *Cosmopolitan's* series of articles on home interests is continued by Dr. Helen O. Anderson's on "The Care of Young Children." There is a story by Frank R. Stockton, "The Lady in the Box," and an article on "The Bonapartes of To-day," by Prince Fabien Colonna. Mr. John Brisben Walker, the editor of the magazine, proposes a plan for the organization of a national clearing-house bank designed to settle the question of the transmission of money in small amounts. Mr. Walker's task is rendered important by the fact that the cost of collecting country checks exceeds \$1,800,000 per year for the New York banks alone, and the cost of the present system for small exchanges is even greater for commerce and for the banks. As is known, recently the New York Clearing House considered the subject and decided to levy a tax of 10 cents on each country check entering New York. Mr. Walker thinks the opposition to such a system is determined, and that it is merely a question of time when such a tax will be abolished. With this in view he makes his proposition for a national clearing-house bank, to have a capital of \$500,000, to be invested in government 3 per cents, all profits above 10 per cent. dividend to go into a sinking fund which shall eventually refund the subscriptions of the stockholders.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* in the October number protests against the negligence which people generally fall into in the payment of physicians' fees. He thinks that the doctor works harder and more devotedly than any other professional man, that the young doctor has to wait longer to get his start, and that his proportion of unpaid fees is larger than the losses of any other wage-earner in proportion, and yet he has to wait for from three to twelve months for the payment of his bill. The editor outlines a plan for the physician to change his system of payments to a commercial basis by rendering monthly bills, on the theory that it is always harder to pay a bill which has run six months than one which has run one month. If the contention that the physician's bills run longer than others is correct, undoubtedly the reason for it is that the expense is one which in most instances could not have been foreseen and provided against.

The *Ladies' Home Journal* thinks that the South has the literary chance of the present and that she is not making the most of it, in spite of Grace King, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Charles Egbert Craddock, Joel Chandler Harris, Thomas Nelson Page, and others. The chance lies, he thinks, in the adaptability of the South to romantic literature. "It is a storied land; it has a soil fragrant with the most romantic social life which America has ever seen. There is no period in American history at once so poetic and so full of the atmosphere of chivalric romance as that which the South saw for a score of years previous to 1860." Doubtless the narrowed circumstances of people of culture since the events of the 60s have given them more work to do in making a living than in making literature.

The series on the anecdotal side of famous men is, of course, for October, devoted to Admiral Dewey, and the

tremendous budget of stories, guaranteed to be authentic, have been personally contributed by the writer, described as "a close friend of the Manila hero." The majority of them turn on the admiral's striking *penchant* for neatness. He is about five feet six inches in height, but very well set and always perfectly dressed. No part of his wardrobe is ever soiled. His trousers are never allowed to bag at the knees, his coat must never be ruffled, and a shirt-front which bulges is an abomination for him. Several of these anecdotes bring out Dewey's intense devotion to the memory of his wife and his avowed belief that a second marriage is a sacrilege.

Mr. Franklin Fyles, the playwright and dramatic editor of the *New York Sun*, gives an unusually interesting descriptive article on "The Theater and Its People," the first of a series of seven articles that the *Journal* will print, aimed to give a complete picture of the theater, the player, and the play, from the process of writing a play to the mechanical arrangement of the stage moon.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

IN the October *Lippincott's* there is a strong utterance from Mr. Israel Zangwill on "Zionism," which we have quoted from at length in another department. Mrs. John Lane describes very pleasantly "The Home of Gilbert White of Selborne;" "Ignota" writes on "Scottish Sport and Autumn House Parties," giving the financial phases of shooting in Scotland. The writer says that very decent shooting may be hired for as little as £100, but a fairly good estate, with a comfortable house or lodge, will cost £1,000 from July 1 to November 1. It was formerly common to pay about £25 for each stag killed, but now more than one millionaire pays £100 for each head. Stag-shooting, grouse-shooting, and pheasant-shooting are the sporting attractions of Scotland, with the salmon rivers coming a close second. The fishing rental of the Tay alone is said to be between £20,000 and £30,000 a year. The writer gives the palm for the best shot in the United Kingdom to Lord de Gray, who is credited with 15,000 head in one season. Accordingly there is a great competition for the honor of a visit from him. Belle S. Cragin describes "The Common Insects of Autumn," and Mr. George Gibbs writes on "The Biggest Little Fight in Naval History"—Decatur's battle on the Tripolitan shore on August 3, 1804.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

DR. JOHN BROWN, of Bedford, England, writes in the October *New England* of "Congregationalism in England," an institution which he regards as a revival of the primitive idea found in the New Testament. From small beginnings in the time of Wyclif and his fellow-workers, the denomination has come to have a total of 4,815 churches and mission stations in Great Britain and Ireland, with 377,339 church members. The great Congregational college of Great Britain is Mansfield College, under the presidency of Dr. Fairbairn. Mr. William H. Cobb writes on "The Congregational House, Boston," and Martha Dana Shephard has an article entitled "Forty years of Musical Life in England," an experience which deals with the work of Clara Louise Kellogg, Annie Louise Carey, Carl and Parepa Rosa, Mr. H. G. Blaisdell,

Mrs. H. E. H. Carter, Camilla Urso, Addie Ryan, Solon Wilder, L. O. Emerson, Dudley Buck, and other notable figures in the musical history of New England.

THE BOOKMAN.

THE October *Bookman* complains of the very inefficient service rendered to the leading American newspapers by their correspondents at Rennes in the Dreyfus trial. Not only were the cabled reports strongly colored by the general sympathy for Dreyfus, but though "several columns were cabled over every day, in those columns not even the most intelligent person could perceive any logical or connected chain of evidence." The *Bookman* characterizes the reports that appeared in the daily papers as ridiculous hodge-podge that could only exasperate and bewilder all who attempted to read and understand it as to the character of the evidence and of the judgment given. The *Bookman* cites Mr. G. W. Steevens, the English correspondent, "perhaps the most keen-sighted and acute of all living newspaper correspondents," who from the outset was convinced of the honor and sincerity and also the capacity of the seven officers who composed the court.

The *Bookman* announces that after hanging fire for some time in England "David Harum" has taken a sudden bound in popularity, and that two large editions have been rapidly exhausted. W. Robertson Nicoll, in various "Notes on English Style in the Victorian Period," thinks that the future of George Meredith as a novelist and artist is problematical, and that when all is said and done Mr. Thomas Hardy will be judged as the greatest prose-writer of the later Victorian period.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

MR. R. N. LARNED writes in the October *Atlantic Monthly* on what he calls "The Flaw in Our Democracy." He thinks that the American experiment in democratic republicanism has been tried with a fairness which cannot be improved upon, and that the results are scarcely satisfying. One master spirit of mischief he thinks lies behind the failure, if failure it may be called, of the democracy, and especially of the sickening decadence of the Senate of the United States. This marring spirit is the organizing politician, who is always with us and is always in any government. We began with such men as Aaron Burr and Amos Kendall, who had not the resources to be excessively dangerous. His theory of the possible cure for our "boss" evil is the massing together of the respectable voters, and he draws up a working plan by which the honest electors of the State can exert the greatest possible influence in their efforts to down the "boss." The kernel of his plan is the doing away with representation according to given areas of land, a system which led to the "rotten borough" calamity of England before 1832. He would, then, do away with the voting by wards and towns, a plan which he sees no reason for, except historical habit. He would have representation according to voluntary associations and constituencies, and he believes that the work of the politicians who now construct political machines would prove inefficacious under such a proposed system. "The old, crude system of territorial representation, historically venerable, but practically delusive and logically absurd, has betrayed us into his [the politician's] power. Unless we break from it, what can deliver us?"



MR. BLISS PERRY.

(The *Atlantic's* new editor.)

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in his essay on "The Road to England," comments on the genuine spirit of hospitality among Englishmen toward Americans as such, a phenomenon which has not been observed by all Americans. He gives a variety of instances to prove that the American has at least his social and intellectual due on a visit to the old country, and assures us that in his own visits he could command the ear of any Englishwoman by telling her that he was a pupil of Longfellow's, or of any Englishman by dropping the fact that he had dined with Mark Twain at his own house and that Mark had said grace at table.

Prof. Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, begins the number with an article on "Recent Changes in Secondary Education," chief among which is the new recognition by the university of eye skill and mind skill in their matriculates in the scientific courses, and that there are children whose minds are opened and set working and whose powers of attention are trained by manual tasks more effectually than by book tasks. He thinks the new schemes of requirements for admission to colleges does not mean that secondary education is to be more discursive for the individual pupil, but less so. The new elective system, whether in school or in college, tends rather to intensity in study. The importance of the recent improvements in the physical and scholastic management of secondary schools Professor Eliot considers of the very highest, taking effect as they do on 500,000 pupils every year.

Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, in an essay on "Language as Interpreter of Life," protests against the suggestion made so often in these days which recommends the substitution of translations for originals, on the theory that all the great and choice ideas can thus be exploited as well as through the toil of learning the language. He believes that literary training can never be disjoined from language study, and that the great ideas are inseparable from the language. It is no mere vehicle, but an important thing in itself.

Mr. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr., writes on "The United States and Rome" and their future probable relations. He believes that the Roman Church has awakened to the fact that the world is changing, that men's habits, opinions, and ideals are changing, and that the Church must change too. He makes a striking suggestion apropos of the future of the Catholic Church in America, as to one great source from which the Church would be able to draw strength. This is that she should hold out her arms to the hundreds of thousands of enthusiasts now calling themselves by strange names—healers, faith curers, Christian scientists, etc.—who represent the tide of reaction against materialistic beliefs of the passing generation and who have a mighty power of enthusiasm. "In times past the Church would have been their refuge, and they would have strengthened the Church. Even now the next pope, like him who saw in his dream St. Francis propping the falling walls of St. John Lateran, may see that among these enthusiasts is the power to establish the Church."

We print on the facing page a portrait of Prof. Bliss Perry, who has come from Princeton to take the editorship of the *Atlantic Monthly*, left vacant by Mr. Walter H. Page's move to New York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE article on "The Foreign Service of the United States," by Minister Loomis, in the September number of the *North American Review*, is noticed in another department.

The late Robert G. Ingersoll is represented in this number by the republication of an article by him which appeared in the *North American* for November, 1887, in reply to an open letter addressed to Colonel Ingersoll by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field and published in an earlier number of the *Review*. This republished paper by Colonel Ingersoll gives "The Agnostic's Side" of the religious controversy. It undoubtedly represents Colonel Ingersoll at his best, and is perhaps as able a statement of his intellectual positions as he ever made during his lifetime. The article is followed by an appreciative paper on "The Influence of Ingersoll" from the pen of Dr. Field himself. Dr. Field's expressions of admiration for his late antagonist are especially significant, and are in line with the candid and charitable opinions expressed in this REVIEW last month by the Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward.

Mr. Archibald Little replies to the articles which appeared in the July number of the *Review* dealing with the far Eastern question from the Russian point of view. It will be remembered that these articles appealed to the American people for a Russo-American alliance. Mr. Little, on the other hand, is distrustful of Russia, and does not hesitate to express the opinion that the United States should promptly choose between the two suitors for her favor, Russia and Great Britain. He says: "There are two Russias—a liberal, peaceful Russia and an aggressive, despotic Russia. The latter is now in the ascendant, and we have cause to fear its action in China."

"A Diplomat" attempts "A Vindication of the Boers" as a rejoinder to the recent article by Mr. Sydney Brooks. He reaches the gloomy conclusion that for the Boers it is a choice of two evils—of suicide or death at the hands of another. Whether they yield or appeal to arms, the Boers are doomed. "They can hope to achieve new distinction by a heroic resistance, by gain-

ing some battles, but this will be of no material avail to them, as they must be overpowered and beaten in the end. With the confidence and increased energy of purpose derived from her triumphs in Egypt, Great Britain means to settle the South African problem in her own way and at any cost. Whatever the choice of the Boers, the end seems to be fast approaching. Most of us will probably live to see the curtain fall on the last act of the tragedy now enacting in the Dark Continent, the suppression of the Transvaal."

Mr. Joseph S. Auerbach discusses "The Legal Aspect of 'Trusts.'" The courts of this country, he says, have in their decisions always protected individuals and corporations in the enjoyment of property rights and personal freedom, although they have not failed to give appropriate definitions of what are omissions by the individual or the corporation of their obligations to the community, or to make it clear what corporations are and what are not entitled to the benefit of these decisions. "Men or corporations may not conspire to fix the value or limit the output of a necessary of life; corporations may not enter into copartnership with one another; they must not create or seek to create monopolies; they must not be formed for that purpose; they must not injure the trade of another by unjust methods; competition must stop at all illegal methods of rivalry, and competition must not mean conspiracy."

Writing on "Recent Progress of Automobilmism in France," the Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat predicts that it will soon be "an easy matter to live twenty or thirty kilometers from the place of one's daily avocations, especially in summer, and it will be considered a promenade to go for breakfast fifty, one hundred, or one hundred and fifty kilometers away from home. Profound modifications will undoubtedly result from this, not only in country life, but, what is more important, in the life of a numerous class inhabiting our large cities." Thus the automobile will tend to further progress and the well-being of civilization.

In an article on "American Universities" M. Edouard Rod commiserates American university students for the restrictions which interfere with their free enjoyment of wine and beer. He declares that "wine is as natural as Apollinaris water, beer is as wholesome as ginger-ale; to forbid their use in order to prevent their abuse looks to me only like a deplorable paradox. I think of the gayety of my student years, and I wonder what they would have been without the light white wine of the canton of Vaud, without the good rich German beer. Yet I may be mistaken. Every country has its own customs. The American students, even those who drink nothing but water, are lively, gay, and manly young men. They have other pleasures which are just as good as ours."

"Aguinaldo's Case Against the United States" is set forth by a Filipino, who is described by the editor of the *North American* as an authorized personal representative of Aguinaldo. The substance of the "case" is that the American people have been duped by their representative, General Otis, who is held responsible for all the trouble that has ensued since February 6. This Filipino now demands that General Otis be recalled and the peace commission be granted an opportunity to negotiate anew with the insurgents.

The Hon. Charles Russell says of the *America's* cup race: "Frankly, as an Irishman bred in Scotland and hustled by business into England, Sir Thomas Lip-ton desires to better America's present best and to hold

the cup till the time comes when our best, in turn of fortune, is again bettered by America. If the *Shamrock* loses, the countries on this side of the Atlantic will have at least the consoling pride of fathers who see themselves outstripped by their own sons."

THE FORUM.

WE have quoted elsewhere from Dr. Wilson's article on "The Philadelphia Commercial Museum" in the September *Forum*.

The opening article of this number is a review of the work of The Hague conference by Mr. W. T. Stead. Mr. Stead emphasizes the importance of the results achieved at the conference by the American delegation, especially by Secretary Hollis. He declares that the conference "marks the advent of the United States of America as a leading factor in the international affairs of the world."

President Robert Ellis Jones, of Hobart College, reviews the much-reviewed Farewell Address of Washington, making deductions from it quite different from those commonly accepted or assumed by the opponents of national expansion. He concludes: "If Europe really covets South America (her own testimony must be admitted), if our occupation of the Philippines would halt the system of European equivalence (the witness of Europe's fears and Germany's deeds applies), then there can be little doubt that Washington's Farewell Address indirectly favors our retention of the Philippines."

Mr. Charles Denby, Jr., late secretary of the Chinese legation, describes the industry of cotton-spinning as now carried on at Shanghai. He predicts that the industry will constantly increase in importance. Labor, he says, is as cheap in China as it is in Japan, and American and Indian raw cotton can be laid down as cheaply in the former country as in the latter, while the market is protected by an import duty of 5 per cent.

"A Friend of General Henderson" communicates "A Word to the Next Speaker," indicating some of the grave problems confronting the country that will come before the next session of Congress. This writer frankly says to General Henderson: "As the immediate successor to so great a man as Mr. Reed, you will suffer, at first, from comparison. It is fortunate, therefore, that you are, in natural temperament and characteristics, his very antithesis. For instance, Mr. Reed is a master of sarcasm: you do not know the meaning of the word. He is cold, satirical, and calculating; you are warm and generous-hearted. He is not companionable; you could not and would not avoid sociability. He moves like a massive car of Juggernaut, not hesitating to crush even the prostrate forms in his path; your genial and sunshiny nature would shrink from inflicting a wound. He measures every word with careful precision, while you pour forth eloquent sentences with volcanic force and prodigal indifference. In scores of other characteristics the contrast is equally marked, but I have enumerated sufficient to show that at least you will not be a miniature Reed. It is extremely fortunate that you have had many years of experience in Congressional life; that you are a good politician; that you are a man of broad views and endowed with the prime quality of common sense developed in large degree."

Capt. William W. Bates writes on "The Problem of an American Marine," arguing for a return to the ear-

lier American policy of protection, denouncing the Hanna-Payne bill before Congress as inexperienced, delusive, and unphilosophical.

Mr. Bernard W. Snow, the statistician, contributes an optimistic article on "Agricultural Progress and the Wheat Problem," taking issue with the contentions of Sir William Crookes in his address as president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1898. Mr. Snow declares that the potentiality of an average acre of wheat land is steadily increasing, and that the ratio of increase is large enough to make it an important factor in the calculation of future bread supplies. This increase in acre yield has only begun, and Mr. Snow asks: "If in the face of what cannot be considered less than careless and inefficient agricultural practice we have increased the wheat capacity of our land, what may we not expect, in the way of enlarged acre yields, before we experience the hardships of a true wheat famine?"

Ramon Reyes Lala writes on "The People of the Philippines;" Professor Eucken, of the University of Jena, on "Progress of Philosophy in the Nineteenth Century;" Mr. Frank Moss on "Criminal Legislation by Proxy;" Dr. Maximilian Groszmann on "The Teacher and His Duties;" Sir William H. Rattigan on "Indian Famines;" Mr. Frank Keiper on Voting Machines Versus the Paper Ballot;" Thomas R. Dodd, secretary of the South African League, on "Recent Events in the Transvaal;" and Mr. Abraham Cahan on "The Younger Russian Writers."

THE CONSERVATIVE REVIEW.

THE third number of this excellent quarterly appeared in August. It is published at Washington, D. C., and perhaps the majority of the contributors live below Mason and Dixon's line, although no geographical limitations are to be noted in the topics treated in the magazine. In make-up the *Conservative Review* reminds us of the staid and dignified British quarterlies. As in the case of the *Quarterly*, the *Scottish Review*, etc., most of the articles are based upon important new books. In the United States we have no other publication at present constructed precisely on these lines. In many features the *Conservative* reminds us of the *North American* of a half century ago.

The opening article of the August number, on "Dreyfus and the Jewish Question in France," written by the Hon. James B. Eustis, who died only last month, is especially significant because of the intimate acquaintance which Mr. Eustis acquired with the Dreyfus case while serving as American ambassador at Paris in the last Cleveland administration. Mr. Eustis describes the methods of legal procedure in France, which have been made familiar to all newspaper readers during the past few weeks by the proceedings at Rennes. He says: "To the French criminal law the distinction between legal and illegal evidence is unknown. No objection can be made to the admissibility of any statement whatsoever which the witness chooses to make, whether it be pertinent to the case or not." Speaking of the court-martial trial of Marshal Bazaine in 1872, Mr. Eustis says: "Hearsay evidence that had passed through three or four mouths, rumors, gossip, surmises, and opinions were all thrown into this case, which involved the life of this officer of the highest rank." This sentence might be made to serve as a description of the last Dreyfus court-martial.

In this number Dr. Cyrus Adler, of the Smithsonian Institution, reviews the life of George Borrow, Louise Imogen Guiney, the life of Francis Turner Palgrave, and W. M. Gamble "James Russell Lowell and His Friends," while the Hon. Arthur Webb, late member of Parliament for Waterford, reviews O'Brien's "Life of Charles Stewart Parnell." Other important articles are "The Institutional Origin of Slavery," by Dr. James Curtis Ballagh; "The Beginning of the American Revolution—an English View," by Dr. John S. Bassett; "Emilio Castelar," by Charles Warren Currier; "Henry's Place in the Telegraph," by Mary A. Henry; "The West Indian Archipelago," by F. B. Sanborn; "Art Versus Richard Wagner," by Jesse Lewis Orrick; and "The Samoan Islands," by Mrs. Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THERE is much solid and suggestive matter in the September number of the *Contemporary*. Cardinal Newman's letters and the paper by "Senex" on "The White Man's Burden in China" demand separate treatment.

THE WORLD'S WEALTH GOES BY BOAT.

"The sea the only road for trade" is Mr. T. G. Bowles' summary caption to a study in statistics which he presents in tabular form and condenses in the following sentences:

"1. That the whole trade between all the (enumerated) nations of the world amounted in 1896 (approximately) to £3,342,309,000.

"2. That of this trade, that which was carried on by the ten principal nations named amounted to £2,839,502,000.

"3. That of this last-named trade as much as £1,965,249,999 represents trade carried on by sea.

"4. That the trade carried on by sea was from 66.5 per cent. to 71.5 per cent. of the whole.

"In short, two-thirds in value of the trade was carried on by sea and only one-third by land."

He claims that his figures "establish beyond doubt or question that the great mass of the world's trade is carried on by sea, and that the proportion of the trade so carried on tends, in spite of the great improvements in land communication, rather to increase than to diminish."

THE VOICE OF GOD IN HISTORY.

It is a grewsome piece of reading which Mr. Richard Heath presents to us under the startling heading, "But Is God Silent?" He takes strong exception to the statement of Dr. Robert Anderson, assistant commissioner of police, in his "Silence of God," that "God never speaks to his people now." Mr. Heath insists that the voice of the Almighty is heard in the history of individuals and nations still, especially enforcing the two truths of "Hereditary Guilt and Vicarious Suffering." He illustrates his contention by a reference to the retribution which overtook the French nobility in the Hundred Years' War for their infamous oppression of the peasantry, and which visited the Anglo-French nobility of England and in the Wars of the Roses for their brutal betrayal of the common people. Not content with expounding the vengeance of offended Heaven in these national judgments, Mr. Heath essays to trace the same retributive treatment in the miserable doom

which overtook family after family of the offending nobility. The law by which the Supreme Judge assigns this award is "Thou shalt love," and stern are the penalties for disobedience. Altogether it is a grim chapter in the philosophy of history.

BATTLE TACTICS OF HORSE AGAINST WOLF.

It is an agreeable change to turn to Dr. Woods Hutchinson's "Some Prairie Chums of Mine." The writer wonders that "no one has yet formally set forth the advantages of the Darwinian theory as a basis for sympathy with and affection for the so-called lower animals," on the principle "We be of one blood." He declares cheerily, "Ninety per cent. of animals—including man—are good fellows." He gives many charming instances of this general proposition. Here is a striking story of equine versus vulpine wits at work in war:

"Almost the only species, except our own, that the wolf cannot get the better of, either by force or strategy, is the horse. Here he finds himself opposed by an intelligence equal to his own and an organization even firmer. The moment the alarm is sounded or its flank is attacked the horse herd rushes not away from the danger, but toward its own center. Here a compact mob is quickly formed, foals and yearlings in the middle, surrounded by a ring of grown horses facing outward; so that from whatever quarter the attack is delivered it finds itself confronted by an unbroken row of gleaming yellow ivories and iron hoofs flying like sledge-hammers. And the wolf who is bold enough to charge the square gets nothing but a mouthful of his own teeth down his throat or a broken skull. Then when all is in order out trots the oldest stallion, the war lord of the herd, and paces proudly up and down in front of the line, looking for the enemy. And woe betide the single wolf that he can overtake before he can gain the shelter of the chop-hills. His back will be broken by a trip-hammer stroke of the front hoofs, and the life shaken out of him by the great yellow teeth as if he had been a rat. And we are wonderfully proud of our 'invention' of the serried rank of pikemen and the hollow square of bayonets to resist cavalry, when we were simply using their own ancient tactics against horses—with riders!"

A curious fact is that civilized horses have forgotten these tactics, but a few broncho mares put among them soon teach them the combination.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Dr. Guinness Rogers, writing on the archbishop's court and its pronouncement on incense and candles, states as his "general conclusion . . . that the primate has employed what is nothing less than a revolutionary measure, in the hope of ending the crisis, and that he has failed." He quotes with surprised pleasure the Duke of Argyll's letter to the *Times*, "Free churches are in all probability the future of the world," but declares that meantime "the Church of England is an institution in which the nonconformist laity are as much concerned as the archbishops themselves."

Mr. John Smith replies to Mr. Dyche's eulogy of the Jewish immigrant by a most emphatic depreciation of that much-discussed import.

Mr. W. B. Yeats, under the heading of "Ireland Bewitched," contributes a record of local superstitions such as one expects to find in the proceedings of a folklore society rather than in a general organ of public opinion.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THERE are not many articles of eminent significance in the September number of the *Nineteenth Century*. We have quoted elsewhere from Mr. Sidney Low's paper on "The Future of the Great Armies."

A NEW NATIONAL SPORT?

"Rifle-shooting as a national sport" is what Mr. W. A. Baillie-Grohman pleads for. He says:

"It is a doubly regrettable circumstance that in this country rifle-shooting has never received the support of the nation at large. It is the one branch of sport which serves really useful national ends. To what extent, one is tempted to ask, would our enthusiasm for cricket, football, and other forms of athletic sports come to the assistance of the nation were any unforeseen disaster to befall our floating walls, upon the efficiency of which, in case of a threatened invasion, we confidently stake our national existence?"

FROM PAPACY AND PROTESTANTISM TO WHAT?

The future of the Christian religion is discussed by the Rev. Dr. Percival, of Pennsylvania. He sums up his previsions thus:

"In taking, then, a careful view of the state of Christianity, three things seem to me to be absolutely certain:

"1. That among civilized nations the form of Christianity nourished by Rome, which is ordinarily called 'popery,' is making no headway.

"2. That the distinctive doctrines of every Protestant reformer are being more and more universally rejected.

"3. That there is in all Protestant Christendom (the Anglican Church being, perhaps improperly, included in that category) a distinct movement toward Catholicism and a most evident desire for ceremonialism."

WAS CARLYLE A HISTORIAN?

Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan vigorously vindicates Carlyle's claim to be considered a historian as well as a man of letters, against the challenge of the Dryasdusts. Granting certain faults of omission, and that he was no historian of institutions, the writer passes under review his positive excellences: (1) He was a poet—drew pictures of the mind as well as of body and scene. (2) He possessed humor, and as 'man is no less absurd than serious,' the true recorder of human affairs should have an eye for the ludicrous. (3) Above all, he had 'an unrivaled instinct for the detection of men's inmost motives,' and not merely the motive of individuals, but of masses of men, mobs, and the like. Mr. Trevelyan ranks 'The French Revolution' as his greatest history.

OTHER ARTICLES.

"Are We to Lose South Africa?" is the heading of Sir Sidney Shippard's rejoinder to Mr. Edmund Robertson's reply in a previous issue. One peculiarity of his diction is that he uses "Fenian" and "Little Englander" almost as alternate terms.

Mrs. Gaffney, president of the American National Council, replies to Miss Low's criticism of the International Women's Congress, a gathering which has been the occasion of a seemingly interminable magazine discussion.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE September number of the *Fortnightly* contains a variety of good articles, several of which claim separate notice.

THE HIGH PRIEST OF THE "RAISON D'ÉTAT."

M. Brunetière is the subject of a vivacious character sketch by Charles Bastide. M. Brunetière, critic, academician, editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the supposed mouthpiece of the Vatican, yet an adherent of evolution, neither Catholic nor Gallican nor believer, is finally characterized by the writer as "the last of the official critics." His standard and sanction are expressed in the words *raison d'état*. He embodies the spirit of the French middle class, of which this sketch is worth reproducing:

"Those that found in M. Brunetière a writer who has given shape and expression to their private opinions and have made his success form the majority in bourgeois France. A hundred and fifty years of training by the Jesuit fathers under the old *régime* prepared Frenchmen to accept the administrative system of Napoleon with all its consequences. In 1852 they cast themselves at the feet of the first man who promised to restore order. To-day the same bourgeois see now in the Roman Church, now in a strong government, only ingenious devices framed to keep the passions of man under control. The right of the individual does not appeal to them; they sacrifice every consideration of abstract justice to the general interest, which means for them a momentary quietness. They are Roman Catholics, but in the same skeptical manner as M. Brunetière. The clergy for them must be an administrative body like the corps of civil engineers and the police, or, as Napoleon humorously termed them, a *gendarmérie sacrée*. At the same time they resent any interference of the clergy with their opinions or their conduct. In a word, they have solved that curious and contradictory problem of being at once Catholics and anti-clericals, Catholics and unbelievers."

THE STYLE OF THE "VICTORIAN RENAISSANCE."

Mr. Charles G. Harper writes on the government and London architecture. He is severe on the lack of governmental liberality and of architectural originality in the erection of our great public buildings. He allows himself this satire on the modern style:

"The term 'Victorian Renaissance' cloaks all manner of adaptations, and is another name for that eclecticism which has, now that architecture as a living and a progressive art is dead, come to be the note of the age. . . . Architects have doubtless read, in common with others, that we are 'heirs of all the ages,' and it must have occurred to them that the saying might be made to apply, in a very special sense, to architecture. This selective method, so long as the personal equation lasts, must needs prevent so-called Victorian Renaissance from ever becoming a style. One man may elect to combine Norman, perpendicular, and Elizabethan together; to another the claims of Saracenic or Indian architecture, with excursions into classic, may appeal more powerfully, and so with combinations *ad infinitum*. But each and all are dubbed by the now fashionable title, and none of them have kinship. In this wise has Mr. Aston Webb's museum design grown. You can put your finger on different parts of the drawings and say: 'This central tower derives from the famous

Giralda tower of Seville : these pavilions, with cupolas and grouped minarets, are spoils from Constantinople ; here are *campaniles* from Florence ; and these ranges of windows are reminiscences of perpendicular architecture as seen at Winchester College, or the chapels of King's College, Cambridge, or Eton.' Having said so much, it remains to add that the scholarship and taste with which these items are added together and adapted are undeniable."

KING ALFRED'S COUNTRY.

The approaching Alfred celebrations give special interest to Rev. W. Greswell's paper on "King Alfred's Country." In West Somerset, along the valley of the Tone and the Parrett, he dimly discerns the outlines of a King Alfred's country. Of fifteen places mentioned in Alfred's will eight are in Somerset. He says :

"The writer is not aware whether sufficient stress has been laid upon this point before, but there is no doubt that in the water-shed of the Parrett there was a remarkable collection of royal hundreds and manors. There was a distinct territorial area, capable of being defined with geographical exactness in central and western Somerset, falling to the lot of Eadweard, King Alfred's eldest son. Further, it was an inherited and not an acquired property, a fact which throws the title-deeds, as it were, still further back. It is not unreasonable to regard Carhampton, Burnham, Wedmore, Cheddar, Chewton-on-Mendip, Quantock, and Long Sutton as a nucleus of Wessex royal property of deeper importance than any other part. If we include Stratton in Cornwall, this section of dominion seems to follow roughly the shadowy outlines of the great Arthurian kingdom, stretching as a riverine power from Tintagel to Glastonbury. Where tradition says that King Arthur was strong, there recorded history would have it King Alfred was undoubted master."

This remark suggests an interesting comparative study of Arthur the myth and Alfred the man.

THE LOVES OF LETTERED FOLK.

Mrs. Charles Towle writes on "literary courtships." She selects for treatment the love-stories of Sir Walter Scott, Coleridge, Southey, Shelley, Hazlitt, Landor, Cowper, Sheridan, Madame d'Arlay, Miss Austen, Charlotte Brontë, and Carlyle, winding up with the Brownings as climax. Despite certain eminent exceptions, the writer ventures on this generalization :

"Certainly in many other instances it would seem to be true that 'love in literary persons excites the imagination rather than the passions.' They have put themselves to school to learn its language and study its manifestations ; they are too much occupied in examining symptoms and nursing illusions. . . . They have heard their own hearts beat too often not to know all about it, and they only fear, with reason, that they have taken the fever, which quickens their pulses, too lightly."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Alice Law relates her discovery of a Caroline commonplace book, and presents many quaint and curious extracts, notably seven hymns much in the spirit of Herbert.

"X. Y. Z." discusses as a possible result of admitting prisoners to give evidence the erection of a court of criminal appeal. He compares such an institution with the present inquiry by the British home secretary and his exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THERE is considerable variety of subject in the September number of the *Westminster*, but as is usual there is more of strenuousness than vivaciousness in the tone of the articles.

AN ITALIAN ON THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Signor G. D. Vecchia, writing on the foreign policy of Italy, reiterates the conviction that the good understanding between Italy and England remains intact, howsoever relations improve between Italy and France. For the danger common to Italy and England is that the Mediterranean may become a French lake ; and this common danger if it ever became acute would compel common action. He concludes with this hopeful view of the general international situation :

"The triple alliance has ceased to be looked upon in France as a league of hostile forces, and the dual alliance is dissolving itself without having had the opportunity of asserting itself. France now is on friendly terms with Italy ; she is more friendly with England ; she mistrusts Germany less and trusts Russia less than she did last year. I consider this a good omen for the peace of Europe. If I do not misread the events, the dawn of the twentieth century promises to be as the birth of a new era for the peace of Europe."

A STRANGE ORDER OF HUMBUGS.

Mr. Oscar Boulton delivers a valuable and outspoken homily on "Art and Other Matters," in which he soundly trounces as bad citizens and bad artists and insufferable bores those "who, in the sacred name of art, ply a shameful but lucrative trade by exhibiting their lascivious and unclothed imaginations to the gaze of the crowd." In the course of his criticism he attributes a curious distortion of fashion to the young England of to-day :

"We have all heard of that hypocrisy which is the homage paid by vice to virtue. There is, however, another and a rival species of hypocrisy, which is always an occasional affectation of the young, the idle, or the unthinking. It is that hypocrisy which is displayed in insincere and reluctant ridicule of all those objects and qualities which in secret we ardently and reverently admire. It is the homage paid by the virtuous man to his own innate viciousness, and the tribute which he pays to public opinion and to the devil for his otherwise blameless conduct. And this strange manifestation of human perversity is rather more than usually prevalent just now. The fact is we are a generation of humbugs, and even in sinning we are no longer sincere. We are all acquainted, I am sure, with young men and women, chiefly of the middle classes, who have excellent reputations, and display, on the whole, exemplary conduct, but who think it necessary, in the interests of respectability, to pretend to be most desperately wicked."

A GIBBETER OF MALE EGOISM.

Molière the poet is the theme of a paper by William Platt, the purpose of which is to show the dramatist as champion of female freedom and chastiser of male tyranny. He says :

"He dealt to paltry male egoism, whether on the part of husband, father, or guardian, a blow so staggering that the male egoists could but respond with the weapons with which they felt surest—the vilest inventions, the lowest calumnies. . . . Evidently very dear

to him was this strong battle for the inherent right of women to arrange freely by the light of their own souls the subtlest and most important relationship into which they can enter. Not only has he written several plays in which this is the chief motive; he has also introduced it as a minor motive in almost all of his other plays. The various egoists whom he makes the special targets of his satire all show a most painfully human readiness to sacrifice their daughters to their own particular egoism."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Herbert Flowerdew suggests as an optional substitute for the marriage law a legal agreement between man and woman, terminable by either party, involving joint responsibility for the maintenance of any children of the union and securing compensation from the retiring partner for the other.

N. C. Frederiksen, a Dane, thinks Mr. Bodley's "France" wrong in his support of centralized government and praise of the army.

Mr. R. Shuddick sees in the coöperative workshop the hope of the toiler.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE Dreyfus case still occupies the foremost place in the *National Review*. This journal was one of the first publications in the English language to direct attention to the serious nature of the case, and it has published more material on the subject than probably any other review or magazine outside of France.

AN ITALIAN REFORMER.

Miss Irby tells of a native reform movement which has sprung up in Italian Catholicism at Piacenza. "Foreign influence had no voice in the beginning." The leader is a certain Don Miraglia, a Sicilian priest. Called to Rome in 1895 by Mgr. Carini, prefect of the Vatican library, he found himself by the prefect's sudden and suspicious death—he was opposed to the Jesuits—dismissed to Piacenza, where it was intended to make away with him. He had already addressed a pamphlet to the Pope urging a reform in preaching. On the Jesuit conspiracies against him being unmasked, he parted from the papacy. He claims still to be Catholic Roman Apostolic. His watchword is "*Christus et Ecclesia Romana*." He preaches and officiates as priest in a spacious palace stable now transformed by the gifts of a niece of the great Mazzini into the Oratory of St. Paul. He is a great orator, a self-consuming worker, with never less than a thousand in his congregation, with a weekly paper named after Savonarola, with Bible readings and the like. He has been conducting a tour through the great cities, insisting that the civil marriage should precede the ecclesiastical and agitating professorships of biblical study in the universities. "His work is tending to form a national Church of Italy, which shall be no imitation or exotic, but essentially national and Italian. His attack is on the Vatican, the Jesuits, and the *curia Romana*."

OUR NEED OF THE CRITIC.

Dr. William Barry comes to the defense and the praise of critics. He styles them "keepers of literature." He exclaims:

"How few editions of the classics, ancient or modern, would satisfy the public demand were not the endow-

ment of scholarship provided at the universities and by authority upheld also as a national institution, and so woven into the life of the professions, lay or clerical? Here it is that the keepers of literature may fulfill a duty, as lofty as it is momentous, toward the commonwealth, if they will rescue from oblivion, or at least from the danger of it, those mighty instructors, beacons of light to all generations, who in the absence of such guides would remain unvisited and, except for their names, unknown, like the highest peaks among the Alps, and on much the same account, because they tower above the common in an austere solitude. But for a long succession of critics and exponents where would now be the living influence, which alone deserves to be called fame, of Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, and the magnificent English prose-writers of the seventeenth century?"

He urges that the present chaos of opinions makes the critic the more necessary. "Surely there never was a time of such widespread mental confusion."

Sir Godfrey Lushington reviews the course of the court-martial at Rennes, and Mr. S. Wyndham discusses in the affirmative the question, "Can Gardening be Made to Pay?"

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE current number of the *Quarterly* has in it plenty of variety and plenty of life. It will probably be chiefly famous for its onslaught on Sir George Trevelyan's "American Revolution" and its unflattering account of the fathers of the United States. That is reserved for future notice.

HOW THE REICHSBANK UNIFIES GERMANY.

In a most instructive paper on banking it is stated that the Bank of France holds in gold about \$350,000,000 or \$400,000,000—more than twice the holding of gold in the Bank of England. The figure for the Bank of Germany is nearly \$150,000,000. A special facility offered by this bank is worth mentioning:

"By the arrangements of the Bank of Germany money may be paid in to the credit of any person who has an account at an office of the Bank of Germany at any other office throughout the empire, and it is placed to the credit of that person without charge. There is no need for the person who makes the payment to have an account with the office through which payment is made, and no charge is made for the transaction. The assistance which this facility for the transmission of money gives to business is exceedingly great, especially when we consider the distances to be covered. Thus the payment of a debt in Memel, close to the boundary of Russia, may be made at Hamburg, and a like service can be rendered between an inhabitant of Kiel, close to Denmark, and one of Constance, close to Switzerland."

HOW THE FRENCH BECAME GOOD COOKS.

The art of dining is a theme well handled by a writer who explains why the French beat the English in the kitchen:

"French and English started fair in the darker ages; but the English, safe from invasion after the Conquest, even through the ferment of their civil strife, lived in tolerable plenty. On the other hand, distracted France was frequently reduced to extremity of famine. It is impossible to exaggerate the misery of the lower orders

under the exactions of the crown and the barons, when the land was being ravaged by shearers and flayers. Dire necessity was the mother of strange resource; the starved peasant took to dressing snakes and frogs, snails and beetles; for his pot-herbs he gathered docks and nettles from the ditches; he scrambled for acorns and beech-mast with the swine of his *seigneur* and threw scruples to the winds. Everywhere the rustic was learning the first principles of cookery in the hardest of schools, and the burghers in the cities, constantly besieged, enjoyed almost equal advantages. They made *salmis* of rats and *fricasées* of mice; they feasted on horses, cats, and dogs; they became experts in the manipulation of carrion. . . . It is interesting to note the almost identical effect of similar influences north of the Tweed."

Poverty as a school of cookery is possibly a new idea to many readers.

WHAT MODERN MYSTICISM AMOUNTS TO.

A study of modern mysticism leads up to the following conclusions:

"The *novi homines* of our modern Renaissance bring us back again from Aristotle to Plato, from the study of outward things and the systematized knowledge of them to the contemplation of the mysterious beauty and the latent unseen forces which they envelop or conceal. The point wherein they differ from the religious mystics is this, that their obscure perceptions are rather in the nature of psychical research than spiritual experience; that they are concerned with the natural

rather than the supernatural in their 'introspective hunting for the soul of things.'

"Assigning, then, to modern mysticism its proper place in the continuity of the movement as a whole, we may say that so far as it represents the mystical idealism of the invisible church of devout deep-thinking minds, in their ardent pursuit of absolute truth, dissatisfied with the narrow traditions of theology and with the final pronouncements of materialistic science, we may hail it as a healthy manifestation of recent thought. To accept its claims as possessing scientific certitude or as supplying a new form of faith would be an extravagant error."

SCOTLAND A THEOCRACY.

A paper on "The Scottish Churches" opens with a reminder that there is 1 church to every 500 of the population, and practically built by them. "Scotland's claim to be accounted the most compact, national, and yet democratic theocracy at present existing must be allowed to be exceptionally strong." After a survey of the whole ecclesiastical field in Scotland, the writer limits the number of really burning questions to three:

"Will the present negotiations for union between the Free and United Presbyterian churches be carried to a successful issue? Will such success be followed by an active movement for disestablishment on the part of the new body which will thus be created? Will the establishment be able to withstand attack?"

About the success of either union or disestablishment, he says, in effect, "I hae me doots."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THERE is, if anything, more of interest than usual in M. Brunetière's review for August.

SEÑOR CASTELAR.

Two articles by M. Varagnac are devoted to a study of Castelar as a typical Spanish statesman. The writer had the advantage of an intimate acquaintance with his subject, as well as an unpublished autobiography of Castelar, to which he makes frequent reference. Toward the end of his life Castelar once said in the Cortes that he had represented many times the conscience of the nation. It was true. All his life Castelar struggled for the ideal of liberty, and he was, in a very real sense, the voice and the conscience of "new Spain." Yet in spite of his ardent patriotism, the Spanish blood which ran in his veins, and the Castilian eloquence of which he was master, he was at the same time a son of France. France had educated him and had directed his thoughts, and to France he looked as to a second fatherland. No Spaniard of modern times has summed up so completely the national characteristics, and of no one in modern times has Spain been so proud as of Castelar. M. Varagnac traces the story of his eventful life as statesman, president of the ephemeral republic of 1873, journalist, and orator.

THE TURF.

The Viscount d'Avenel contributes two interesting articles on the turf as part of the mechanism of modern life. He notes as the first characteristic of the turf its aristocratic traditions. Certainly the pedigrees of race-horses are more carefully kept and are much more to be

relied on than the family trees of the great houses of Europe. M. d'Avenel traces the enormous growth of the turf both in England and on the continent. The prizes annually contested in Great Britain are worth, he says, over £500,000, and in France they are worth about half that sum. But in England a large proportion of the races are for horses of second-rate powers, while in France a greater proportion of encouragement is reserved for the best blood. M. d'Avenel goes into much detail about the training of horses and the gradual growth of more sensible methods of preparing them for the races. The increasing magnificence of the jockey is also explained, and the enormous sums which he can earn if he is ordinarily prudent and business-like. In his second article M. d'Avenel deals with the owners of horses and the questions of betting, book-makers, and the *part-mutuel*.

THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUNKENNESS.

M. Dastre adds to the obligations which we already owe to him by a deeply interesting paper on the struggle against alcoholism. He attributes the increase of drinking in France to the law of July 17, 1880, which established free trade in liquor and enabled any one to open, on a simple declaration, *café*, wine shop, or whatever he pleased, for the sale of intoxicating drink. From 1850 to 1880, during the period of regulation, the number of establishments for the sale of intoxicating drinks varied but little. It was only increased during the thirty years from 350,000 to 356,000, but the number now approaches 500,000, and in some places there is actually a wine shop for every 66 of the population. M. Dastre even says that in one department—that of

the Eure—there is a liquor shop for every 11 inhabitants, but this seems hardly credible. Certainly if these figures are tested in another way, the consumption of alcohol in France has gone up enormously; indeed, as compared with 1850 the consumption of brandy, for example, has increased nearly fourfold.

A sharp line of distinction must be drawn between wine and spirit: wine is diluted alcohol; spirit is concentrated alcohol. It is commonly supposed that light and natural wine can never do harm, and that it is only adulterated wines which are injurious; this, says M. Dastre, is a fatal error. Undoubtedly adulteration increases the harmfulness of alcohol itself, but as a general principle it seems to be established that, whether natural or not, alcohol can never be healthy; taken with moderation and considerably diluted, it may escape being harmful, but that is all that can be said. On the other hand, there is among the enemies of alcoholism a tendency to extend to every alcoholic drink the condemnation which they pronounce against alcohol itself. This is an exaggeration. The physiological harmfulness begins beyond a certain limit of quantity and of dilution; that limit is difficult to fix, because it depends on the individual. M. Dastre brings a terrible indictment against alcohol as the principal cause of various maladies. Thus it is associated with tuberculosis, the symptoms of which it appears to intensify, mental diseases also are naturally much increased by the alcohol habit, and we find whole families devastated and either destroyed altogether or marked with various stigmas of degeneration, such as malformation of limbs, deafness, dumbness, and so on.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned the conclusion of M. Breton's paper on the painters of our century; an article by M. Lévy on the financial and economic consequences of the industrial movement; a study of the reaction against the woman movement in Germany, by M. Seillière; and a paper by M. Doumic on national education in the university.

REVUE DE PARIS.

THE August numbers of the *Revue de Paris*, with the exception of a first-rate article on "Elephants and Their Home Life," by a distinguished explorer, M. Foà, are not only non-topical, but absolutely unrelieved by any especially interesting matter. An exception, however, should be made in favor of the fiction, which is very strong, Signora Mathilde Sarao contributing a very original short novel of Italian life, completed in the two numbers, M. Tilon continuing his curious study of the 60s, "*Sous la Tyrannie*," while Pierre Loti describes, as he alone can do it, an old French manor-house occupied during many centuries by his Huguenot ancestors, but sold to strangers after the death of his great-grandmother sixty years ago.

HISTORICAL ARTICLES.

As usual a very great portion of both numbers of the *Revue* is devoted to purely historical subjects. M. Renard tries to trace the evolution of literary history, M. Faguet concludes his very elaborate analysis of Taine, the historian, and M. Aulard attempts to prove the historical origins of French socialism. As an actual fact socialism has never taken a very strong root in France. According to the writer, who has evidently

made a very careful study of his subject, socialism, in the modern meaning of the word, was practically unknown and had no votaries till the year 1791, when there appeared in a Paris revolutionary paper an article entitled "The Poor and the Rich." Marat had strong socialistic theories, but he does not ever seem to have formulated them. As seems to have been so much the habit during the French Revolution, all sorts of childishly simple and obvious means of remedying the then almost universal poverty were proposed. One of the suggestions, which does not seem to have met with any response, was that every one possessed of a certain amount of wealth should choose a poor man and bestow land or money upon him. "If this were once done, great wealth would speedily disappear and there soon would be no poor." The article produced a considerable sensation, and even many leading republicans indignantly denounced it; on the other hand, others came forward to declare, apparently for the first time, that each individual had a moral right to a living wage. Danton seems to have been horrified at this general attack on property, and the convention formally decreed that individuals and property should be in future safeguarded by the nation. Thus socialism seems to have been both born and scotched during the great Revolution. On the other hand, the principles of equality and fraternity, if not of liberty, so carefully formulated in 1789, were, logically speaking, very socialistic; but France, though her citizens constantly declare themselves open to the reception of the most noble and generous ideas, has very tenacious views as to the sacredness of property. As yet it has been found impossible to impose an income tax on the *bourgeoisie*, and socialism has always been in a special sense the perquisite of the enthusiast and of the social outlaw.

A FAMOUS MADRID MUSEUM.

M. Maindron gives a really fascinating account of the Armeria of Madrid, which seems to be a perfect example of what a military and historical museum should be. The reorganization of the Armeria began during the reign of the late King, and has been carefully continued under the personal supervision of the Queen Regent. Those whom pleasure or duty takes to the Spanish capital should certainly make a point of visiting this splendid collection, which shows modern as well as mediæval Spain at her artistic best, for every piece of armor, every sword, in a word, every relic of Spain's great and glorious past, is there shown to the very best advantage. The Spaniards have always possessed to a very extraordinary degree the art of arrangement, and the Armeria is arranged in a series of tableaux, as might be an infinitely artistic Madame Tussaud's. In a great hall, 40 yards long and 16 yards broad, the visitor passes by 200 figures, some mounted on horseback, some standing, each figure clothed in the very armor or original habiliments of the king or noted historical personage whom it represents. Trophies are arranged above the figures, and between each group are splendid tapestries, while here and there fine old Spanish furniture carries out the illusion. Every century, every costume, every weapon is here represented; the great historical trophies won on many a battlefield are all gathered together in the Armeria. Here may be seen noted Spanish heroes at different times of their lives, four figures representing Charles V., as a youth, as a young man, as a middle-aged man, and as an old man.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE August numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* contain much interesting matter, and Madame Adam has been fortunate enough to secure the very last batch of those letters of Napoleon which have not yet been published.

PERPETUAL PEACE.

In the first number M. Delbos analyzes Kant's theory on perpetual peace. In 1795—that is to say, on the very eve of the Napoleonic era—the great philosopher published an essay on this very fascinating subject. He had of course many predecessors, from the King of Bohemia, who in 1464 was approached by Louis XI. of France with a view to perpetual peace, down to Henry IV. and Sully, who wished to see all quarrels submitted to the arbitration of the six most powerful states of Europe. Kant uttered prophecies rather than supported practical means of attaining his objects. He thought at the time that standing armies would soon disappear. How astonished he would have been could he have seen the present armed peace of France and Germany!

THE AÉRIAL POST.

Captain Reynaud gives a delightful account of what he calls the "aerial post"—that is to say, the post by means of carrier pigeons, who are now playing a very important part in the world's affairs. He points out that in this, as in so many other matters, history constantly repeats itself. There can be very little doubt but that the first love-letters ever written were sent by means of the carrier pigeon, and now, probably thousands of years later, the value of carrier pigeons is being actively demonstrated, and in a fashion that might easily have occurred to our ancestors; for by means of the pigeon post it is hoped that in the future the great liners when in distress will be able to communicate with those on land and with each other by the simple means of carrier pigeons. In 1895 *La Champagne*, when on its way from New York, was totally disabled, and for days the huge vessel rolled about, every kind of signal being found unavailable to attract assistance. Some ingenious individual pointed out to the *Compagnie Trans-Atlantique* that a cage of carrier pigeons on board might have made all the difference and saved many days of anxious waiting. Accordingly the company, losing no time, began a series of experiments, and some interesting and valuable results were obtained, for although the young pigeons did not make their way home, the older and more experienced birds traversed both long and short distances.

On one occasion the pigeons really rendered most

valuable service. It was in March of the year 1898, when the steamer *La Bretagne* was able to save the *Bothnia*, a British sailing ship. Various details of the rescue were put in telegraphic form, including the names of the saved, the names of the drowned, and so on, and were then fastened under the wings of seven pigeons, who were let fly at mid-day—for it is a curious fact that the carrier pigeon never travels at night, as it must find a place to rest in before sunset. *La Bretagne* was 360 miles out at sea, and the fates met with by the birds were curiously different the one from the other. One pigeon met with an English steamer, the *Chatterton*, which was nearing New York, another alighted on a boat which had been sent out to look for *La Bretagne*, and a third came home to its French cote at Rennes severely wounded and having lost the message. The other four pigeons had disappeared. It was calculated that about 50 per cent. either alighted on other ships or else finally reached land. It is, of course, far more difficult for a carrier pigeon to traverse a long distance by sea than by land, for the poor pigeons cannot rest and start again unless they have the good fortune to meet with some kind of vessel.

THE ELDER DUMAS.

Those who wish to receive a vivid and familiar impression of the author of "The Three Musketeers" should read Madame Shaw's recollections of Dumas père. She made his acquaintance when quite a little girl, and so saw the great writer at his best, for he was devoted to children, and many years later when she again came across Dumas—although she then saw him under far less pleasant circumstances—she had the opportunity of meeting at his house a number of famous people, perhaps the most notable of all being Madame Desbarrolles, the great fortune-teller. Still, vividly amusing as is the account which Madame Shaw gives of the strange world which surrounded Dumas in his old age, it is not difficult to understand that the writer's family very much disliked her pursuing her acquaintance with him.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles deal with the literary vocation as seen from the young Frenchman's point of view and the influence that Baudelaire has on modern literary life.

M. de Borde contributes a curious chapter to the history of France in the shape of some scurrilous songs and lampoons written on the favorites of Louis XIV. and Louis XVI., while Madame Adam, in her bi-monthly letters on foreign politics, violently attacks Mr. Joseph Chamberlain on his attitude toward the Transvaal.



THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

Admiral George Dewey: A Sketch of the Man. By John Barrett. 16mo, pp. 280. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

Although Mr. John Barrett calls his book on Admiral Dewey, "A Sketch of the Man," it is really considerably more, and gives in its entirety a good picture of the conditions in the Philippines which Admiral Dewey's great victory introduced. It goes far toward disproving the insinuations that Dewey's personal opinions and theories are at variance with our policy in the Philippines. Mr. Barrett is peculiarly fitted to write of the admiral from the point of view of this crowning period of Dewey's life, for no man not in the navy saw more of Admiral Dewey during the tense period of the Spanish war than Mr. Barrett. He is, too, a fellow Vermonter, and this, taken in connection with his experience as foreign representative, led the admiral to place special confidence in him. The volume before us is more than a mere record of impressions and recollections, for Mr. Barrett carefully kept a note-book in his stay at Manila from May, '98 to March, '00, and the present sketch is an amplification of these notes. The little volume does not pretend to compete with the elaborate biographies, and in its avowed field is unusually accurate and useful.

The Letters of Captain Dreyfus to His Wife. Translated by L. G. Moreau. 12mo, pp. xvi—234. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.

These letters from Captain Dreyfus to his wife cover a period from December, 1894, to March, 1898. The letters are of an absolutely personal nature, concerning his children, his wife's health, and, again and again, the innocence of the prisoner. A reading of them is rather apt to strengthen the impression general among Americans that Dreyfus was an innocent man. The volume is prefaced by a sketch by Walter Littlefield, the author of "The Truth about Dreyfus," of "Dreyfus, the Man." Mr. Littlefield tells us that in his confinement on the Ile du Diable, Dreyfus was told by his jailers that his wife sought to forget him, and desired to marry again, thinking that in his despair the prisoner would say something that would incriminate him, and many almost equally horrible details are given of the imprisonment. The letters certainly redound to the credit of Dreyfus, whether they tend to confirm an opinion of his innocence or not, as they are the utterances of a manly, affectionate nature.

The War with Spain. By Henry Cabot Lodge. 8vo, pp. 276. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

Mr. Lodge's history of the war of the United States with Spain has come out periodically in *Harper's Magazine*, and now appears in book form. Mr. Lodge admits in his preface that the history of this war cannot be written in its broadest sense for many years, because it will not immediately be possible to get all the necessary material to secure the best perspective. His avowed purpose in this book is, like Browning's poem, to tell "how it strikes a contemporary." Mr. Lodge begins his history with a chapter headed "The Unsettled Question," which in a comparatively few pages deals with the great historical problem of Anglo-Saxon versus Latin superiority in North America, comes rapidly to the tragedy of the *Maine* and the coming on of war, and ends with the peace transaction of December 10, 1898. The volume is an excellent piece of book-making, and is capably illustrated with full-page drawings by such artists as Zogbaum, de Thulstrup, Chapman, and Christy, besides numerous photographs.

Harper's Pictorial History of the War with Spain. With Introduction by Nelson A. Miles. 32 parts folio, 16 pp. each part. New York: Harper & Brothers. Paper, 25 cents per part. Sold only by subscription for the entire work.

In the "Pictorial History of the War with Spain," the culmination of the narrative is reached in parts 21-24, which describe the invasion of Cuba by General Shafter's forces, the battles before Santiago, and the naval operations ending in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. The illustration of these events is carried out more elaborately than in any previous work of this scope and character. Many of the drawings by de Thulstrup and Chapman may be fairly described as lifelike. Then, too, the photographs of the country about Santiago, the camps of our troops, and other scenes connected with the campaign, are all interesting, and bear direct relation to the text. The story of the military and naval operations is told by the chief actors and eyewitnesses. Parts 25-28 describe the capitulation of Santiago, the Porto Rican campaign, the fall of Manila, and the signing of the peace protocol.

History of the Know Nothing Party in Maryland. By Laurence Frederick Schmeckebier. (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.) 12mo, pp. 125. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. Paper, 75 cents.

The Labadist Colony in Maryland. By Bartlett B. James. (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.) 12mo, pp. 45. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. Paper, 50 cents.

The story of a curious episode in American politics has been told by Mr. Laurence F. Schmeckebier, of the Johns Hopkins University, in his monograph on "The History of the Know Nothing Party in Maryland." This account is based chiefly on information derived from newspaper files of the period and from numerous interviews with men whose personal reminiscences contributed not the least interesting element to the narrative. The work has been thoroughly done, and is decidedly creditable to the historical department of the university.

Another monograph in the Johns Hopkins series deals with a far more obscure topic in "The Labadist Colony in Maryland." This paper is the work of Bartlett B. James, Ph.D. It treats of what was practically a lost chapter in the early history of Maryland. A peculiar sect of people called Labadists, originating in a defection from the Reformed Church of the Netherlands, settled in Maryland in the first half of the seventeenth century. Materials for the proper study of these people have had to be sought—with few exceptions—in Europe, as no memorial of them remained in this country. Dr. James has succeeded in obtaining from abroad a number of the contemporary sources and authoritative works bearing upon the subject, and with these has constructed a history of the rise and development of Labadism.

Pickett and His Men. By LaSalle Corbell Pickett. 8vo, pp. xlii—439. Atlanta, Georgia: The Foote & Davies Company.

This life of the hero of the far-famed "Pickett's charge" at Gettysburg, by the widow of General Pickett, is one of the most fascinating pieces of biographical writing that has recently been published in this country. In literary form and arrangement most of the characteristics of the conventional biography seem to have been intentionally avoided.

If the reader does not at once glean from the pages of this work the dates of the birth and death of General Pickett, or the year of his admission to West Point, it is not because these facts are not included in the narrative, but rather because they do not appear in the places where one would naturally seek them. The book opens with an account of the fall of Richmond, and ends with a most interesting description of the recent reunions of the Blue and the Gray, but between these two chapters Mrs. Pickett has recorded the entire military service of her distinguished husband, of which the third day at Gettysburg was by far the most dramatic, but was by no means the only episode of historic interest. Captain Pickett's courageous defiance of an overwhelming British force while in command of the island of San Juan, Washington Territory, in 1859, was an achievement which the men of the "old army" remembered long after the Civil War. The theory advanced by Mrs. Pickett that army officers like Harney and Pickett were almost ready at that time to plunge the nation into a war with England for the sake of averting a break between the North and the South is at least worthy of consideration. Not the least remarkable among the many dramatic incidents of Pickett's career was the fact, vouched for by his widow, that he was appointed to West Point through the political power and friendship of Abraham Lincoln.

Nathan Hale, the Martyr Spy. By Charles W. Brown. 12mo, pp. 149. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. Paper, 25 cents.

In this little book Mr. Brown recounts the essential facts of the martyrdom of Nathan Hale, and corrects several popular errors as to names and places. Those who have seen the play written by Mr. Clyde Fitch and presented by Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott will be interested in this history of the episode.

Recollections of an Old Musician. By Thomas Ryan. 8vo, pp. 274. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

For fifty years the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston, has been one of the most popular musical organizations of the United States, and has traveled from one end of the country to the other, while thousands of Americans have enjoyed its concerts. "The Recollections of an Old Musician," by Thomas Ryan, a prominent member of the club during the half-century of its existence, will be read with intense interest by American music lovers generally. Mr. Ryan's reminiscences of Jenny Lind, Ole Bull, Christine Nilsson, and other concert-hall favorites, make up the greater part of his book, but there is also much personal experience in the narrative of American touring which has a distinctive interest of its own. The book is well illustrated with portraits.

A Beautiful Life and its Associations. By Mrs. Anna Howell Clarkson. Small 8vo, pp. 217. Published under the auspices of the Historical Department of Iowa, Des Moines.

Mrs. Clarkson has written a book which, in a considerable part of its detail, will interest chiefly the people of Iowa and those who have had some reason to care for the personal and historical reminiscences that gather about a particular educational institution. But there is very much in the book that is of larger interest because of its representative quality. The Central Iowa University is a co-educational institution at the little town of Pella. One of its creative personalities was Mrs. Drusilla Allen Stoddard, who for many years was head of the women's department, and who was a queenly woman of such force of character, power of intellect, breadth of sympathy, and capacity for educational work, as to entitle her to rank with those great American women like Mary Lyon, to whom this country to-day owes so much of its best heritage. As a sympathetic portrayal of the actual life some thirty years ago of a young college on the Western prairies this book is a very valuable contribution to the true history of American education. It is impossible to sum it up in a brief notice. It has many special

chapters of much interest, of which we may allude to only one entitled "Our Boys of the Sixties." When, as Mrs. Clarkson says, "the big bell in the college tower rang out for volunteers," every young man of the hundred and twenty-five enrolled at the time responded, save two, and those were ineligible. While the war lasted this educational institution was virtually a women's college.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

The Future of War, in Its Technical, Economic and Political Relations. By I. S. Bloch. Translated by R. C. Long, and with a Prefatory Conversation with the Author by W. T. Stead. 12mo, pp. lxxix+380. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. \$2.

This American publication of M. Bloch's now famous work is, of course, very much abridged. It is translated from the Russian, and is prefaced by a conversation between M. Bloch and Mr. William T. Stead. M. Bloch was a well known banker of Warsaw, who forsook the business world some years ago, although he achieved a large measure of success in it, to devote himself to the study of political economy, and to examine particularly the future of war, from a political and economical standpoint. This work, "The Future of War," is the result of special study for eight years. He first published it in Russian two years ago, and this year he has brought out editions in German and in French. The present work is a translation of the last part of his book, in fact only the sixth volume, the most important of any single part, because in it he summarizes the conclusions arrived at through the argument of the earlier part of the work. M. Bloch is described as a man of benevolent mien, of middle stature, and apparently between fifty and sixty years of age. The work is fresh from the profound sensation which the book created throughout Russia and the continent, and it is generally known that the Czar probably found in the work the initial idea of his peace congress. The work is illustrated with many helpful explanatory diagrams and pictures.

Oom Paul's People. By Howard C. Hillegas. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

This timely volume is the work of a New York newspaper man who has spent nearly two years in studying the South African question, enjoying special facilities from President Kruger and other Boer officials, as well as from representatives of Great Britain. The author is a warm advocate of Kruger. He would attribute most of the trouble to the machinations of adventurous stock-jobbers and politicians. Mr. Hillegas thinks that there is no real moral necessity for a struggle, but is inclined to believe it will come, notwithstanding. One of the chapters gives an interview with Kruger, whom the author regards as a great man, and the whole effect of the book is certainly to raise one's estimation for the Boers. It is aided in its effort to give a picture of the country, the people, and the times, by some very excellent reproductions of photographs.

The South African Question. By Olive Schreiner. 12mo, pp. 123. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel Company. \$1.

Olive Schreiner, who has probably done more than any other writer to acquaint Anglo-Saxon readers with the views of native South Africans, has recently published another brochure on "The South African Question." She makes an eloquent appeal for British conciliation, the keynote of which is sounded in this sentence: "There are hundreds of us, men and women, who have loved England; we would have given our lives for her; but, rather than strike down one South African man fighting for freedom, we would take this right hand and hold it in the fire, till nothing was left of it but a charred and blackened bone."

Depopulation: A Romance of the Unlikely. By Henry Wright. 16mo, pp. 166. London: George Allen, 156 Charing Cross Road. Paper, 1s.

This little book suggests a possible solution of the prob-

lem of trusts and monopolies. It is interesting and well written, in the main, and suggests the writer's familiarity with American social conditions, but as in all attempts at sociological "romancing" there is more or less exaggeration and distortion of the truth.

Looking Ahead. Twentieth Century Happenings. By H. Pereira Mendes. 12mo, pp. 381. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

In "Looking Ahead" the Rev. H. Pereira Mendes, a well known Jewish rabbi of New York city, outlines the political, social, and religious future of the nations, suggesting a union of English-speaking nations, and the restoration of a Jewish state.

Trooper 3809: A Private Soldier of the Third Republic. By Lionel Decle. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

This remarkable *exposé* of the French army system is made from the Anglo-Saxon point of view, as Mr. Decle, although born of French parents, received his education in England. In this volume he relates his personal experiences as a private soldier in the French army, and never before has so striking a picture of the internal condition of that organization been painted. The bearing of the narrative on the Dreyfus case is stated in the preface in these words: "Dreyfus has been a victim not so much of the malice of individuals as of a faulty system." Just what the faults of this system are Mr. Decle clearly sets forth. In America the book will have far more influence than any statement from the official side of French army administration.

The Psychology of Socialism. By Gustave Le Bon. 8vo, pp. xv+415. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.

M. Le Bon prefers to consider socialism as a form of religious belief, or, at least, as a body of belief tending to put on the guise of a religion. His discussion of the psychological aspects of socialism is intended to prepare the thoughtful minds of Europe and America for the struggle which he believes to be inevitable. His treatment of the subject is roughly indicated by the chapter headings of his book: "The Socialistic Theories and their Disciples," "Socialism as a Belief," "Socialism as Affected by Race," "The Conflict between Economic Necessities and the Aspirations of the Socialists," "The Conflict between the Laws of Evolution, the Democratic Ideal, and the Aspirations of the Socialists," and "The Destinies of Socialism."

The Temperance Problem and Social Reform. By Joseph Rowntree and Arthur Sherwell. 12mo, pp. xxiii+623. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 6s.

Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell's treatise on "The Temperance Problem and Social Reform" is an exceptionally thorough study of the subject. These writers have given special attention to the prohibitory laws in force in the United States, and also to the Scandinavian and South Carolina experiments in state monopoly. They have secured and published in the form of appendices full information on the practical workings of these different systems. Their work in some instances duplicates, and in others supplements, that undertaken by the Committee of Fifty in this country. On the whole, the present volume is an important contribution to the literature of temperance reform.

Centralized Administration of Liquor Laws in the American Commonwealths. By Clement Moore Lacey Sites. (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law.) 12mo, pp. 162. New York: The Macmillan Company. Paper, \$1.

In this monograph Dr. Sites has attempted a study of systems of administration, rather than of plans of regulation of the liquor traffic. This is a phase of the subject that has received comparatively little attention heretofore, and one that a foreigner would probably find difficulty in comprehending. The fact is, as stated by Dr. Sites, that few of

our States have any real system of administration of liquor laws, and there are no common standards. It is important that legislators and publicists generally should know just what has been done in this direction by different States. This is what Dr. Sites has succeeded in telling in his monograph.

The Elements of Public Finance, Including the Monetary System of the United States. By Winthrop More Daniels. 12mo, pp. 383. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

Professor Daniels has included in this volume the elementary discussion of such topics as are treated by Prof. Henry C. Adams in his elaborate work on "Public Debts," and by other authorities on finance. Professor Daniels has also brought within the scope of his treatise the monetary system of the United States. The book forms a suitable text-book for college classes in economics.

Landmarks in English Industrial History. By George Townsend Warner. 12mo, pp. 368. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.60.

The author of this work claims novelty only in the selection and arrangement of material. He has chosen what seems to him to be the chief "landmark" in each age, and grouped around it the events that led up to it, and the consequences which came from it. There has been no strict adherence to chronological order, but the main outlines of England's economic development are clearly impressed.

Economics as a School Study. By Frederick R. Clow. (Economic Studies: American Economic Association.) 12mo, pp. 63. New York: The Macmillan Company. Paper, 50 cents.

Professor Clow, in writing on the subject of "Economics as a School Study," has availed himself not only of his own experience as a teacher of economics, but also of information collected from about 300 educational institutions, including medium-sized colleges, public normal schools and high schools in larger cities, all so selected as to represent the various sections of the country. He has added a bibliography of all books and articles relating to economics as a school study, and also all text-books now offered by publishers. This material will doubtless be found very useful by all school and college instructors in the subject.

What Women Can Earn. Occupations of Women and Their Compensation. 12mo, pp. xiv+354. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.

This volume comprises a series of essays on all the leading trades and professions in America in which women have asserted their ability, with data as to the compensation afforded in each one. Each essay is the work of some specialist in the particular calling under consideration. For example, the profession of the trained nurse is described by the director of the New York Training School for Nurses. The opportunities of authorship and journalism are set forth by successful exponents of those professions. On the whole the book should prove very suggestive to women who are compelled by force of circumstances to seek ways of earning a livelihood.

The Statistician and Economist: 1899-1900. 12mo, pp. 672. San Francisco: L. P. McCarty. \$3.50.

It is announced that "The Statistician and Economist," heretofore an annual publication, will hereafter be issued biennially between April and July in each odd numbered year. This volume contains statistical information on a wide range of topics, all of which is well indexed.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Japan in Transition. By Stafford Ransome. 8vo, pp. xvi+261. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.

Mr. Stafford Ransome, a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, has been recently the special correspondent

of the *London Morning Post*, in the Far East. His observations are essentially of the modern Japan, and the nation which has suddenly come into a state of full-fledged civilization after thousands of years of stationary semi-civilization. Mr. Ransome is distinctly pro-Japanese, and much of his time is taken up with rather successful efforts to dispel the fallacies underlying the Western conception of the Japanese character, physique and manners. He says that everything in Japan is not little; it is not a toy country, and that even the difference in average stature between European and Japanese may be lessened or done away with after a generation or two of youths have been brought up on regular drill, lawn tennis, base-ball, rowing, bicycling, and fed with stimulating foods. Another fallacy current in the West with regard to Japanese character is that they are a frivolous people. Mr. Ransome numbers this prominently among the popular misconceptions of Japan. Altogether, Mr. Ransome's account would go to show that there is no nation more fit for self-government than the Japanese, and that instead of being dependent on foreign civilization, they have simply used it for what it was worth to them.

Through the Gold-Fields of Alaska to Bering Straits. By Harry de Windt. 8vo, pp. 314. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

The author of this work attempted to make a journey from New York to Paris by land. In this he failed; but as the first part of his voyage lay through a region then known by name to perhaps a dozen white men, but now known throughout the civilized world as "the Klondike," he thinks that he is justified in describing his experiences in a book. Mr. de Windt and his servant were also the first Europeans to reside for any length of time alone and unprotected among the Tchukutchi of Siberia.

From the Himalayas to the Equator. By Cyrus D. Foss. 12mo, pp. 262. New York: Eaton & Mains. \$1.

This volume by Bishop Foss relates the story of his official visitation in India and Malaysia made in the winter of 1897 and 1898. He was accompanied on this journey by the Rev. Dr. John F. Goucher, president of the Woman's College of Baltimore. The present volume is made up from letters written by the bishop to his family, sketches prepared for newspapers, essays on special subjects, and public addresses. There are several excellent half-tone illustrations.

RELIGION.

The Peace Cross Book. 12mo, pp. 75. New York: R. H. Russell. Paper, 50 cents; boards, 75 cents.

The "Peace Cross Book" commemorates the ceremonies connected with the unveiling of a cross on the site of the Protestant Episcopal cathedral to be erected in the city of Washington. These ceremonies took place last October during the sessions of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, and were attended by many of the bishops and delegates to that convention. This little pamphlet contains a full account of the services, addresses of the several bishops, and a description of the site by Thomas Nelson Page.

Vedānta Philosophy. Lectures by the Swāmi Vivekānanda on Rāja Yoga and Other Subjects. 12mo, pp. 381. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. \$1.50.

This exposition, or digest, as it might be termed, of the ancient system of Indian philosophy appears in a new edition, with an enlarged glossary, and will be welcomed by students of comparative religion, who are already familiar with the author's lectures in this country during and after the Parliament of Religions at Chicago in 1893.

History of Methodist Reform and of the Methodist Protestant Church. By Edward J. Drinkhouse. 2 Vols., 8vo, pp. 620-720. Baltimore: Board of Publication of the Methodist Protestant Church. \$5.

The outsider cannot help wondering whether the zeal

and the industry that contributed to the production of these two substantial volumes might not have been turned to a worthier purpose. The Methodist Protestant Church, as a denomination, has played but a minor part in American history, but the statistical information that has been gathered by Dr. Drinkhouse undoubtedly has permanent value. To the members of the denomination the history of the quarrels and bickerings of former years may prove interesting, if not wholly profitable, reading.

The Articles of Faith. A Series of Lectures on the Principal Doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. By James E. Talmage. 12mo, pp. 490. Salt Lake City, Utah: The Deseret News.

These lectures on the principal doctrines of the Mormon Church are said to have been "written by appointment and published by the Church," and may therefore be accepted as an official statement of the leading principles of the Mormon faith.

The Holy Orthodox Church; or, the Ritual, Services, and Sacraments of the Eastern Apostolic (Greek-Russian) Church. By Sebastian Dabovich. 12mo, pp. 85. San Francisco: Published by the Author. Paper, 50 cents.

The ritual of services and sacraments of the Greek-Russian Church are described in this little pamphlet, which has been examined and approved by the church censor. One of the author's motives in publishing the book, as he says, was "to present to zealous students of the Christian religion a book which may be of service to them in disclosing those differences which exclude Roman Catholics from her fold, on the one hand, and on the other, debar from her wholesome communion the Protestants."

The Congregational Year-Book, 1899. 8vo, pp. 448. Boston: Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society. Boards, \$1.

This excellent year-book of the American Congregational churches contains not only the annual record and statistics of ministers and churches, but also a conspectus of all the national societies of the denomination, the theological seminaries, Sunday-schools, and other institutions connected with the work of Congregationalists in this country.

Year-Book of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. Volume VIII. Containing the Proceedings of the Convention Held at Cincinnati, March 13-18, 1899. Paper, 8vo, pp. 218. Cincinnati, Ohio: Central Conference of American Rabbis.

The "Year-Book of the Central Conference of American Rabbis" contains the proceedings of the convention held at Cincinnati, March 13-18. During the sessions of this convention the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, founder and president of the conference, celebrated his eightieth birthday, and several of the congratulatory addresses on that occasion are published with the proceedings of the conference.

Naturalism and Agnosticism. By James Ward. 2 Vols., 8vo, pp. 320-807. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$4.

These volumes contain the Gifford lectures delivered before the University of Aberdeen in the years 1896-98. In these lectures Dr. Ward reviews Herbert Spencer's philosophy and adduces anti-materialistic conclusions.

LITERATURE AND CRITICISM.

The Warner Classics: Studies of Great Authors. Vol. I., Philosophers and Scientists; Vol. II., Novelists; Vol. III., Poets; Vol. IV., Historians and Essayists. 16mo, pp. 200-173-187-180. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. \$2.

"The Warner Classics" is the name given to a series of biographical and critical essays selected from the "Warner

Library of the World's Best Literature." Written by such authorities as Leslie Stephen, W. E. H. Lecky, Dr. Richard Garnett, Charles Dudley Warner, Charles Eliot Norton, Henry van Dyke, and Henry James, these monographs supply authoritative estimates and biographical sketches of a number of the most famous of the world's writers in the departments of philosophy, science, fiction, poetry, and history.

Little Masterpieces. Fourth Series: Selections from the writings of Charles Lamb, Thomas De Quincey, and William Makepeace Thackeray. Edited by Bliss Perry. 3 Vols., 24mo, pp. 156—157—169. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 90 cents.

In the last installment of "Little Masterpieces," edited by Bliss Perry, selections are presented from the essays, letters, and verses of Charles Lamb; from Thomas De Quincey's "Pleasures and Pains of Opium," and other well-known papers; and from Thackeray's "Book of Snobs," "Roundabout Papers," and "Ballads." Each of these handy volumes is prefaced with an introduction by the editor.

Aucassin and Nicolette: The Lovers of Provence. Translated by A. Rodney Macdonough. 24mo, pp. 82. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. \$1.

This dainty illustrated edition of a famous old French song-story has been rendered into English by A. Rodney Macdonough. Mr. Edmund C. Stedman, in an introductory note, praises the translation as "a sensitive rendering of the grace of the original, with its quaint turns of thought and delicacies of early Romantic feeling." The illustrations of this little volume are engravings after designs by A. Bida, Mary Hallock Foote, W. H. Gibson, and F. Dielman.

Appreciations and Addresses. By Lord Rosebery. Edited by Charles Geake. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: John Lane. \$1.50.

This volume contains Lord Rosebery's characterizations of Burke, Robert Burns, Wallace, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Gladstone, with addresses on "Bookishness and Statesmanship," "The Duty of Public Service," "Our Civil Servants," "The Work of Public Libraries," "The English-speaking Brotherhood," "Sport," "Golf," and other timely topics. All of the speeches are of comparatively recent date.

The Authority of Criticism, and Other Essays. By William P. Trent. 12mo, pp. 291. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Professor Trent lays no claim to having developed a critical philosophy, but he discusses certain important critical and literary problems, beginning with an inquiry into the authority of criticism itself; the nature of literature, with particular regard to its emotional phases; the relation of literature to morals, and the best methods of teaching literature in schools. To illustrate the truth of the principles for which he contends in these essays, Professor Trent adds papers on Tennyson and Musset, the Byronic revival and other concrete literary topics.

EDUCATION.

Common Sense in Education and Teaching. By P. A. Barnett. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

The basis of this book is a series of lectures on the practice of education. These lectures will interest American teachers as representing the freshest thought of English experts in the science of education. Among the topics treated are: "Instruction as Discipline;" "The Discipline of Character;" "The Physical Basis of Education;" "Literature and Formal Linguistic Study;" "Latin and Greek;" "Mathematics and Physical Science;" "Geography and History," and "The Making of the Teacher."

Method in Education. By Ruric N. Roark. 12mo, pp. 348. New York: American Book Company. \$1.

Dr. Roark's work is an attempt to develop in detail the applications of psychology in the work of teaching. The

author discusses the valuable features of lessons, drills, reviews, examinations, etc. The book is based on wide experience, and offers many practical suggestions to the teacher.

Educational Nuggets. Compiled by John R. Howard. 24mo, pp. 215. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 40 cents.

"Educational Nuggets" is a little book of extracts on educational topics from eight distinguished writers, beginning with Plato and coming down to Herbert Spencer, Dr. William T. Harris, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler and President Eliot. The paragraphs chosen from the writings of these men, while disconnected, are yet closely related and extremely suggestive.

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. 8vo, pp. lvi—1000. Springfield, Massachusetts: G. & C. Merriam Company. Cloth, \$3; sheep, \$4.

For convenience and use the "Collegiate Dictionary" is preferable to the "International," and for ordinary purposes the vocabulary is sufficiently full. The volume is abridged from the "International," and follows the general lines of that work. It makes a special claim of excellence in the ease with which the eye finds the word sought; in accuracy of definition; in effective methods of indicating pronunciation, and in statements of fact.

The Physical Nature of the Child and How to Study It. By Stuart H. Rowe. 12mo, pp. 207. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.

This volume affords some indication that increasing attention is being paid by educationists to the physical development of children. As stated by Dr. Rowe, there is now a more general observance of two fundamental principles: (1) that action is the first law of growth; (2) that individuals vary enormously in their capabilities for different kinds of mental and physical action. It is a fact now recognized by progressive teachers that the ordinary school room has provided conditions prejudicial to the physical development of the child. In this book Dr. Rowe points out many of these conditions, and shows what practical steps may be taken to replace them with conditions of a favorable character. The subjects of sight, hearing, motor ability, enunciation, nervousness, and habits of posture are discussed at some length, and many excellent suggestions are given both to teachers and parents.

Psychology for Beginners. By Hiram M. Stanley. 12mo, pp. 44. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 40 cents.

Professor Stanley has prepared an introduction to the new psychology for service in elementary and high schools. Professor Stanley's aim is to tell the student from the beginning as little as possible, but to induce him to acquire psychic insight and familiarity with method, in order that he may learn to conclude for himself with the simplest observation and experiments. This is a new presentation of psychology for elementary study.

A Manual of the Art of Questioning. Compiled by Joseph Landon. 16mo, pp. 92. Syracuse, New York: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

Mr. Bardeen, of Syracuse, has gathered into this little volume from various sources much helpful material on "The Art of Questioning," as a preparation for the examination of training classes.

Clay Modelling. By Anna M. Holland. 8vo, pp. 21. Boston: Ginn & Co. 80 cents.

This book contains practical suggestions to teachers of primary and grammar grades, together with a series of excellent plates illustrating models for children at different ages.

Stick-and-Pea Plays. Pastimes for the Children's Year.
By Charles Stuart Pratt. 12mo, pp. 112. Boston :
Lothrop Publishing Company 75 cents.

The author of this little book has arranged a series of children's plays suitable for each month in the year. The explanations and illustrations are so full and clear that parents or teachers will have no difficulty in understanding the system advocated, even without previous knowledge of kindergarten principles.

NATURE STUDY: POPULAR SCIENCE.

Our Insect Friends and Foes. By Belle S. Cragin. 12mo, pp. xix—377. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

Miss Cragin's book meets the wants of the beginner in insect study. She not only gives comprehensive descriptions of the more important species to be found in this country, but offers many practical suggestions regarding the collection and preservation of specimens. The scope of the book has been wisely restricted to the more common species, chiefly those found east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the Gulf States.

Insects: Their Structure and Life. By George H. Carpenter. 12mo, pp. 404. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75.

A work of greater scientific pretensions, recently published, is "A Primer of Entomology" by Prof. George H. Carpenter of Dublin. This, also, is of more general application, and contains a bibliography of the subject.

Observations on the Colors of Flowers. By E. Williams Hervey. 8vo, pp. 105. New Bedford, Massachusetts: H. S. Hutchinson & Co. Paper, 75 cents.

In writing of the colors of flowers Mr. Hervey has hit upon a novel and exceedingly attractive subject. Mr. Hervey, being unconvinced as to the soundness of the theories advanced by the few authorities who have given attention to the matter, decided to investigate for himself, and in this pamphlet he presents the results of his researches, including a general survey of color in flowers, leaves, etc., as seen by an ordinary observer, reviewing also some of the more obvious facts and comparing them with the conclusions of Grant Allen, Hermann Müller, and other writers.

The Rise and Development of the Liquefaction of Gases. By Willett L. Hardin. 12mo, pp. 250. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

Recent developments in the liquefaction of air, and the recent liquefaction of hydrogen have added interest to the whole subject of the liquefaction of gases. As the literature on this subject is scattered and inaccessible to the majority even of those who are interested in scientific work, Dr. Hardin, of the University of Pennsylvania, has undertaken to present a complete history of the development of the methods employed, from the sixteenth century down to the latest experiments of Dewar and Tripler.

Potable Water, and Methods of Detecting Impurities. By M. N. Baker. 16mo, pp. 97. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. Boards, 50 cents.

In this pocket manual Mr. Baker discusses in the first place what constitutes potable water, then how such water may be secured, and how to detect impurities, concluding with a description of several notable American water laboratories. Every city board of health, as well as other officials having to do with public water supplies, will find this little volume of great practical service.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

How to Swim. By Davis Dalton. 12mo, pp. 133. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

Captain Dalton says: "Every healthy person, man or

woman, can learn, and ought to learn, to keep afloat in the water; most men and a large proportion of women can learn to sustain themselves, fully clothed even to their shoes, and most persons, properly trained, are able, under ordinary conditions, to save another person from sinking." Captain Dalton's little book is mainly a manual of practical directions for attaining these very definite ends. The book is illustrated.

Scenes from the Life of Buddha, Reproduced from Paintings by Keichyu Yamada. 4to, 8 plates. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. \$2.50.

In this volume are contained several interesting reproductions in color from paintings by Prof. Keichyu Yamada, a distinguished Japanese artist. These pictures reveal the characteristic traits of Japanese painting, notably delicacy of tint and the expression of characteristic features. They represent Indian scenes, objects and persons.

Ornamental Shrubs for Garden, Lawn, and Park Planting. By Lucius D. Davis. Large 8vo, pp. 338. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

This volume, which the landscape gardener will find highly suggestive, contains descriptions not only of the ordinary species and varieties of shrubs utilized in American gardens and lawns, but especially of the new and rare kinds suited to cultivation in this country. While the scientific names are given in each instance, the text is adapted to the wants of people who make no claims to a knowledge of botany.

Anglo-American Pottery. By Edwin AtLee Barber. 12mo, pp. xiv—161. Indianapolis: T. A. Randall & Co. \$1.60.

A book for pottery collectors and experts is Dr. Barber's study of "Anglo-American Pottery," i.e. old English china bearing American views. The half-tone illustrations in this volume are remarkably well executed, and have historical interest. Dr. Barber is an enthusiastic antiquarian along his special lines, and has accumulated a great store of curious information.

The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine. Vol. LVII., November, 1898, to April, 1899. 8vo, pp. 960. New York: The Century Company. \$2.75.

The last completed volume of the *Century* contains what might be described as the official history of the war with Spain, since the contributors of the various accounts of the battles and campaigns are the commanding generals and captains who participated. The hero of Manila Bay, however, is conspicuous for his absence. Among other notable features of this volume are the papers of Mr. James Bryce on England's colonial experiments, Walter Wellman's account of the beginning of his polar expedition, Mr. Paul Leicester Ford's "Many-Sided Franklin," John C. Van Dyke's "Old English Masters," Lewis Carroll's unpublished letters to little girls, Noah Brooks's entertaining reminiscences of Mark Twain and Henry George in California, and Mr. Crawford's serial story, "Via Crucis."

Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. Volume IX. 8vo, pp. 174. Boston: Ginn & Co. Boards, \$1.50.

The ninth volume of "Harvard Studies in Classical Philology" is notable as a memorial volume of the late professors Lane and Allen. A memoir of Professor Lane is contributed by Prof. Morris H. Morgan, and a memoir of Professor Allen by Prof. J. B. Greenough. Posthumous papers by each of these revered instructors are included in the volume, together with bibliographies and excellent portraits.

The Athenian Archons of the Third and Second Centuries Before Christ. By William Scott Ferguson. (Cornell Studies in Classical Philology.) 12mo, pp. 98. New York: The Macmillan Company. Boards, 75 cents.

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 Street Car Development, J. A. Brill, CasM, August.
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Factory Legislation for Women in Canada, Annie M. MacLean, AJS.
Farmer's Year—XIII., H. R. Haggard, Long.
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Fiction, Study of, B. Matthews, Cos.
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Finland and Czar Nicholas II., E. Rossier, BU.
Fishes, West Indian Poisonous, J. M. Rogers, APS.
Flowers, Colors of Northern, J. H. Lovell, APS.
Food, Buying, Art of, Mary Graham, Cos.
Food Supply, World's, E. S. Holden, Mun.
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Fort Pillow, Storming of, J. A. Wyeth, Harp.
Foundations for Heavy Buildings, W. H. Burr, CasM.
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 Crisis in the Socialist Party in France, G. Rouanet, RSoc, August.
 Democracy? Is France a, L. Etcheverry, RefS, August.
 Depopulation of France, M. J. Bertillon, APS.
 France in North Africa and the Trans-Saharan Proposal, P. Leroy-Beaulieu, RefS, August.
 French Spy System, Inner Organization of the, I. Saint-Just, Cos.
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 German Infantry Methods, P. Lehautcourt, RPar, August 15.
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 Social Condition of Germany in the Thirteenth Century, A. Dessart, RGen.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	DH.	Deutscher Hausschatz, Regensburg.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Boston.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	NIM.	New Illustrated Magazine, London.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	NW.	New World, Boston.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NAR.	North American Review, N.Y.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	Ed.	Education, Boston.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
AngS.	Anglo-Saxon Review, N. Y.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
APB.	Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, N. Y.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	Pear.	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
Arena.	Arena, Boston.	Gunt.	Gunt's Magazine, N. Y.	PhoT.	Photographic Times, N. Y.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	PL.	Poet-Lore, Boston.
AL.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	Home.	Home Magazine, N. Y.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
Art.	Art Journal, London.	HumN.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	IntS.	International Studio, London.	QJ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	IA.	Irrigation Age, Chicago.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies, Phila.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	JF.	Journal of Finance, London.	RefS.	Réforme Sociale, Paris.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	RR.	Review of Reviews, London.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal, London.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RDP.	Revue du Droit Public, Paris.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	LeisH.	Leisure Hour, London.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parliaméntaire, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	RRP.	Revue des Revues, Paris.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RSos.	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
CasM.	Cassell's Magazine, N. Y.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	RPL.	Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Cham.	Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Char.	Charities Review, N. Y.	Met.	Metaphysical Magazine, N. Y.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	SelfC.	Self Culture, Akron, Ohio.
CAGE.	Coming Age, Boston.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	SR.	Sewanee Review, Sewanee, Tenn.
Cons.	Conservative Review, Washington.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, London.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	Sun.	Sunday Magazine, London.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	Month.	Month, London.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine, N. Y.	Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	Wern.	Werner's Magazine, N. Y.
		Mus.	Music, Chicago.	WWM.	Wide World Magazine, London.
		NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
		NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
		NatR.	National Review, London.	YM.	Young Man, London.
				YW.	Young Woman, London.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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HON. CECIL J. RHODES.

The foremost Englishman of South Africa.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

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No. 5.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The
Anglo-Saxon
at War.*

The two great English-speaking peoples stand just now in the very forefront of the world's observation. Professing, as they do, to represent more completely than other nations the principles of peace and good-will to men and of progress in the higher walks of civilization, they are, nevertheless, the only important powers at this moment engaged in the waging of war. Within the month included in our review these two nations have shown the world how a dispute ought to be settled by reaching an acceptable conclusion through arbitrators of the old dispute about a boundary line in South America. They have also had the good sense to agree upon a provisional boundary line between Alaska and Canada, in order to prevent local discord while a permanent settlement is under negotiation. They have, furthermore, made additional progress in the amicable discussion with one another and with Germany of plans for the better future government of Samoa. And their newspapers have continued to discuss with high praise the effective leadership of these two great nations in the matter of securing the adoption at The Hague peace conference of the principles of arbitration. Yet England has absolutely denied that the principle of arbitration is in any way applicable to the dispute in South Africa; while we, on our own part, have held it to be inadmissible to entertain even for a moment the proposals that

the Aguinaldians have made from time to time looking toward the establishment of peace by reference of all matters in controversy to some outside judge. The Transvaal would have been glad to have the United States called in as a friendly umpire, but the English Government held that the matters at issue were in their very nature not susceptible of discussion before an international tribunal. In legal theory it is doubtless true that the United States could not be expected to call in an outside power for adjustment of the Philippine question. And from the point of view of the British Government a similar objection applied to arbitration in the case of the Transvaal dispute.

*Last Year
Compared with
This.* Last year England waged a memorable war in the Upper Nile Valley, and established what we may hope will be a permanent condition of peace and order in the eastern Soudan. The United States, in like manner, last year engaged in an epoch-making campaign for the expulsion of the Spaniards from the West Indies, with results already so brilliantly successful as to justify fully the arguments of those who believed that armed intervention was righteous and necessary. The situation in the Soudan, that the English are now enabled to control by reason of Lord Kitchener's victory, was abominable beyond the power of words to describe. The British policy that destroyed the



TRACTION ENGINE AND WAGONS OF THE ENGLISH ARMY NOW BEING USED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

baneful dominion of the dervishes was noble, and it needed no apologists to justify it. The whole body of British public opinion approved of it, and with good reason. In like manner the conditions prevailing in Cuba were insufferable, and the policy of the United States in resorting to force to restore peace and order in the unhappy island had behind it a more hearty and general approval from all parties at home than any other policy ever entered upon by this country. The Soudan question was obviously one that could not be arbitrated; and the Cuban question was hardly more susceptible of reduction to terms for presentation to an international court. The British Government now claims that its objects in South Africa are as open, honorable, and meritorious as were its objects last year in furthering the advance of Kitchener to the tomb of the Mahdi. But last year's policy needed no argument. It stood of itself justified in the eyes of all men. This cannot be said of the policy which has brought war upon South Africa. There will continue to be sharp disagreement upon the merits of the questions at issue. It is plain that blunders or crimes in some quarter have managed to bring to the arbitrament of the sword in the Philippines and in South Africa matters of difference which ought to have been settled by discussion and mutual agreement. But it is not agreed who is to blame.

The Two Great Expeditions. Meanwhile there remains as a subject of the most intense current interest the fact that in this present month is to be witnessed the vigorous handling of the two most finely organized and best-equipped foreign military expeditions in all history. The mismanagement that marked the hasty equipment of a large army by the United States in the spring and early summer of 1898 has been outlived. The War Department may now fairly claim that our army now concentrating in the Philippines is the most perfect in the two points of careful selection of the men and adequate provision for their needs of any army that ever entered the tropics. The British, meanwhile, have for some years been quietly improving their military methods, and last year the Nile campaign was a wonderful triumph of the application of modern science and good organization to the carrying out of a military project. The campaign in South Africa is to be conducted, presumably, upon those same methods, the chief reliance being placed upon thorough preparation for doing the particular thing undertaken. One may approve or disapprove of public policies which are sending 65,000 young Americans into Luzon, and perhaps a similar number of picked young



A TRIBUTE TO THE VOLUNTEER.

(Reduced from a drawing for the *Minneapolis Journal*, by Albert Levering, on the home-coming of northwestern regiments from Luzon.)

Englishmen into the South African *mêlée*; but one cannot forget that their fine qualities of physical manhood and moral courage make it certain that thousands of them will conduct themselves with heroism. And yet heroism is not confined to men of the English-speaking race. England has found out by past experience how the Boers can fight; and surely by this time we know that there are men of marvelous pluck in the island of Luzon.

The Transvaal's Practical Error. The war between England and the Transvaal, which for three years the London stock-jobbers and the British jingoes have been shrewdly planning and unceasingly provoking, began on October 11. It will hold over into the last year of the nineteenth century, and many will be ready to call it without exception the most discreditable of all the armed struggles that have marked the century from one end to the other. Neither side is right in resorting to wholesale bloodshed. Both sides must be heavy losers by the combat, no matter what may be the immediate outcome. The people of the Transvaal would say that they are fighting for the maintenance of their independence. But their independence has in reality

long depended mainly upon the acquiescence of Great Britain and has had no other stable basis. The ready and truthful answer is, therefore, that to fight against Great Britain for the independence of the Transvaal is—as a practical proposition—the one sure way to lose independence. As soon as President Krüger's government appealed to arms, it became as certain as anything that has not yet happened can well be that President Krüger's little republic would within a year be part of the British empire. Since the development of the gold mines certain important British interests have coveted the Transvaal; and it has been wholly probable that in the due course of time the inhabitants would have become so predominantly people of British origin that a political transfer would come about by natural gravitation, so to speak. A statesman-like policy on the part of President Krüger and the South African republic would have been to smooth the way for the inevitable transitions of the future, and to take the broad view of the destiny of South Africa.

*Britain's
Greater
Guilt.*

While all this is perfectly true, it makes the behavior of the British Government the more inexcusable. The so-called Transvaal question has been purely trumped up. There has been no real ground of dispute on Great Britain's part with President Krüger's government. England has demanded a

variety of things relating to the internal administration of a country which had the fullest right to order its internal affairs according to its own preferences. Without acknowledging the right of England to raise any questions as to internal taxation, naturalization, school administration, and the like, the Transvaal has nevertheless permitted itself to discuss such questions for several years, and has made very considerable concessions for the sake of avoiding, if possible, a conflict with an irresistibly powerful opponent. But Mr. Chamberlain, as British colonial secretary, has ingeniously changed his demands from time to time. Certain large stock-market interests also have systematically maintained a propaganda for stirring up the English people. Their theme has been the suffering of British subjects in the gold-mining districts through the oppressive conduct of the Boer Government. We have repeatedly discussed these alleged grievances and have pointed out their absurdity and their falsity. The British subjects in the Transvaal are there temporarily, for the most part. They have never had the slightest idea of giving up their British citizenship and becoming naturalized subjects of the Transvaal republic. Yet England for months had been preparing for war on a most elaborate scale, with no pretext that any one could give except that President Krüger was not willing to make the term of years requisite for naturalization quite as short as Mr. Chamberlain thought it ought to be. Never before has so preposterous an excuse been given for military preparations, so far as we have read history.

Discussion of this subject seemed to be bringing it to a point where the insistent Chamberlain could not have the face to do anything else except admit that the Boers had yielded enough. But late in September it was suddenly announced that negotiations would be discontinued and that the British Government would, without consulting the Transvaal at all, formulate a set of proposals which it would offer virtually as an ultimatum. At the same time the British Government began to disclose fresh preparations for war in South Africa on a scale that could have only one meaning. Reinforcements were being sent not only from the British army in India, but also from England. A call was issued for enlistments to fill up the regiments, and it was declared that authority would be sought to call out a corps of English reserves. Meanwhile about 15,000 British troops already in South Africa were being massed near the borders of the Transvaal. There was no attempt made in England to conceal the fact that the new demands that were to be made



KRÜGER AND CHAMBERLAIN AS RIVALS IN THE ULTIMATUM BUSINESS.—From the Times (Minneapolis).

on the Transvaal Government were being held back in order that England might have the more time in which to complete gigantic preparations for enforcing her demands if they were not accepted. Such conduct toward a great power, of course, could mean nothing but war. But in dealing with so minutely insignificant a power as the Transvaal, England proceeded on the assumption that the show of force instead of provoking a war might teach the Boers that England meant business, and thus bring submission. But the Transvaal Government acted precisely as a larger power would have done. The British Government was informed that the massing of troops along the frontier was regarded as a menace, and that if England did not at once cease to send more troops there and did not proceed to withdraw those already so placed, besides giving assurance that the regiments which had been embarked and were on the seas would not be landed in South Africa, the government of the Transvaal would consider that England, by virtue of those acts, intended war. It was added that the Transvaal would regard a state of war actually existing unless a satisfactory response was received by 5 o'clock on the following day. The English press almost unanimously pronounced this the most unheard-of aggressiveness and an act of criminal folly. Yet it was in its form a perfectly correct position and not in the least too peremptory. It was just such an answer as any nation, so situated that it could afford to fight for its independence, would certainly have made under like circumstances.

A Parallel Case. The aggression had been wholly on England's part. A hypothetical parallel will illustrate the point. We have lately been discussing the matter of a boundary line between our Alaskan coast strip and Canada. Let us suppose that while the negotiations were pending we had, without the least pretense of covering up our plans or intentions, informed the world that we were protracting the negotiations simply in order to give us time to put 500,000 men along the Canadian boundary line, our entire navy being held in readiness to occupy Canadian seaports. Our next step would be to repudiate and break off pending negotiations, and then to formulate a wholly new set of territorial claims, with various other demands upon Canada as to tariffs and the like. If these claims were not instantly admitted, our programme would be to attack Canada all along the line in order to abate or avenge the grievances of our fellow-Americans in the Klondike and other districts. The idea is too absurd to be amplified further. Yet this is exactly the way

in which England has been carrying on what she has been pleased to call "negotiations" with the Transvaal. The intention was either to secure the consent of the Transvaal Government to English dictation in matters of internal policy or else—what was really hoped for by some who are influential in the shaping of British policy—to provoke the Boers into fighting for their rights, which would give England the desired opportunity to take their country. This last thing is what has happened.

The Opposition in England. It must not be supposed that this high-handed British policy, which the whole outside world has looked upon with such manifest disapproval, has not had some keen critics at home. Up to the moment of the issuance of the Transvaal ultimatum and the outbreak of war, several eminent statesmen, notably Sir William Harcourt and John Morley, protested with great eloquence and power. In British journalism the *London Chronicle* and the *Manchester Guardian*, which in some respects are the two ablest and best newspapers in England, were stout defenders of the rights of the Boers. Outside the ranks of daily journalism Mr. Stead was one of the most powerful as well as insistent critics of the Chamberlain policy. Mr. Stead took this position, furthermore, in spite of his general devotion to the British imperial idea and his long-standing admiration for Mr. Cecil Rhodes. We have secured from Mr. Stead for this number of the *REVIEW* a most carefully pre-



A WESTERN THEORY OF THE RELATION OF CECIL RHODES TO THE HISTORY OF THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLE.

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



DELAGOA BAY.

annexed to the British empire, there will probably come about almost at once a more modern and complete government based on the will of the majority than has ever been there before. Only, of course, it will be a majority of the present, rather than of the original, inhabitants ; and that will mean a transfer of predominant authority from the Dutch-speaking to the English-speaking race.

that is in the line of manifest destiny, and that would probably assure the largest measure of practical benefits to the majority of those who are directly concerned. But war is too severe a penalty for slowness to appreciate the benefits of membership in the British empire. Boys who play truant from a good school are blameworthy ; but it would be an extreme measure to visit capital punishment upon them.

● *Manifest
Destiny.*

In Cape Colony the two races enjoy equal rights, and the system that prevails there will have to be extended to the Transvaal, not alone because certain persons wish to have it so, but because the movement of population that began with the development of the most lucrative gold mines in the world must inevitably bring such a result to pass. Of the three railroad lines that reach Johannesburg, which is the center of the gold-mining region, two come in from English territory—namely, one from Cape Colony and one from Natal. The third runs from Lourenço Marques on Delagoa Bay, which belongs to Portugal, but which England will sooner or later buy, if indeed the purchase or lease has not already been arranged for. As we remarked last month, the tendencies are such that there is not much more chance for a permanently independent Dutch republic in the Transvaal than for a permanently independent Choctaw nation in our Indian Territory. The paradox of the situation lies in the fact that the British are waging a scandalously unjust war to bring about a result

*The Fatal
Mistake of the
Boers.*

In so far as the Boers had a good cause as against Mr. Chamberlain's peculiar style of diplomacy—and certainly their cause in law was a sound one—their only really valuable friends were to be found in the ranks of the Liberal party in England. Without the help of these friends their cause was virtually doomed. It ought to have been plain enough, therefore, that they should have shown some deference to the judgment and wishes of these friends. Distinguished men of great legal and oratorical ability like Sir William Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, and many others were advocating the cause of the Boers, as against Mr. Chamberlain, so effectively that a great body of English public opinion was forming in opposition to the mad and wicked jingoism that was pushing the military preparations. Krüger's best hope lay in suspending his own efforts at military preparation and appealing to the good faith and right feeling of the plain people of England. Whatever Mr. Chamberlain may have wanted, and whatever the stock-jobbers and so-called "empire-builders" may have had on their pro-



Kadzaal.

SCENE IN CHURCH SQUARE, PRETORIA.

Dutch Reformed Church.

gramme, it is certain that the English people as a whole had no desire whatever to make war upon the Boers; and on this fact the Boers should have placed their chief reliance. Because the British war party had placed itself in the wrong by its indecent bluster and its show of preparations to coerce the Transvaal, there was the greater reason why the Boers should not have made a like mistake and weakened the moral strength of their position by employing renegade European military adventurers and preparing on their part for a war of dynamite and devastation. So long as it was the British war party that was making the loudest appeal to the principle of violence and brute force, the peace party in England could be useful to the Transvaal.

Rejecting the One Chance. But just as soon as the Transvaal had taken the field to fight and had issued a belligerent ultimatum that the British Government was sure to reject, the moment had come when the English Liberal leaders could not serve the cause of the Transvaal without seeming to abandon their own country in wartime. Thus while in a certain theoretical sense the Boers' ultimatum was justifiable, it was wholly wrong upon every practical and moral ground. It slammed the door in the face of the only friends whose aid could avail anything. It made certain a war that ought not to have been precipitated and that might possibly have been averted, even without much diplomatic humiliation. The Transvaal ought to have awaited the

meeting of Parliament. . This remark, of course, is based upon the possibility that the English Liberals might have been able to exert influence enough to save for the Transvaal all the substantial rights that belonged to that republic under the treaty of 1884, provided the Boers on their part should be disposed to give the inhabitants a reasonably modern, liberal, and just sort of government. Considered on their face, we must remember that the proposals presented by Sir Alfred Milner to President Krüger on behalf of the British were in many respects not unreasonable. On the contrary, they were in the direction of more liberal and equal laws and institutions. But nobody believes that England would have bothered herself about internal reforms in the Transvaal if gold had not been discovered there and if these reforms had not seemed to open the door for English control of the situation.

War will Bring Final Settlement. The essential relations in law between the Transvaal and the British empire have led to a discussion that reminds one in some respects of the old debate in this country as to the relation of the residual sovereignty of the States to the delegated sovereignty of the Union, and as to the right of a State to withdraw and play an independent rôle. But when that question and others with it brought on the Civil War, it was clear enough that there could be no future field for debate. The war would settle matters once for all. Similarly, it is to be observed, there can be no future discus-



VIEW OF JOHANNESBURG FROM HOSPITAL HILL.

sions as to the suzerainty of the British empire over the South African republic. As a result of the war, that republic will either achieve complete and undisputed independence or else it will become fully subject to the imperial authority. Ours is not a favorable era for the creation of small independent sovereignties. Rather, it tends toward the building up of empires and federations. There can, therefore, be only one probable outcome of the war in South Africa. It is too late to undo the offensive and discreditable diplomacy by means of which England fastened a quarrel upon the Boers and provoked the war. There is only one effective atonement possible, and that lies not in wavering or retreat, now that the issue has been joined, but in pressing forward to the quickest possible conclusions. England should spare no pains or cost to make her forces in South Africa overmastering in numbers and equipment. She should use every device of strategy to gain her military ends with the least possible bloodshed. She should then have the magnanimity to appreciate the courage of the Boers in being willing to lay down their lives for a cause that they had previously upheld in diplomatic arguments. Amnesty should be of the most generous nature, and the British control of the Transvaal should be exercised with the most scrupulous regard not only for the rights, but for the natural prejudices and susceptibilities of the old-fashioned burghers. The younger generation will be in due time assimilated. Let

the British historian or statesman of the future at least be able to point to good results of British sovereignty in partial mitigation of the aggressiveness of the method by which that sovereignty was acquired.

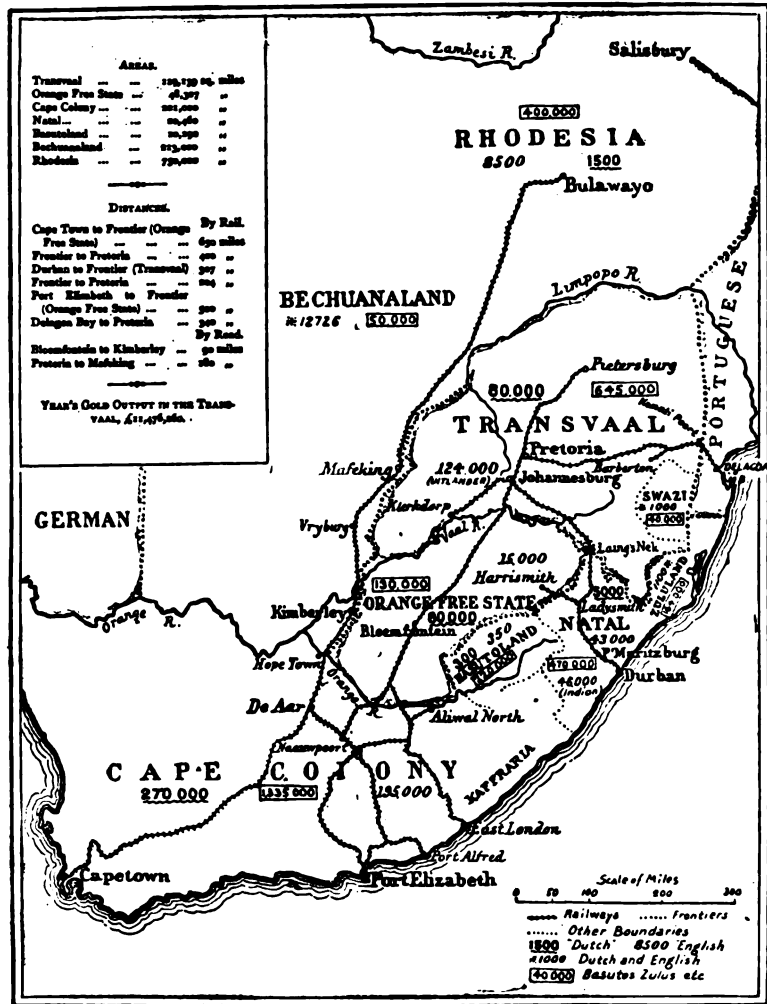
*The
Military
Movements.*

The war news from the Transvaal in the opening days of the conflict was meager for several reasons. In the first place, strict censorship was exercised on both sides. The Boers promptly moved into Cape Colony and the British territory of Natal, where they cut telegraph lines, broke railroad connections, occupied frontier towns and villages, and pressed on to contest with the British garrisons a few points where it was considered worth while for the British to hold their ground pending the beginning of the larger campaign that must follow the arrival of the great body of British troops now on the way to Africa. The Boers took the field in two main forces, one led by their veteran commander General Joubert, who invaded Natal with the immediate object of gaining a victory over the British at Glencoe and Dundee and then at their main garrison of Ladysmith, while the other division operated along the railroad to the westward, aiming to capture the garrison under Colonel Baden-Powell at Mafeking, and to concentrate the largest possible force against the diamond-mining town of Kimberley, where the British had made every preparation for permanent resistance, and where Mr.

Cecil Rhodes himself was on hand as the leading British citizen of South Africa. The British forces in Natal were under the command of Gen. Sir George Stewart White, and those at Kimberley, about 3,000 strong, were under the command of their respective regimental officers. The scanty reports of preliminary engagements indicated relative failure on the part of the Boers to make good use of artillery. They seemed to be at a disadvantage, as compared with their own records in previous wars, through the attempt to make war in the modern European fashion.

These indications were strongly confirmed by the

news of an important battle near the British camp at Glencoe on the morning of October 20. The Boers under General Joubert himself, with a force estimated at about 6,000, had moved rapidly in the night and taken possession of high ground, from which they opened with artillery fire at about day-break. The English artillery answered with such precision and effect that the Boer guns



SOUTH AFRICA, WITH POPULATION FIGURES, ETC.

were quickly silenced. Then the English, under cover of tremendous artillery fire, charged rapidly up the hill, a Dublin regiment in advance. The Boers were soon compelled to retreat and found themselves between two fires. The British losses in killed and wounded were reported at about 200, with Boer losses from three to four times as large.

The
Boer
Methods.

As mounted infantry, using semi-guerrilla methods and avoiding set actions in the open, the Boers were formidable opponents in years gone by; but it is likely that the reliance they are now placing upon their accumulation of modern machine guns and other munitions recently bought in Europe will prove a snare and a delusion. From the military point of view, the only chance for the Boers



MAJUBA HILL FROM THE RAILROAD.

was to win brilliant successes in the early stages of the war, in order to raise the hopes of the Dutch in Cape Colony and to induce many of them to take part in the cause of the two republics. President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, of course lost no time in calling out the burghers and making common cause with the people of the Transvaal; but Prime Minister Schreiner, of Cape Colony, enjoined the Dutch subjects of the Queen in the most solemn way to be true to their allegiance and to do nothing, directly or indirectly, to help the Transvaal. The Dutch in Cape Colony are about twice as numerous as those in the two republics. Their ultimate aid, therefore, is vital to President Krüger's cause. The outlook in the opening days of the war was not favorable to the view that these Dutch subjects of the Queen would violate their obligations of allegiance.

*Opinion
on the
Continent.*

The sentiment of continental Europe toward England, in view of the South African rupture, is far from approval. The growth of English influence and power in the African continent has not pleased the nations which have colonial empires of their own. But the criticisms of the press are one thing and the attitudes of the continental governments are another. The Transvaal has tried for a long time to obtain some sort of official encouragement from continental governments, and the effort has not succeeded. England must expect, however, that her rivals, while abstaining from

conduct that would give ground for offense, will not fail to make any indirect use they can of England's preoccupation for gaining some slight



PRESIDENT STEYN, OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

advantage elsewhere. Thus Russia will doubtless regard the time as a favorable one for pushing to the utmost her great enterprises in Asia, and for acquiring some new measure of influence at one point or another upon her long and advancing Asiatic frontier.

*Russia
in
Asia.*

Whereas the English argue that their claim to predominance in South Africa is justified by the results that accrue to civilization, the Russians may, with a wonderful array of facts to sustain the argument, declare that their advance in Asia is also justified by what they achieve. It is nothing less than amazing to contemplate the manner in which Russia has brought order into Turkestan and those forbidden regions where, a few years ago, tribal warfare was incessant.



CHARLESTOWN TUNNEL AND LAING'S NEK.
(Where the Boers entered Natal.)

Agriculture now flourishes there, towns are growing apace, and life is worth living. The Russians are advancing their central Asiatic railroad and gaining an ever-increasing influence in Afghanistan. The English would do well to welcome rather than discourage the Russian advance in that direction, and plan for railroad connections. Thus the British railroad system in India, by the construction of a comparatively short line, could be joined to the Russian trans-Caspian road, and the trip from London to India could be shortened by many days. The idea that Russia would like to find occasion, while England is engaged in the Transvaal, to make war upon the British empire, is altogether chimerical. There is no question at issue between these two great empires that shows any present sign of becoming acute or that could lend any excuse for war.

Siberian Resources and Development. The Russians, moreover, are engaged in great undertakings of interior development and improvement that will employ all their energies for years to come. It took the world a long time to realize how vast were the agricultural and mineral resources of the United States west of the Mississippi River. The world has not even yet begun to appreciate how vast are the resources, both agricultural and mineral, of Russia's great undeveloped territory of Siberia. Siberia is no more a desert than the American Northwest; and while a portion of it extends into the regions of the frozen north, a far larger portion has a climate perfectly well adapted to the production of wheat and other cereals and to the support of a great farming population. Coal, iron, and gold, not to mention other subterranean wealth, exist in Siberia in immense deposits. The area of Russia in Europe is about 2,000,000 square miles. The area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and the new colonies, is in round figures 3,000,000 square miles. Siberia, as distinguished from Russia in Europe, has an area of about 5,000,000 square miles and a present population of about 4,000,000. One of the greatest movements of the past year, though not commonly noted, has been that of almost 500,000 emigrants, mainly from Russia in Europe, into the parts of Siberia that the Russian Government is now offering inducements to develop. There has set in a tide of migration that is likely to become greater before it grows less, and that reminds one of the development of our Western States and Territories by colonization from the East in the twenty years immediately following the Civil War. With the great wheat-fields of Siberia opened up and with the Russian railroad system developed, there will be an end of those painful famines

which hitherto have from time to time visited various portions of Russia in Europe.

England and America.

It is to be noted that many things have happened in recent weeks to show how strong is the growth of good understanding between England and America. The general American feeling that England ought to have avoided war with the Transvaal is not expressed in a hostile spirit. The English delegates to the recent international Congregational council at Boston brought expressions of good-will as hearty as the welcome that they found prepared for them. The Pan-Presbyterian council at Washington offered a similar opportunity for the exchange of fraternal greetings between Englishmen and Americans. There is no danger that any one will overestimate the value of these international church relationships—Episcopalian, Methodist, and Baptist, as well as Presbyterian and Congregational—in making public opinion in one half of the English-speaking world comprehensible in the other half. Literature also, like religion, furnishes a common bond; and if America reads Kipling, so does England read Mark Twain. The common love of athletics and manly sports is an important element in the promotion of mutual acquaintance and respect, and thus the great series of yacht races for the *America's* cup must be deemed an international matter of moment by reason of its indirect influence. Sir Thomas Lipton, by his tact and good temper, made himself so popular, not merely among yachting men at New York, but also in every hamlet on the prairies, that his failure to win the cup was almost as keenly regretted throughout the United



"THE LION AND THE EAGLE-BIRD WERE SWIMMING FOR A CUP."—From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



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THE DEWEY ARCH (NEW YORK) AS IT NOW APPEARS—IT WILL BE PERPETUATED IN MARBLE.

States as it could have been in England. This growth all along the line of good understanding between the people of the United States and those of Great Britain means no narrowing of sympathy toward men who speak other languages. On the contrary, it must help to bring about that world-wide lifting of the fog of mere tribal or national prejudice that has been so great an enemy to the progress of civilization.

The American Type of Hero. Admiral Dewey's reception has been without parallel in this country in the unanimity of its enthusiasm and goodwill. There never was a time at any moment in the career of George Washington himself when the element of partisan or personal opposition was not in evidence to a considerable extent. But Admiral Dewey has had no detractors whatsoever. It should be observed, furthermore, that the general enthusiasm for the admiral is almost as unlike as possible to the spasms of ardor that the French people have exhibited now and then for what they call the "man on horseback." The most striking quality of this French yearning for a hero and a leader has always been that

of helplessness, as if the nation were made up of sheep without a shepherd, bleating for a deliverer from the wolves. The hearty welcome of Admiral Dewey, on the contrary, has not in any manner partaken of a disposition to make an impossible hero out of a straightforward representative officer of the American navy. Here is a man to whom there came an opportunity to do an epoch-making piece of work in the line of his profession. He did it thoroughly and well. The French way of exalting a hero always makes virtual confession that apart from this deliverer there is no other help in sight. The American people in honoring Dewey have, on the other hand, honored the entire navy. Further than that, they have managed to show that they were also congratulating themselves upon being able to furnish as large a supply of the raw material as may ever be needed for making such heroes as George Dewey. It has simply happened that the Manila victory was achieved under circumstances where, if the admiral had not possessed in a very full measure the qualities of a good commander and a brave and capable man, the result might have been different.

*Santiago
Compared
with Manila.*

The great naval victory of Santiago redounded less completely to the credit of any one individual. The situation there began with a protracted blockade. It was not so distant from Washington, and it was amply and maturely considered by the President, the Secretary of the Navy, and the naval board of strategy with Mahan and other experts, as well as by Admirals Sampson and Schley, the captains of the ships, and the accomplished and efficient complements of staff officers. It was a triumph for all these, and at the same time for men not immediately on the scene, like ex-Secretary Herbert, who had in their time built up the navy and helped to give it the efficiency which was exhibited when the opportunity arrived. Of all men who participated in the war with Spain, Admiral Dewey is the one whose opportunity to achieve personal distinction turned out to be greatest, and he improved the opportunity in such a way as to make it a wonderful dramatic and personal success. If Dewey had since shown the slightest disposition to take special credit to himself or to pose as a great man or a hero, the feeling of the public toward him would have been visibly changed. Those very arts that the typical French "man on horseback" practices to captivate the crowd would make an American general or admiral the subject of good-natured jesting. Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in the course of the day's work and has been indulging in no day dreams since then. He has taken what has come to him in a natural and manly way that has immensely pleased the country. He has not shown himself eager for honors, but he has been free from the affectation of waving them aside and assuming an air of false humility.

*Dewey
at Work
Again.*

His receptions at New York, Washington, Montpelier, and Boston were wonderful demonstrations of the most agreeable sort of popular good-will, and there was everything in these demonstrations to cause the discerning onlooker to feel an added respect for the good sense and intelligence of the plain American people. Admiral Dewey has not said very much as yet, but it is to be inferred from what he has said that he is in full accord with the spirit of Secretary Root and the administration in the present policy toward the Philippines. As soon as he reached Washington on October 2, after his reception at New York, he urged upon the President the advisability of immediately sending a number of additional vessels to reinforce the squadron now in Philippine waters. His advice was undoubtedly good and was immediately accepted. The Philippine situation

has been too completely in the hands of the army. Dewey's presence at Washington will result in a larger use of the navy. After some days of rest and repose in his home State of Vermont, the admiral proceeded to Washington to enter upon his double duty of giving advice in his capacity as admiral of the navy and of aiding President Schurman and others in his capacity as a member of the Philippine commission. It is good to have Dewey at work again, and altogether reassuring.

*President
Schurman's
Address.*

From what both men have said there is ample reason to believe that President Schurman and Admiral Dewey understand one another and will act in harmony. The spirit in which President Schurman conceived of our duties in the Philippines was set forth by him most ably and satisfactorily in an address to the members of Cornell University at the opening of the new term on September 28. This address seems to us to have very exceptional public importance, because it foreshadows at least the tone and temper of the report that the Philippine commission will make in the near future. By authority of President Schurman and under his careful revision we publish that address elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW. Those of our readers who are inclined to take an adverse view of the presence and policy of the American Government in the Philippines should read this address with care, and endeavor at least to find some consolation in the reflection that the administration has of its own accord sought out and given official authority to such advisers as President Schurman in this address shows himself to be.

*The President's
Northwestern
Tour.*

President McKinley made a notable visitation through the Northwest last month, his itinerary taking him as far as the Dakotas. He was absent from Washington some fifteen days, during which time he made an average of five or six speeches a day and was heard by hundreds of thousands of people. In view of the fact that State campaigns were in progress, notably in Ohio, some of the newspapers have argued that the tour was solely for purposes of political effect. The President in fact, however, had long ago committed himself to more or less positive acceptances of invitations to be present at a Galesburg, Ill., anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, to visit Minneapolis and St. Paul (with the return of a Minnesota regiment from the Philippines as a factor in the fixing of the date), and, what was most pressing of all, to be the guest of Chicago at a great autumn festival in which several special occasions



THE NEW FEDERAL BUILDING AT CHICAGO AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.
(From drawing furnished by the architect, Henry Ives Cobb.)

were to be merged, such as the celebration of what is called "Chicago Day" on October 9 and the laying of the corner-stone of the magnificent new federal building that is to be one of the great architectural monuments of the nation. Mr. McKinley's journey was so arranged as to enable him to participate in the celebrations at Galesburg, Chicago, and the Twin Cities, and by pressing invitation the tour was so extended as to make the itinerary embrace many other localities. Several members of the Cabinet were of the party, and they relieved the President of a part of the oratorical duties of such a trip, and carried off their full share of the oratorical laurels.

*A Cabinet
of Orators.*

It happens, indeed, that Mr. McKinley, who is himself a pleasing and versatile speaker, has in his Cabinet a galaxy of exceptionally accomplished orators. There are few men in the United States more apt and eloquent as public speakers than Mr. Long, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Root, the Secretary of War, Mr. Charles Emory Smith, the Postmaster-General, and Mr. Griggs, the Attorney-General. Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, is a writer who has made his mark in several fields of literature, and is also equal to occasions that call for serious addresses or after-dinner oratory. Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of Agriculture, is a convincing and impressive speaker of long experience. Mr. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Hitchcock, the Secretary of the Interior, are, of course, business men accustomed

to affairs rather than to the public platform. Mr. Gage, however, has made numerous addresses of a superior character. In Mr. Root it is evident that the administration has received an acquisition of rare value. He can act as well as speak, and no one can well doubt his seriousness and his perfect sincerity. He made a very notable speech at Chicago on October 7 that gave the country no little satisfaction. It was the speech of a man who does not care to assume unnecessary responsibility, but who, on the other hand, takes squarely the responsibility that belongs to his position, and knows his own mind. While Mr. Root holds the portfolio, the War Department will be conducted from his office and not from that of either one or another of the subordinate staff bureaus in Washington.

*Mr. Root's
Programme
and His
Chicago Speech.*

Mr. Root's programme is as clear as the day. In the first place, he has no misgivings about our being in the Philippines. In international law, the responsibility for the exercise of what is called "sovereignty" over those islands now belongs to our Government and to no other. He holds it our first duty to all interests to secure in those islands submission to authority, and to establish peace, order, and the reign of law. Mr. Root proposes to bring this about in the shortest possible time by the use of a military force equal to the task. It must be remembered that we have not been prosecuting the Philippine campaign hitherto at the period of the year most favorable for march-

ing. That period begins at about this time. Our unfortunate conflict with the troops of Aguinaldo began in the month of February. It is to be hoped that the next few weeks may see the overthrow of the insurgent movement. One reason, it is supposed, for the prompt dispatch of more vessels of our navy to Philippine waters is to aid the land campaign by a better patrol of the coastline for the sake of shutting off ammunition and general military supplies that have come in from the Asiatic mainland and other East Indian islands. In his Chicago speech Mr. Root said that 17,000 of our volunteer troops have now been brought back from the other side of the world, and that a fresh army of 27,000 men had been sent there and were on the ground, while 17,000 more were on the way and another 17,000 were in camp ready to start. "By November 15," Mr. Root went on to explain, "49,000 American troops will answer to the commands of Generals Otis, Lawton, and MacArthur. By the end of the following month 65,000 will be there." Speaking of the quality of these troops, Mr. Root declared that they were picked young men of exceptional excellence, and illustrated the statement by saying that in the month of July we enlisted 2,900 men for the regular army, and that these were selected from over 14,000 applicants, over 11,000 having been rejected. It is not to be inferred that the 11,000 were the maimed, the halt, and the blind, for presumably they were nearly all young men who might in an emergency have been enlisted as good average material out of which to make soldiers. But inasmuch as the army can accomplish its work more effectively with the very strongest men, it has set its standard high. This, of course, is a merciful policy, for the percentages of sickness and death from fevers and the hardships incident to active army life in the tropics will be much smaller with these carefully selected men than with those less perfectly fitted for such tests of physical endurance.

*Mr. Long's
Address to
Admiral
Dewey.*

If Mr. Root's speech, just quoted, is to be ranked as one of the most important utterances of the month, it is worth while, perhaps, to allude to Mr. Long's brief address to Admiral Dewey on the occasion of his reception at Washington as one of the most graceful specimens of recent oratory. It recapitulated the meritorious services of the admiral, and continued in a vein of which the following paragraphs are a good specimen :

No captain ever faced a more crucial test than when that morning, bearing the fate and the honor of your country in your hand, thousands of miles from home, with every foreign port in the world shut to you,

nothing between you and annihilation but the thin sheathing of your ships, your cannon, and your devoted officers and men, you moved up on the enemy's batteries on shore and on sea with unflinching faith and nerve, and before the sun was half way up in the heavens had silenced the guns of the foe, sunk the hostile fleet, demonstrated the supremacy of the American sea power, and transferred to the United States an empire of the islands of the Pacific.

Later, by your display of large powers of administration, by your poise and prudence, and by your great discretion, not only in act, but also in word, which is almost more important, you proved yourself a great representative citizen of the United States as well as now its great naval hero. The luster of the American navy was gloriously bright before, and you have added to it a new luster. Its constellation of stars was glorious before, and you have added to it another star of the first magnitude. And yet many of your grateful countrymen feel that in the time to come it will be your still greater honor that you struck the first blow, under the providence of God, in the enfranchisement of those beautiful islands which make the great empire of the sea; in relieving them from the bondage and oppression of centuries; and in putting them on their way, under the protecting shield of your country's guidance, to take their place in the civilization, the arts, the industries, the liberties, and all the good things of the most enlightened and happy nations of the world, so that generations hence your name shall be a household word enshrined in their history and in their hearts.

Clouds and darkness may linger about them now, but the shining outcome is as sure as the rising of the sun. Whatever the passing tribulations and difficulties of the present moment, they will in due time, soon and surely, give way to the dawn of a glorious new day—a day not of any mere selfish imperial dominion of one people over another, but of the imperial moral and physical growth and expansion of all the peoples, whatever their race or language or color, who have come under the shelter of the broad shield of the United States of America.

*New York's
Judicial
Campaign.*

With some vacations and adjournments, the committee of the New York Legislature known as the Mazet Committee has continued through a number of months to make inquiry into the conditions of municipal government in New York City. A great variety of subjects has been under investigation, and much information of a valuable sort has been brought to public notice. One of the subjects more recently taken up has been that of the relation of the bench to politics. It has been shown that large contributions to campaign funds on the part of candidates for judgeships, especially on the part of those nominated by favor of Tammany Hall, have been habitual. The purity of the American bench is to be desired above almost anything else in our public life. Contributions by candidates for judicial office have been so large at times in New York as to give some color to the charge that such offices are



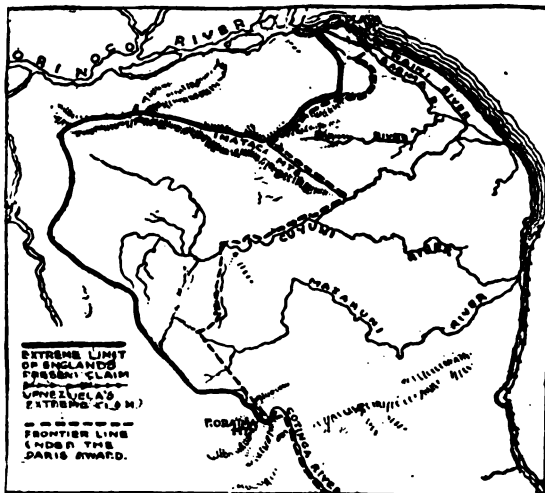
JUSTICE GEORGE C. BARRETT, OF THE NEW YORK
SUPREME COURT.

(Renominated by all parties.)

bought and sold. If the influence of politics went no further than to place men on the bench, it would indeed be bad enough. But the worst trouble is that the modern game of politics is mixed up at a hundred points with the modern game of money-making; and the politicians who are potent in granting judgeships are also in a position to profit in a variety of ways by the manner in which the judges fulfill certain of their official duties, such as the appointment of referees and so on. The subject has been discussed during the past few weeks in a sensible way by the newspapers and citizens of New York. The City Club and the Bar Association took up the question with great earnestness in view of the fact that a number of judges were to be chosen at the approaching election on November 7. The Republican organization also committed itself emphatically to the doctrine that judicial candidates should be kept as free as possible from political influence, and declared its desire to join with the Citizens' Union, the Bar Association, the City Club, and the Chamber of Commerce in the selection of good candidates for the vacancies to be filled. In consequence, the independent organizations succeeded in agreeing with the Republicans upon a satisfactory ticket. It happens that Judge Barrett, who has served

twenty-eight years on the bench, and who is a Democrat with Tammany indorsement, has also been agreed upon for reelection by the Republicans and independents. It is to be wished that a similar amount of good sense and high principle might be exhibited in the selection of candidates for all other elective offices as well as for the bench. But meanwhile the principle of independence and non-partisanship is more necessary in the choice of judges than in that of law-makers or executive officers.

The Venezuelan boundary question *The Venezuela Arbitration.* has been finally settled by a decision of the board of arbitration announced on October 3. As our readers will remember, the court consisted of five judges, two of whom were appointed by Venezuela and two by Great Britain, while the fifth, who acted as president of the tribunal and umpire, was Professor Martens, of Russia, an authority on international law. Venezuela, instead of naming two of her own citizens, chose to have her interests represented by Americans, and designated Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court. Great Britain similarly dignified the occasion and appointed Lord Chief Justice Russell and Justice Collins. The Venezuelans employed several distinguished American lawyers to present their case, besides sending legal representatives from their own country. Their chief counsel was ex-President Benjamin Harrison. England was in like manner represented by distinguished counsel. The evidence presented on both sides was exceedingly voluminous, ample time having been devoted to its preparation. The lawyers occupied many days in summing up



THE BOUNDARY AS FIXED AT PARIS.



PRESIDENT GEORGE HARRIS, OF AMHERST COLLEGE.

ponent. The causes of the revolution can only be understood by a review of several years of Venezuela political controversy. Castro is a young man of about thirty-six, with a good reputation. It is to be hoped that he will be able to give the country a stable administration. It was understood that a constitutional convention would be called and that Castro's military triumph would be confirmed by legal formalities. Castro should take lessons of President Diaz, of Mexico. This Mexican gentleman is now in the thick of political discussion at home, in view of the fact that the time is coming around for another presidential election. He was expected at the recent celebration in Chicago, but the vice-president, Señor Mariscal, came in his place. A much more important reason than the laying of the corner-stone in Chicago for a visit from the distinguished party of Mexicans was to be found in the great Commercial Congress at Philadelphia, where international trade has in the past month been discussed by representatives of various nations, European as well as American. This notable trade parliament will have been in session several weeks, and a review of it will properly fall to next month's budget. In San Domingo the success of the rebellion led by General Jimenez has now been confirmed by an election held on October 20, which makes him president in law as well as in fact.

College Inaugurations. New England makes so large an interest of the work of education that the whole country cheerfully recognizes both her leadership and also the broad national spirit with which her colleges and universities are imbued. Last month was especially noteworthy in the history of New England education by reason of the inauguration of several new executive heads. The most conspicuous of these affairs was the formal induction of President Arthur T. Hadley into the presidency of Yale. A great body of distinguished educators and public men were present, and President Hadley won golden opinions by an address in which his views of the right future development and work of Yale University were clearly set forth. This inauguration at Yale took place on October 18. Earlier in the month Miss Caroline Hazard was installed as president of the college for women at Wellesley, Mass. On the 11th President George Harris was inaugurated at Amherst College, and on the 17th Dr. W. H. P. Faunce was officially installed as president of Brown University at Providence, R. I. The addresses of all these new presidents were creditable as intellectual efforts, and encouraging in that they exhibited a clear comprehension of what it means to superintend the higher education of young Americans in this generation. They all showed thorough belief in the duty of the American college to keep itself in close re-

GENERAL CASTRO.
(New Venezuelan president.)

lationship to the democratic life and institutions of the country. On September 29 the State University of Iowa installed its new president, Dr. George E. MacLean.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From September 21 to October 20, 1899.)

THE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

September 22.—Insurgents ditch a railroad train south of Angeles and open fire on the derailed cars, killing 2 Americans and wounding 5; they are finally put to flight.

September 23.—The *Charleston*, *Monterey*, *Concord*, and *Zafiro* bombard Olangapo, on Subig Bay, for three hours; men are then landed, under heavy insurgent fire, and destroy cannon; 1 American is wounded.... Strong insurgent positions west of Cebu are attacked by men of the Nineteenth, Sixth, and Twenty-third Infantry, the Sixth Artillery, and the Tennessee volunteers, under General Snyder; 7 forts are taken, with mounted cannon, and 14 entrenched and fortified places.

September 28.—Generals MacArthur and Wheeler capture Porac, a town eight miles northwest of Bacolor, in Luzon; simultaneously the insurgent forces near Angeles are engaged by the American troops under General Wheaton.

September 30.—Fourteen Americans taken prisoners by the Filipinos are released at Angeles.

October 1.—Filipino commissioners hold a fruitless interview with General Otis at Manila.... Captain Poore, of the Sixth Infantry, attacks and scatters the insurgents near Tabuan, in the island of Negros.

October 2.—Insurgents along the Bacoor road attack the American troops under Gen. Frederick D. Grant and are repulsed with heavy loss; Capt. Bogardus Eldridge, Fourteenth Infantry, is mortally wounded.

October 3.—General Lawton, with a combined force of marines, infantry, and artillery, disperses the Filipinos between Bacoor and Imus.

October 4.—The town of Parañaque, on Manila Bay, is attacked by insurgents and set on fire; two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, under Colonel Daggett, repulse the attack.... The armored cruiser *Brooklyn* and the gunboats *Marietta* and *Machias* are ordered to Manila.

October 5.—The cruisers *New Orleans*, *Nashville*, and *Badger* are ordered to proceed to Manila.

October 6.—Gen. Frederick D. Grant advances from Imus and drives the insurgents from the west bank of the Imus River.

October 8.—Troops under General Schwan, with marines landed from the gunboats *Wheeling*, *Petrel*, and *Callao*, advance from Bacoor and drive the Filipinos from the towns of Cavite, Bultoe, and Novaleta, south of Manila.

October 9.—General Schwan's column enters San Francisco de Malabon without opposition; Capt. Woodbridge Geary, of the Thirteenth Infantry, is mortally wounded.... Insurgents attack the American line on the outskirts of Manila; the Twenty-fifth Infantry and Battery E of the Fourth Artillery repulse the attack.

October 12.—General Young leaves Santa Ana and occupies Arayat, the rebels retreating toward Magalan.... Insurgents are driven from a strong position at Muntinlupa; 3 Americans are killed.

October 20.—General Young's advance guard of General Lawton's column occupies San Isidro; the American loss is 1 killed and 2 wounded.



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MR. ROBERT TREAT PAINE, JR.

(Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts.)



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MR. W. MURRAY CRANE.

(Republican candidate for governor of Massachusetts.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

September 21.—Massachusetts Democrats nominate Robert Treat Paine, Jr., for governor.... Nebraska Republicans nominate candidates for Supreme Court judge and regents of the State University.... Governor Lowndes, of Maryland, demands the resignation of Senator Wellington as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

September 22.—Rev. Albert B. Coats accepts the nomination of the Massachusetts Prohibitionists for governor.

September 23.—The Ohio campaign is opened with speeches by Governor Roosevelt, of New York, and Judge Nash, the Republican candidate for governor.... Major Jones, of Toledo, independent candidate for governor of Ohio, challenges the Republican and Democratic candidates for a joint debate.... John M. Tomlinson (Bryan Dem.) announces himself a candidate for governor of Alabama.

September 25.—Senator Wellington, of Maryland, resigns the chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee, making a bitter attack on Governor Lowndes.... Justices of the New York Supreme Court testify before the Mazet Committee in regard to the assessment of judicial nominees by political parties.

September 23.—Amos L. Allen is nominated by the Republicans and Luther F. McKinney by the Democrats of the First Maine District, to succeed ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed in Congress.

September 30.—President McKinley having approved the sentence of the court-martial in the case of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, Captain Carter is arrested and imprisoned; the sentence includes dismissal from the service, a fine of \$5,000, and five years' imprisonment at hard labor.... John R. McLean opens the Ohio Democratic campaign.

October 2.—Democrats assembled in large numbers at Dallas, Texas, welcome W. J. Bryan and other party leaders.

October 4.—The President, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and the members of the Cabinet, starts on a journey of 5,000 miles through the middle West.

October 6.—Massachusetts Republicans nominate W. Murray Crane for governor.

October 7.—President McKinley and Postmaster-General Smith speak at Galesburg, Ill., on the anniversary of one of the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

October 9.—President McKinley lays the corner-stone of the new federal building in Chicago and reviews a military and civic parade.

October 11.—The New York County Republican and Democratic conventions make judiciary nominations.

October 12.—In a speech at Minneapolis to returning Minnesota soldiers President McKinley defends his Philippine policy.

October 14.—The Citizens' Union, of New York City, decides to support the fusion ticket nominated by the Republicans.

October 16.—The work of taking the Cuban census is begun under the direction of American officials.... W. J. Bryan begins a stumping tour of Kentucky in support of the candidacy of William Goebel for the governorship.

October 18.—President McKinley makes the last speech of his tour at Youngstown, Ohio, and returns to Washington.



THE GOETHE CELEBRATIONS AT FRANKFORT IN SEPTEMBER.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

September 21.—The Orange Free State's Volksraad assembles at Bloemfontein in special session.... The British battleship *London* is launched at Portsmouth.

September 22.—The supreme court-martial of Spain sentences Admiral Montojo, who surrendered to Admiral Dewey at Manila, to be placed on the reserve list.

September 23.—The Austrian cabinet resigns.... At the Swedish elections for the second chamber of the Riksdag Stockholm returns 21 out of 23 Liberal candidates.

September 25.—Two of the conspirators against the life of ex-King Milan of Serbia are sentenced to death; one of these is shot and the other is pardoned; ten are sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, one to nine years, seven to five years, and six are acquitted.

September 26.—Gen. Manuel Guzman Alvarez, governor of the province of Bermudez, joins General Castro in the revolt against the government of Venezuela.... The French minister of war selects General Delanne as successor to General Brault as head of the general staff.

September 29.—General Castro, the Venezuelan insurgent leader, establishes a provisional government at Valencia.... Herr Schmidt, a socialist member of the German Reichstag, is sentenced to three years' imprisonment for publishing a fairy tale reflecting on Emperor William.

October 2.—A ukase is issued in Serbia raising the state of siege established in Belgrade at the time of the attempted assassination of ex-King Milan.

October 12.—The Sultan of Turkey issues a decree promising reforms to Armenians.

October 13.—A new cabinet is formed in Bulgaria.

October 17.—The British Parliament meets to take action on the war in South Africa.

October 18.—Dr. von Fuchs is reelected president of the Austrian Reichsrath.... A German warship is launched at Hamburg.

October 20.—The British House of Commons votes the army estimates.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

September 21.—Three British transports with troops for South Africa leave Bombay.

September 22.—At a cabinet meeting in London it is decided to make no further diplomatic representations to the South African Republic till British forces at the Cape have been materially increased.

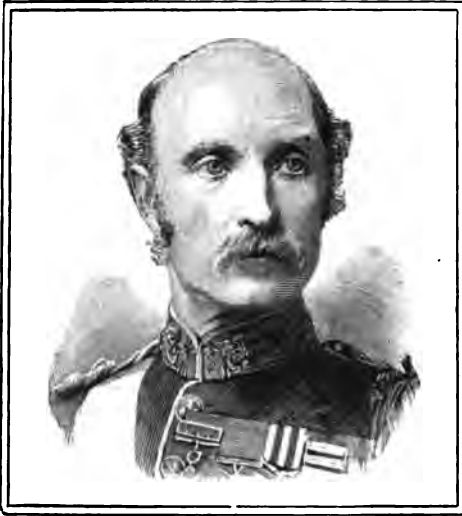
September 25.—The British Government announces that new proposals for a final settlement of the South African dispute will be formulated soon.... The United States Government permits the landing of 700 Chinese at Manila.

September 27.—Ex-President Harrison finishes his argument before the Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration tribunal.

September 28.—The Raad of the Orange Free State decides to support the Transvaal in the event of war with Great Britain.

October 3.—The Anglo-Venezuelan boundary tribunal renders its decision at Paris.

October 4.—The British Government authorizes an



GEN. SIR GEORGE STEWART WHITE.
(The British commander in Natal.)

immediate expenditure of \$15,000,000 for moving troops and munitions to South Africa.

October 5.—British troops to the number of 2,500 are landed in Natal.

October 7.—A royal proclamation orders the mobilization of the British reserves.

October 9.—Premier Laurier, of Canada, and Vice-President Mariscal, of Mexico, participate in the Chicago festival.

October 10.—The South African Republic sends an ultimatum to Great Britain demanding arbitration and the withdrawal of troops from the borders.

October 12.—The Boers invade Natal from the Transvaal and the Orange Free State; Great Britain refuses to discuss the demands of the Boer ultimatum.

October 20.—Boer artillery attack the British position at Glencoe and are repulsed by Gen. Sir William Penn Symons, under cover of the British artillery; General Symons is severely wounded; all the Boers' guns are captured; losses on both sides are heavy.... An Alaskan boundary *modus vivendi* is signed at Washington.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

September 21.—The members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science are entertained by members of the French Association at Boulogne.... In connection with the wreck of the Dominion Line steamer *Scotsman* in the Strait of Belle Isle, 15 women and children are drowned.

September 22.—M. Zola publishes in the *Aurore* a letter to Madame Dreyfus recounting the steps by which the release of her husband has been brought about, and urging a continuance of the agitation to establish his innocence.... Additional cases of bubonic plague are reported from Lourenço Marques, Delagoa Bay, South Africa.

September 23.—In a collision on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at Florence, Colo., 6 passengers are killed.... Postmaster-General Smith issues an order ex-

tending the postage rates of the United States to Porto Rico.

September 24.—An anti-war demonstration in Trafalgar Square, London, is broken up by war sympathizers.... More cases of bubonic plague are reported from Alexandria.

September 25.—Severe earthquake shocks are felt in Alaska.... There is a demonstration in Paris on the occasion of the funeral of Scheurer-Kestner.... The Atlas Steamship Company's steamer *Adula*, from Baltimore to Kingston, founders on the south coast of Jamaica; 5 lives are lost.... The executive committee of the Lake Carriers' Association at Cleveland decides to raise the wages of vessel crews from 10 to 20 per cent.

September 26.—A succession of severe earthquake shocks is experienced at Darjeeling, India, accompanied by heavy rain and extensive landslides.... Admiral Dewey arrives at New York in his flagship *Olympia*.

September 27.—The United States cruiser *Chicago*, flagship of Rear Admiral Howison, arrives at New York, having completed a journey around Africa and to South American ports.... The Pan-Presbyterian Alliance is opened in Washington, D. C.

September 28.—The International Geographical Congress is opened in Berlin by Prince Albrecht of Prussia.



GEN. P. A. CRONJE.

(General Cronje, who is leading the Boer troops on the border, is regarded, after General Joubert, as the best fighter in the Transvaal. He was in command of the Boer force that defeated Dr. Jameson.)

September 29.—A grand naval parade takes place in New York harbor and up the Hudson River in honor of Admiral Dewey's return from Manila.... There is a panic in the New Orleans Cotton Exchange caused by false quotations showing enormous advances in the Liverpool market.

September 30.—A great land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey is held in New York City; a loving cup is presented to the admiral by the city.... Only 18 deaths from yellow fever

are reported for the month of September in Havana.

October 2.—Admiral Dewey is welcomed in Washington, D. C., and reviews a parade of civic organizations.

October 3.—The sword voted by Congress is presented to Admiral Dewey at the Capitol in Washington, with addresses by President McKinley and Secretary Long; in the evening a dinner is given by the President in the White House in honor of the admiral.... More than 1,000 men join the strike at Cramp's shipyard in Philadelphia.... Miss Caroline Hazard is installed as president of Wellesley College.... The first of the international yacht races off Sandy Hook is declared off owing to the expiration of the time limit.

October 4.—The eightieth birthday of the Italian

statesman, Señor Crispi, is celebrated at Palermo.... Admiral Dewey is formally detached from the *Olympia* at his own request by Secretary Long.

October 5.—A car-load of gold ore shipped from Deadwood, S. D., to Denver, gives a return of about \$35,000, the richest car-load ever shipped from the Black Hills.... The Bank of England raises its rate of discount from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent.

October 6.—A statue of John Ericsson, the designer of the *Monitor*, is unveiled at Gothenburg, Sweden.... The Pan-Presbyterian Alliance closes its sessions in Washington, D. C.

October 7.—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and her mother are received at Potsdam by the Emperor William.

October 8.—The corner-stone of a monument to Charles Stewart Parnell is laid in Dublin.

October 10.—The Church Congress opens in London.... The United States Treasury Department decides to anticipate payment of interest on the public debt for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

October 11.—The bubonic plague appears in north China.... Prof. George Harris is inaugurated as president of Amherst College.

October 12.—The International Commercial Congress at Philadelphia is opened with an address by Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill.

October 13.—A train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway is held up near Dekalb, Ill., the express car blown up with dynamite, and the safe rifled by robbers.

October 14.—The firms engaged in the calico-printing trade in Lancashire, Scotland, organize a combine capitalized at £10,000,000.... The city of Boston holds a great celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey.

October 16.—The eighth attempt to sail a race in the *America's* cup series is successful, the *Columbia* defeating the *Shamrock* by 10 minutes and 8 seconds (corrected time) over a course 15 miles to windward and return.

October 17.—The Rev. Dr. Faunce is officially installed as president of Brown University.... In the race for the *America's* cup the *Shamrock's* topmast is broken; the *Columbia* sails over the course under the agreement, winning the race.

October 18.—Prof. Arthur T. Hadley is inaugurated as president of Yale University.

October 20.—The *Columbia* wins her third consecutive victory from the *Shamrock* in the *America's* cup contest by 6 minutes and 34 seconds (corrected time) in a stiff breeze.

OBITUARY.

September 22.—General Brault, chief of the French general staff, 62.... Maj. George Edward Pond, an authoritative writer on military topics, 62.

September 23.—Haines D. Cunningham, a well-known newspaper correspondent of Albany, N. Y., 57.... Richard Montgomery Griffin, an Albany newspaper editor, 84.... Mrs. P. F. W. Peck, for sixty-five years a resident of Chicago, 88.

September 24.—Dr. George A. Hendricks, professor of anatomy in the University of Minnesota, 49.

September 25.—John Sleeper Clarke, the eminent American comedian, 67.... Ex-Judge George Franklin Danforth, of the New York Court of Appeals, 80.... Capt. Francis S. Haggerty, U. S. N., retired, 90.... Con-



THE LATE EX-SENATOR JAMES HARLAN, OF IOWA.

(From a portrait made when Senator Harlan was in his prime.)

sul Willshire Butterfield, American historical writer, 75.... Rev. Dr. Jared B. Flagg, Sr., American artist, 80.... Gustav E. Stechert, a well-known New York book importer, 59.

September 27.—Gen. Henry Heth, a Confederate chieftain and historian, 74.

September 29.—Rt. Hon. John Monroe, LL.D., for some years a judge of the Irish High Court of Justice, 60.... Segantini, the Swiss painter.

September 30.—Surgeon-General Sir Charles A. Gordon, K.C.B., 78.

October 1.—Gen. Alfred J. Vaughn, of the Confederate army.

October 5.—Ex-United States Senator James Harlan, of Iowa, 79.

October 12.—Baron Thomas Henry Farrer, a distinguished authority on trade and finance, 80.... Lorenzo Dow, a well-known inventor, 74.... Gilmore Meredith, a prominent citizen of Baltimore, 75.

October 13.—Vice-Admiral Philip Howard Colomb, of the British navy, 68.

October 14.—Ex-Congressman John T. Harris, of Virginia, 76.... Charlotte, sister of Heinrich Heine, the German poet, 99.... Maj. Russell Sturgis, of Boston, for many years active in Y. M. C. A. work.

October 15.—Lawrence Gronlund, the socialist author, 53.

October 16.—Prof. Edward Orton, of Columbus, Ohio, an eminent geologist, 70.

October 17.—Joseph Wood, believed to have been the oldest locomotive engineer in the United States, 90.

October 19.—William Henry Appleton, the New York publisher, 86.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



BRYAN HAS A SORE THROAT.

DR. PUBLIC OPINION: "I have diagnosed your case carefully and find that you talk too much. I recommend that you give us a good long rest."

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



From the *Evening Post*, Denver.



THE LATEST TRANSPARENCY.

CHORUS (Bryan, Lentz, and Altgeld): "Here's a real bogey man."
(An Ohio Republican campaign cartoon.)



M'KINLEY AND BRYAN SEE AN APPARITION (DEWEY).

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



HANNA: "Trying to force Dewey into politics! It's indecent! It's an insult!"—From the *Evening Post* (Denver).



LET HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF.—From the *World* (New York).



DEWEY SELECTING HIS HOME.
No, uncle. Give me something a little more modest.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



MODERN ULYSSES AND THE DEMOCRATIC SIREN.
DEWEY: "I'm too old a sailor to be lured onto the rocks by such a looking siren as that."
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



DECORATING FOR DEWEY DAY IN VERMONT.—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

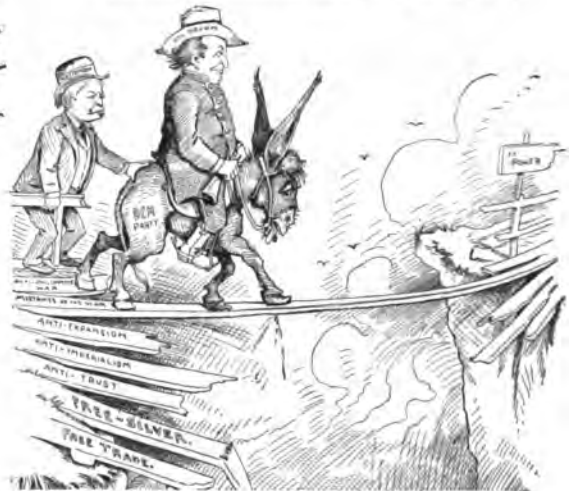


THEY ARE FRIENDS.

"We should pray that the great Democratic party may win the next Presidential election."—Aguinaldo's latest proclamation.—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



THE LABOR MARKET IN 1896—AND IN 1899.
(An Ohio Republican campaign cartoon.)



GOOD DEAL LIKE A TIGHT-ROPE PERFORMANCE.

Colonel Watterson, in a recent editorial, says that there is but one issue left to the Democracy, and that is "the mistakes of the war."—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



CANDIDATE M'LEAN'S GRAVEYARD.

(An Ohio Republican campaign cartoon.)

OUR cartoon department naturally gives prominence to current politics. The talk of Dewey as a Presidential candidate has appealed to the picture-making brethren of the press, and Mr. Bryan and Mr. McKinley are their daily food. In Ohio the State Republican Committee has issued a series of cartoons, chiefly in attack upon the Democratic candidate for governor, John R. McLean. Two of the drawings are reproduced on this page. The Western trip of the President and Cabinet has also provided a congenial topic.



JUST A LITTLE PRELIMINARY CANTER.—From the *Herald* (New York).



THERE'S MANY A SLIP 'TWIXT THE CUP AND THE LIP-TON.
From *Black and White* (London).



THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Let Uncle Sam wipe out the foul blot on the map of our country.
From the *Journal* (New York).

On the two succeeding pages we reproduce some cartoons relative to the situation in the Transvaal. The last one, from the *Melbourne Punch*, well shows the spirit of the great self-governing colonies. The Australians and Canadians are offering contingents of soldiery rather to show their loyalty than because England needs them. In a real war with a strong power, the colonies wish it understood that the mother country could rely upon their unstinted coöperation.



THE ACHILLES AND HECTOR OF POLITICS.
The campaign in New York opens auspiciously.
From the *Journal* (New York).

Sir Thomas Lipton's failure to "lift" the cup was celebrated in a flood of American cartoons, all of which treated the vanquished challenger with entire friendliness. We reproduce an English one in which Sir Thomas was duly warned. Mr. Daveport, of the *New York Journal*, shows the result of a struggle between Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill to control the Democratic State Committee in New York, and he also calls attention to Mormonism apropos of the question of seating a polygamous Congressman-elect from Utah. Our esteemed Mexican contemporary has a very funny cartoon on the celebration at Chicago to which President Diaz sent as his representative the vice-president, Señor Mariscal. Few Chicago people have any idea how tremendous a discussion in Mexico was stirred up by their friendly invitation to President Diaz.



THE RECEPTION AT CHICAGO, WHERE SEÑOR MARISCAL AND HIS PARTY MEET PRESIDENT M'KINLEY, ALL MOUNTED ON STEEDS OFFICIALLY PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.—From *El Hijo del Ahuizote* (Mexico).



A DUTCH VIEW OF ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL (PREVIOUS TO THE EVENT).

SALISBURY (to Chamberlain): "Careful, now. Don't poke him too much, or he'll break loose!"—From the *Amsterdammer*.



THE BATTLE WITH THE DRAGON.

JOHN BULL: "A miserable dragon, this Krüger! Nobody can believe how he hangs on to Mammon, his shining gold. As if man could find happiness when he has so much of this stuff! If it costs him his head I shall take his hoard away!"

From *Der Floh* (Vienna).



PEACE OR WAR!

Britannia wonders, while Chamberlain sharpens the trident.

From the *Hindi Punch* (Bombay).

CECIL J. RHODES: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY W. T. STEAD.

CECIL J. RHODES a dozen years ago was unknown outside the narrow confines of Cape Colony. General Gordon, who had been in South Africa, had met him there sixteen years ago, and formed so high an estimate of his character that when he started on his heroic mission to the Soudan in 1884 his first act was to telegraph to Mr. Rhodes, asking him to accompany him to Khartoum. Mr. Rhodes was then treasurer of Cape Colony, and so he was unable to accept General Gordon's invitation. Had it been otherwise, the recent history of Africa, both North and South, would have to be rewritten; for there the life of one of these men and the death of the other are the two great factors which at this hour dominate the destinies of Africa. It is well to approach the study of the coming man of the British empire

from the standpoint of General Gordon's invitation to Khartoum. The ordinary standpoint from which Mr. Rhodes is judged is that of the financier or the politician. Those who look at him from either the Stock Exchange or Downing Street never discover the key to the strongly complex character which is the fascination of his friends and the despair of his enemies. If you want to understand Cecil Rhodes, it is necessary to begin by remembering that General Gordon

knew him well and trusted him absolutely. General Gordon was the Bayard of our generation. No more absolutely selfless man ever served his country and his Queen. That pure and lofty spirit was never stained by even the calumny of

those sordid souls who delight to impute to others the folly and baseness of their own nature. General Gordon was a man passionate for humanity, a very knight errant of philanthropy, full of religious mysticism and an abiding sense of the reality and the power and the love of God. Alike in life and in death, he stands before the world a man of the stuff of which saints and martyrs are made—the most conspicuous and splendid type of the hero which Britain in these latter days has given to the world.

Yet this man was the friend of Cecil Rhodes. Gordon, who knew him, believed in him, and

trusted him so much that when, in the supreme moment of his career, he took his life in his hand and fared forth to the post of duty—and as the result proved, of death—at Khartoum, his first thought was to send for Rhodes—Rhodes, who was not even a soldier or a diplomat and who had no experience whatever of the problems of the Soudan. Gordon, however, who was a keen, shrewd judge of men, knew Cecil Rhodes to be a man after his own heart. And I, who knew both



CECIL J. RHODES



A VIEW OF MR. RHODES' ORIGINAL CLAIM AT KIMBERLEY.

(From an old print.)

men, can well understand the secret of his confidence in Rhodes.

Both men were singularly selfless. Neither of them was married. Each of them had dedicated his life to the pursuit of a lofty ideal, over which both had brooded long years in the solitude of the African desert. To each of them, although in widely different ways, had come the abiding sense of the insignificance and brevity of life compared with the eternal realities which underlie the fleeting phenomena of this transitory life. It is difficult to say which despised more profoundly the gew-gaws of pomp or the trappings of power, although Rhodes undoubtedly had a keener sense of the possibilities within the grasp of those who possess the sinews of war. Both were devoted to the service of their country, and each in his own way had a deep sense of the justice that was due to the dark-skinned races among whom their lot was cast. Rhodes, like Gordon, was a man of action rather than a man of speech. Both possessed that rare gift of personal charm which is due to a certain frank simplicity of manner and directness of speech. Both, in short, were real men and not shams, earnest men with a keen outlook into the world, of men, strenuous to do with their might whatever their hands found to do in their brief working day of life. Rhodes, like Gordon, was a man accustomed all his life

to ponder the problems of empire. I said of him years ago that some men think in parishes, others in nations, but that Rhodes thinks in continents. So did Gordon. The voluminous papers which the latter wrote on questions of imperial policy are a mine of political wisdom, in which statesmen might delve and quarry with good profit.

There were differences between the two friends, as is natural between men one of whom believes in God Almighty, the Father of all men, as his father and personal lover of his soul, and the other to whom it seems but an even chance whether there be any God at all. One was a soldier; the other a diamond digger. One had commanded armies and conducted negotiations in three continents; the other had merely made a million in South African finance. Nevertheless they knew and trusted each other; and in Gordon's confidence in Rhodes there is the best possible answer to the vulgar calumny which represents the great African as a mere millionaire of the bourse or an unscrupulous intriguer in imperial politics.

Cecil Rhodes is at this moment, notwithstanding his temporary eclipse after the unfortunate affair of the Jameson raid, the greatest personage in the British empire, bar two; the greatest man, bar one. The Queen and the Queen's prime

minister, Lord Salisbury, alone tower above the African empire-builder in the estimation of the world, both within and without Greater Britain. After Mr. Rhodes Mr. Chamberlain is a bad fourth. But Mr. Rhodes is so much greater than Mr. Chamberlain that he could afford to accept the odium of a parliamentary censure in order to save Mr. Chamberlain from an exposure which would have extinguished his political career, and to emerge practically unaffected by his sacrifice. It was not, indeed, until Mr. Rhodes fell on evil days, and was exposed to the bitter disappointments of unaccustomed failure and disasters, that the general public began to realize how great a man the empire had reared in South Africa. Not until there is a run on a bank do men appreciate the immensity of the resources. It is the storm, not the calm, which tests the seaworthiness of the vessel. And so it was not until Mr. Rhodes had been passed through the fiery ordeal of defeat and humiliation that his contemporaries realized the manner of man with whom they had to do. "My career is only now beginning," he is said to have remarked as he took ship after the raid to "face the music" of the parliamentary inquiry; and events have justified—more than justified—his confidence. Subjected to the strongest possible temptation to win an easy victory by betraying a by no means loyal

colleague, he endured rather all the odious imputations cast upon him in silence. He refused either to lie, as others did without scruple, or to give away the men who had shared his confidence. And so he emerged from the protracted baiting to which he was subjected as a man who could be relied upon to keep his counsel and to shield his friends; and the censure of the packed committee which endeavored to make him Mr. Chamberlain's scapegoat enhanced rather than impaired his reputation with those who knew the facts. Hence the net result of the blunder of the raid was to enlarge not indeed the field of his vision, but the general conception of his importance in the world. He came home to be tried as a mere African; he returned to Africa as the most notable statesman in Greater Britain.

Mr. Rhodes is a millionaire with an imagination. There are many millionaires in the world; but, as was said of a learned pedant, "he put so many books on the top of his head he crushed out his brains." So the millionaire, as a rule, puts so much money into his pocket that he has no space left in which to accommodate an imagination. It has usually been thought that while men who inherited millions were more likely to carry their wealth so easily as to be able to indulge in the luxury of an imagination, men who made their millions were certain to have used up



AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE INCLOSURE OF THE DE BEERS MINE AT KIMBERLEY.

in the process all the faculties of their mind. Mr. Rhodes was not a born millionaire. He was born, if not without a penny, at least in the usually impecunious condition of the younger son of a country parson. Neither did he start in life with any favorable handicap. He had to abandon his studies at Oxford in order to flee for his life to South Africa to escape the fell disease which had apparently fastened itself upon his lungs. So ill was he before he left England that his physician never expected he would live for a twelvemonth, even in South Africa. But the pure dry air of the African veldt worked wonders. Rhodes not only recovered his health, but being fortunate in the early days of diamond-digging in Kimberley, he laid the foundations of a great fortune. Then, with characteristic doggedness and tenacity of purpose, he returned home and completed his studies at Oxford. He was not a bookworm. His life at the university was more social than intellectual. But he went through the term of an undergraduate's study, matriculated in due course, and returned to Africa. The episode is worth remembering, not merely because of the light it throws on Mr. Rhodes' character, but because it will be found hereafter to bear fruit in his aspirations after the realization of the unity of the English-speaking race.

It is not necessary here to introduce any detail as to the way in which Mr. Rhodes built up his fortune. It did not probably differ much from the methods in which other millionaires have made their piles. A fortunate selection of diamondiferous soil was the beginning of it all, followed up by patient manual toil in the digging and the washing of the dirt. Then when enough had been found to constitute a nucleus of a fortune, there began the speculation in buying and selling claims which goes on without ceasing in every mining camp. Young Rhodes was very fortunate in his financial operations. By degrees it became evident that he was coming to the top. The Jews there, as elsewhere, proved too many for the gentiles. But there was one gentile whom they could neither circumvent nor overcome. Ultimately, when the time came for the great amalgamation of all the various interests engaged in the diamond fields in one great trust or combine, Mr. Rhodes stood forth as the amalgamator, and the colossal De Beers Company is the monument of his success.

As the essential thing to aim at in an estimate of the man is his character, rather than the precise details of his work, I relegate to a foot-note the figures describing the capital, dividend, and operations of the De Beers Company.* It is the

largest diamond-producing company in the world. Since its amalgamation in 1885 was founded it has supplied the world with diamonds which, sold wholesale, brought in no less a sum than £40,000,000. This, however, is by no means the chief distinction of the De Beers concern. It is chiefly notable because in its charter, or articles of association, Mr. Rhodes was able to secure the insertion of a proviso authorizing the directors to appropriate from time to time such funds as they deemed it advisable to set apart out of profits for political or imperial purposes.

It was introduced by Mr. Rhodes and assented to by his fellow-directors and shareholders solely out of deference to him. It was one of Rhodes' fads, they said; let him have his way. So he had it—as is his wont. They gave in to the commanding genius of their colleague, dominated by his will rather than convinced by his arguments. For Mr. Rhodes is far in advance of his class in realizing the responsibility of the millionaire for the stewardship of his millions.

It is the curious fortune of Mr. Rhodes to be the special mark for the attacks of the socialists of the baser order and of those Radicals who are delighted to join in the hue and cry against any one whom the socialists dislike. But if the socialists did but know the man as he is, they would elect him honorary president of their association. He alone, so far as I know, among the millionaire class not only accepts the doctrines of the state socialist in theory, but acts upon them in practice. He is not a man of phrases. He is a man of deeds. He is reputed to be a rich man. It is true that he has the control of millions. But I seldom knew a rich man who had less ready cash. If any one were to give Mr. Rhodes £1,000,000 to-day he would not have a penny of it to-morrow. As soon as he gets money he spends it or invests it in the service of the imperial idea. The socialist, no doubt, would demur as to the wisdom of Mr. Rhodes' selection

land West. Ten thousand miners encamped in 1871 in Kimberley, where, within an area of three and a half miles, nine-tenths of all the diamonds have been discovered. The diamond mines are craters of extinct volcanoes filled with blue ground of igneous origin. The De Beers Mining Company was first founded in 1880, with a capital of £200,000. In 1883 De Beers expanded into the De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited. In 1885 there were practically only four mines yielding diamonds, but they were in the possession of forty-two companies and fifty-six private owners. All these companies and private owners were induced by Mr. Rhodes to amalgamate their interests in the great consolidation scheme which was finally elaborated in 1888. They control all the four mines, but only work two, Kimberley and De Beers, as they reduce the output to keep the price steady at 23s. per carat. Before the amalgamation it had dipped as low as 18s. 6d. The capital of De Beers is £4,000,000. The annual output of diamonds averages over £3,000,000, one-third of which is clear profit. The company pays 25 per cent. dividend.

* Diamonds were first discovered in South Africa in 1867 and 1869. It was not until 1870 that the rush set in to Griqua-



OPEN WORKING, KIMBERLEY, NOW ABANDONED—NEW SHAFT SUNK AND WORK PROCEEDS UNDERGROUND.

of the object on which the money should be spent. But that is a detail. The essential unity of idea on the part of Mr. Rhodes and the socialist is that both absolutely agree that the money should not be spent upon self, and should be employed solely for the benefit of the community. Mr. Rhodes sees the community on its imperial side. The socialist naturally confines his attention to the social side. But both are alike in believing that it is in the service of the community and not in the building up of great fortunes for a family that wealth should be employed.

There is another millionaire in South Africa, whose name begins with the same initial letter, who has built up a much greater fortune; who, so far as is known to his contemporaries, has never been even momentarily betrayed into a fit of public-spirited generosity. His one aim in life is said to be to leave £1,000,000 to each of his children. Not a social democrat or a Radical in the whole pack ever breathes a word of reproach against this supreme type of the selfish individualist millionaire. All their execrations are hurled against the one socialist millionaire of our time. It is ignorance, probably, sheer ignorance, with a strong touch of personal prejudice on the part of a few leaders.

Mr. Rhodes does not pose as a socialist. But

he admitted to me the other day that his ideas were essentially socialistic. He was denouncing a rich friend of his who, much to Mr. Rhodes' disgust, had only left half of his fortune to public purposes, dividing the remaining 50 per cent. of his millions among his children. "No man should ever leave money to his children," said Mr. Rhodes. "It is a curse to them. What we should do for our children, if we would do them the best service we can, is to give them the best training we can procure for them and then turn them loose in the world without a sixpence to fend for themselves. What happens when you leave children fortunes? They have no longer any spur to effort. They spend their money on wine, women, and gambling, and bring disgrace upon the name which they bear. No; give your boys the best education you can, and then let them make their own way. As for any money you may have, it should all go to the public service—to the state in some form or another. They tell me," he added, laughing, "that that is state socialism. I cannot help that. These are my ideas, and they are right."

If ever the present tendency of the financial world toward trusts, amalgamations, and consolidation is to be brought into harmony with the socialistic aspirations of the masses, Mr. Rhodes stands out as the statesman to whose hands such

a reconciliation could best be intrusted. He alone among the millionaire class has not only accepted, but has acted up to the themes of the socialists. To make money only to use it in the service of the state, to regard one's self solely as an agent or instrument whose energies are all due to the community in which you live, to be dedicated, if not consecrated, to the ministry of the commonwealth—that is what Mr. Rhodes has done, is doing, and hopes to continue to do.

Mr. Rhodes, who lives among millionaires, believes in them, which is in itself an evidence of the robustness of his faith. But although he believes in them, he is filled with a profound compassion for their unsatisfying existence. He realizes the unsatisfying nature of the ordinary millionaire's life so vividly that he hopes out of their discontent will come an inspiration for better things by which the whole world will profit. There is no one whom Mr. Rhodes pities more than those mortals whom he derides as "safe-keys in breeches." I remember once paraphrasing some of his talk some years ago, when it was still fresh in my mind, as follows:

What is wealth to the individual who inherits it? A burden too great to be borne. Increase of wealth up to a certain point means increase of comfort, increase of power; beyond that point it means for its possessor increase of burden without compensation. A man may spend £100 or £1,000 a week on luxurious living or in lavish expenditure, but beyond the latter sum few millionaires ever go. But the revenues of many far exceed that sum, and every penny of that excess, although it may bring them the miser's sordid exultation, brings with it the miser's fears, the miser's foreboding. I could point out to you millionaire after millionaire who left the university longing to do something, or at least to be somebody, who are now nothing more nor less than safe-keys in breeches, the whole of their life consumed in the constant worry of seeing that their enormous investments to not deteriorate, and the not less arduous task of investing to the best advantage their surplus revenues. Their imagination is crushed by their millions. A political career is barricaded against them by their own money-bags. A crowd of parasites and beggars swarm round them like mosquitoes round a weary wanderer in a southern swamp. They can do nothing, see nothing, risk nothing. They sit like golden Buddhas, cross-legged in an Eastern temple, eternally contemplating their gilded paunch.

In his dealings with his own workpeople Mr. Rhodes is just and generous. It is the fashion to denounce his treatment of the Kaffirs, 5,000 of whom earn \$1 a day in the diamond compound at Kimberley; but the Rev. Donald Macleod, one of the Queen's chaplains and editor of *Good Words*, who recently made a personal investigation of the facts of the case, has published very remarkable testimony to the effect that after Christian missionaries no one had done so much for the African native as Cecil Rhodes.

In Matabeleland he is regarded by the natives as the one white man whom they can trust. He conquered them, but they felt him to be just; and after the terrible insurrection, it was by his venturing unarmed into the rebel stronghold of the Matappos that the struggle was brought to a peaceful conclusion.

Mr. Rhodes' conception of his duties to his fellow-men rests upon a foundation as distinctly ethical and theistic as that of the old Puritans. If you could imagine an emperor of old Rome crossed with one of Cromwell's Ironsides and the result brought up at the feet of Ignatius Loyola, you would have an amalgam not unlike that which men call Cecil Rhodes. The idea of the state, the empire, and the supreme allegiance which it has a right to claim from all its subjects is as fully developed in him as in Augustus or in Trajan. But underlying all this there is the strong, earnest, religious conception of the Puritan. Mr. Rhodes is not, in the ordinary sense of the word, a religious man. He was born in a rectory, and, like many other clergymen's sons, he is no great churchman. He has an exaggerated horror of the extent to which modern research has pulverized the authority of the Bible; and strange though it may appear to those who only know him as the destroyer of Lobengula, his moral sense revolts against accepting the divine origin of the Hebrew writings which exult over the massacre of the Amalekites. In the doctrine of eternal torment he is an out-and-out unbeliever. Upon many questions relating to the other world his one word is *agnosco*—"I do not know." But on the question of hell he is quite sure he knows, and he knows that it is not true. Indeed, it is his one negative dogma, which he holds with astonishing vigor and certitude. It conflicts with his fundamental conception of the nature of things. Whatever may be or may not be, that cannot be.

It may appear strange to those who only realize Mr. Rhodes as a successful empire-builder, or a modern Midas at whose touch everything turns to gold, to hear that the great Afrikaner is much given to pondering seriously questions which, in the rush and hurry of modern life, most men seldom give themselves time to ask, much less to answer. But as Mohammed spent much time in the solitude of his cave before he emerged to astonish the world with the revelation of the Koran, so Cecil Rhodes meditated much in the years while he was washing dirt for diamonds under the South African stars. He is still a man much given to thinking over things. He usually keeps three or four subjects going at one time, and he sticks to them. At present he has on his mind the development of Rhodesia.



GOING DOWN TO WORK IN THE OPEN WORKING—WESSELTON DIAMOND MINES.

the laying of the telegraph line to Tanganyika, the Cape to Cairo railroad, and the ultimate federation of South Africa. These four objects preoccupy him. He does not allow himself to be troubled with correspondence. He receives letters and loses them sometimes, but answers them never.

In the earlier days, before he was known, he kept his thoughts to himself. But he thought much; and the outcome of his thinking is making itself felt more and more every day in the development of Africa.

When Mr. Rhodes was an undergraduate at Oxford, he was profoundly impressed by a saying of Aristotle as to the importance of having an aim in life sufficiently lofty to justify your spending your life in endeavoring to reach it. He went back to Africa wondering what his aim in life should be, knowing only one thing: that whatever it was he had not found it. For him that supreme ideal was still to seek. So he fell a-thinking. The object to which most of those who surrounded him eagerly dedicated their lives was the pursuit of wealth. For that they

were ready to sacrifice all. Was it worth it? Did the end, even when attained, justify the expenditure of one's life? To answer that question he looked at the men who had succeeded, who had made their pile, who had attained the goal which he was proposing he should make his own. What he saw was men who, with hardly an exception, did not know what use to make of the wealth they had spent their lives in acquiring. They had incumbered themselves with money-bags, and they spent all their time in taking care of them. Other object in life they seemed to have none. Wealth, for which they had given the best years of their life, was only a care, not a joy—a source of anxiety, not a scepter of power. "If that is all, it is not good enough," thought Rhodes.

Then his thoughts turned to politics. Why not devote his life to the achievement of a political career? He might succeed if he tried. Rhodes seldom doubts his capacity to succeed when he tries. Again he looked at the ultimate. In South Africa the top of the tree was represented by the Cape premiership. What kind of men are Cape premiers? He had known some of them. They were men who had alternate spells of office and opposition. Most of them were mediocrities; few of them had power even when they held place. They were dependent for their political existence upon the good-will of followers whom they had to wheedle or cajole. The position did not seem enviable; so once more Rhodes decided "it was not good enough." The true goal was still to seek.

His mind turned to religion. Was there to be found in the churches a goal sufficiently great to be worth the devotion of a life? Perhaps—if it were true. But what if it were not? He thought much of the marvelous career of Loyola, the man who underpinned the tottering foundations of the Catholic Church and reestablished them upon the rock of St. Peter; which had been shaken by the spiritual dynamite of the Reformation. There was a work worthy the best man's life. But nowadays who could believe in the Roman or even in the Christian creed? Every day some explorer dug up in Palestine some old inscription which made havoc with a Bible text—a conclusion which the reports of the Palestine Exploration Fund certainly do not bear out; but that need not be discussed here. He was a Darwinian rather than a Christian. He knew there was no hell. How could he devote himself to the service of the Catholic Church? As to the others, these were merely vulgar fractions of a fraction. He respected them all with the wide tolerance of a Roman philosopher, but they neither kindled his enthusiasm nor commanded

his devotion. The old faiths were dying out. If his life were to have a worthy goal, it must be among the living, not among the dead, with the future rather than the past.

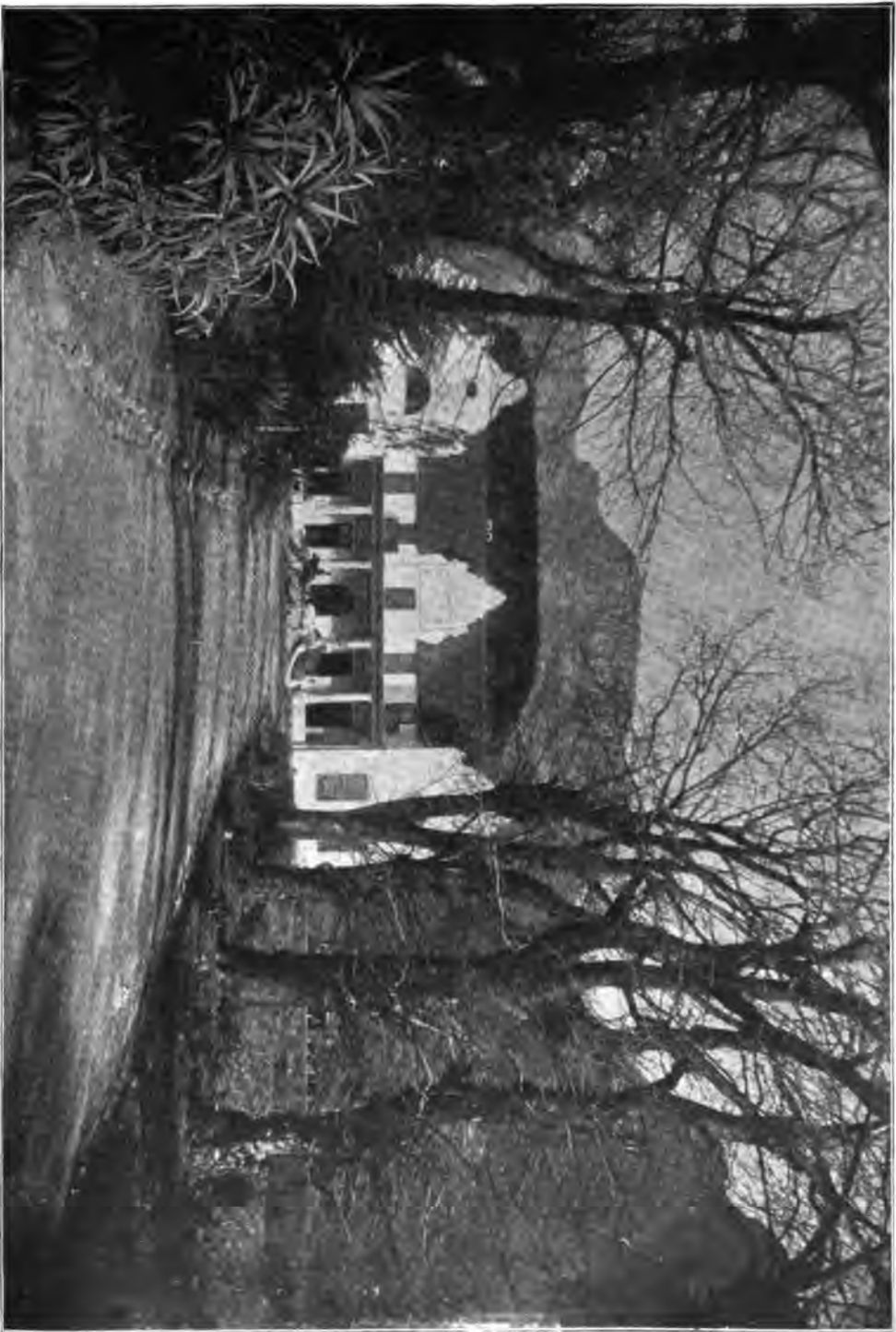
So he went on digging for diamonds and musing as he dugged on the eternal verities, the truth which underlies all phenomena. He was a Darwinian; he believed in evolution. But was it reasonable to believe that the chain of sentient existences which stretched unbroken from the marine Arcidian to man stopped abruptly with the human race? "Was it not at least thinkable that there are intelligences in the universe as much my superior in intellect as I am superior to the dog?" "Why should man be the terminus of the process of evolution?" So he reasoned, as all serious souls have reasoned long before Darwin was heard of.

Reincarnation—the possibility of an existence prior to this mortal life—did not interest him. "Life is too short, after all," he used to say, "to worry about previous lives. From the cradle to the grave—what is it? Three days at the seaside. Just that and nothing more. But although it is only three days, we must be doing something. I cannot spend my time throwing stones into the water. But what is worth while doing?" Then upon him there grew more and more palpably real, at least as a possibility, that the teachings of all the seers, of all the religions, were based on solid fact, and that after all there was a God who reigned over all the children of men, and who, moreover, would exact a strict account for all the deeds which they did in the body. He combated the notion; but the balance of authority was against him. All religions, in all times—surely the universal instinct of the race had something to justify it!

Mr. Rhodes argued the matter out in his cool, practical way, and decided the question for himself once for all. He did not surrender his agnostic position; but he decided that it was at least an even chance that there might be a God. Further than that he did not go. A 50-per-cent. chance that there is a God Almighty is very far removed from the confident certainty of "I know that my Redeemer liveth." But a 50-per-cent. chance God fully believed in is worth more as a factor in life than a 40-per-cent. faith in the whole Christian creed.

Mr. Rhodes had no sooner ciphered out his 50-per-cent. chance than he was confronted with the reflection: "If there be a God, of which there is an even chance, what does he want me to do, if so be that he cares anything about what I do?" For so the train of thought went on. "If there be a God, and if he does care, then the most important thing in the world for me is

"GROOT SCHUUR," MR. RHODES' PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT CAPE TOWN.

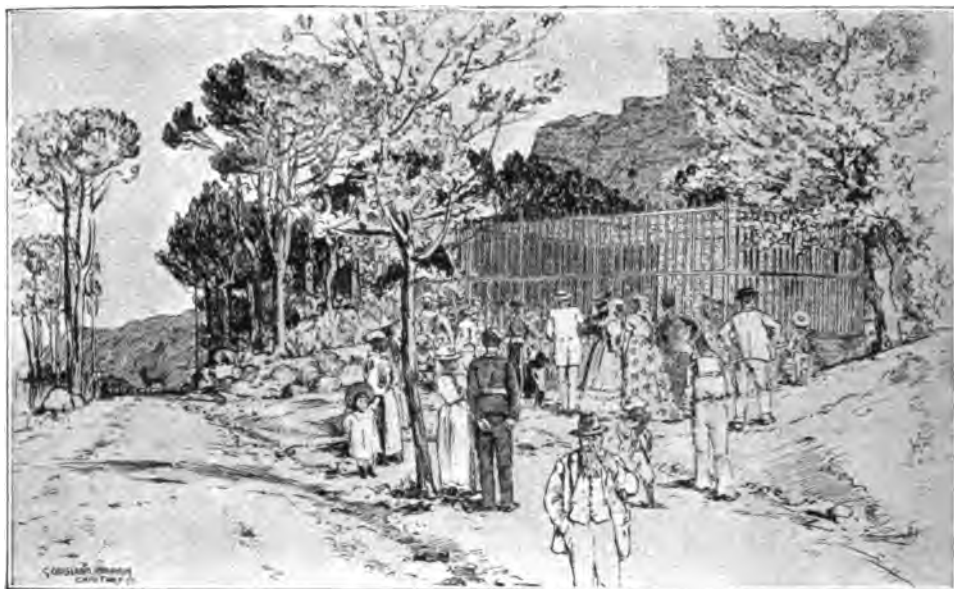


to find out what he wants me to do, and then go and do it." But how was he to find it out? It is a problem which puzzled the ancients. "Canst thou by searching find out God?" Are not his ways past finding out? Perhaps yes; perhaps no. They "did not know everything down in India." Anyhow, Mr. Rhodes was much too practical and thoroughgoing a man not to set himself to the task of ascertaining the will of God toward us—if so be that there be a God, of which, as aforesaid, the Rhodesian calculation is that the chances are even for and against.

Mr. Rhodes, as I have said, is a Darwinian. He believes in the gospel of evolution, of the

Having thus cleared the way, Mr. Rhodes put on his thinking cap and endeavored to puzzle out answers to these questions. It sounds somewhat the way in which he puts it; but in its essence is it not the way in which all earnest souls, each according to its own light, have endeavored to probe the mystery of the universe? Is not the supreme profanity not the use of mundane dialect to describe the process, but rather the failure to put the question at all?

The first thing that impressed Mr. Rhodes as the result of a survey of the ways of God to man is that the Deity must look at things on a comprehensive scale. If Mr. Rhodes thinks in con-



IN GROOT SCHUUR GROUNDS (RONDEBOSCH)—AT THE LION HOUSE ON A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

(The public wanders in at will, all classes and colors.)

survival of the fittest, of progress by natural selection. With such outfit as this he set himself in his diamond hole to attempt the solution of the oldest of all problems. "If there be a God, and if he cares anything about what I do, then," said Rhodes to himself, "I think I shall not be far wrong in concluding that he would like me to do pretty much as he is doing—to work on the same lines toward the same end. Therefore the first thing for me to do is to try to find out what God—if there be a God—is doing in this world; what are his instruments, what lines he is going on, and what he is aiming at. The next thing then for me to do is to do the same thing, use the same instruments, follow the same lines, and aim at the same mark to the best of my ability."

tinents, his Maker must at least think in planets. In other words, the divine plan must be at least coextensive with the human race. If there be a God at all who cares about us, he cares for the whole of us, not for an elect few in a corner. Whatever instrument he uses must be one that is capable of influencing the whole race. Hence the range of the instrument, or, as a papist would say, the catholicity of the Church, is one of the first credentials of its divine origin and authority. Hole-and-corner plans of salvation, theological or political, are out of court. If we can discover the traces of the divine plan it must be universal, and that agency or institution which most nearly approximates to it in the universality of its influence bears the divine trade-mark.

This conception of the divine credential seemed



A CORNER OF MR. RHODES' LIBRARY AT GROOT SCHUUR.

to Mr. Rhodes to be immediately fatal to the pretensions of all the churches. They may be all very good in their way; but one and all are sick. The note of catholicity is everywhere lacking. Even the Roman Catholic but touches a decimal of the race. Besides, all the churches are but of yesterday. They belong to the latest phase of human evolution. What Mr. Rhodes was after was something older and more universal. He found it in the doctrine of evolution. Here, at least, was a law or uniform method of divine procedure which, in point of view of antiquity, left nothing to be desired, and which at this present moment is universally active among all sentient beings. What is the distinctive feature of that doctrine? The perfection of the species, attained by the elimination of the unfit; the favorable handicapping of the fit. The most capable species survives; the least capable goes

to the wall. The perfecting of the fittest species among the animals or of races among men, and then the conferring upon the perfected species or race the title-deeds of the future. That seemed to Mr. Rhodes, through his Darwinian spectacles, the way in which God is governing his world, had governed, and will continue to govern it so far as we can foresee the future.

The planet being postulated as the range of the divine activity and the perfecting of the race by process of natural selection, and the struggle for existence being recognized as the favorite instrument of the divine Ruler, the question immediately arose as to which race at the present time seems most likely to be the divine instrument in carrying out the divine idea over the whole of this planet. The answer may seem to Chauvinists obvious enough. But Mr. Rhodes is not a Chauvinist. He was conducting

a serious examination into a supremely important question, and he would take nothing for granted. There are various races of mankind—the yellow, the black, the brown, and the white. If the test is numerical the yellow race comes first. But if the test be the area of the world and the power to control its destinies, the primacy of the white race is indisputable. The yellow race are massed thick on one-half of a single continent; the white exclusively occupy Europe, practically occupy the Americas, are colonizing Australia, and are dominating Asia. In the struggle for existence the white race had unquestionably come out on top.

The white race being thus favorably handicapped by the supreme Handicapper, the next question was, Which of the white races is naturally selected for survival—which is proving itself most fit in the conditions of its environment to defeat adverse influences and to preserve persistently its distinctive type?

At this point in the analysis Mr. Rhodes dropped for the moment the first line of inquiry to take up another, which might lead him more directly to his goal. What is it that God—if there be a God—is aiming at? What is the ultimate aim of all this process of evolution? What is the divine ideal toward which all creation presses, consciously or unconsciously? To find out the ultimate destination of sentient creatures may be difficult or even impossible; but the only clew which we have to the drift of the divine action is to note the road by which he has led us hitherto, to see how far we have got already. Then we may be in a position to

infer with some degree of probability as to the route that has still to be traveled. If, therefore, we wish to see where we are tending, the first thing to do is to examine those who are in advance. We do not go back to the ape or to the bushman or the pygmy to see the trend of evolution. We go rather to the foremost of mankind, the most cultured specimens of the civilized race—the best men, in short, of whom we have any records or knowledge since history began. What these exceptionally—it may be prematurely—evolved individuals have attained is a prophecy of what the whole phalanx of humanity may be destined to reach. They are the high-water mark of the race up till now. Progress will consist in bringing up mankind to their level.

Proceeding further in his examination of the foremost and most highly evolved specimens of the race, Mr. Rhodes found them distinguished among their fellows by certain moral qualities which enable us to form some general conception as to the trend of evolution. Contemplating the highest realized standard of human perfection, Mr. Rhodes formed the idea that the cue to the divine purpose was to discover the race which would be most likely to universalize certain broad general principles. "What," asked Mr. Rhodes, "is the highest thing in the world? Is it not the idea of justice? I know none higher. Justice between man and man—equal, absolute, impartial, fair play to all; that surely must be the first note of a perfected society. But, secondly, there must be liberty, for without freedom there can be no justice. Slavery in any form which denies a man a right to be himself and to use all



MR. RHODES' FARM IN THE MATOPPOS.

his faculties to their best advantage is and must always be unjust. And the third note of the ultimate toward which our race is bending must surely be that of peace, of the industrious commonwealth as opposed to the military clan or fighting empire." Anyhow, these three seem to Mr. Rhodes sufficient to furnish him with a metewand wherewith to measure the claims of the various races of the world to be regarded as the divine instrument of future evolution. Justice, liberty, and peace—these three. Which race in the world most promotes over the widest possible area a state of society having these three cornerstones?

Who is to decide the question? Let all the races vote, and see what they will say. Each race will no doubt vote for itself, but who receives every second vote? Mr. Rhodes had no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that the English race—the English-speaking man, whether British, American, Australian, or South African—is the type of the race which does now, and is likely to continue to do in the future, the most practical, effective work to estab-

lish justice, to promote liberty, and to insure peace over the widest possible area of the planet.

"Therefore," said Mr. Rhodes to himself in his curious way, "if there be a God, and he cares anything about what I do, I think it is clear that he would like me to do what he is doing himself. And as he is manifestly fashioning the English-speaking race as the chosen instrument by which he will bring in a state of society based upon justice, liberty, and peace, he must obviously wish me to do what I can to give as much scope and power to that race as possible. Hence"—so he concludes this long argument—"if there be a God, I think that what he would like me to do is to paint as much of the map of Africa British red as possible, and to do what I can elsewhere to promote the unity and extend the influence of the English-speaking race."

Mr. Rhodes had found his longed-for ideal, nor has he ever since then had reason to complain that it was not sufficiently elevated or sufficiently noble to be worth the devotion of his whole life.



Original drawing by J. Crossland Robinson.

A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE ENVIRONS OF CAPE TOWN.

THE RESULTS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN THEIR RELATION TO THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

BY FREDERICK W. HOLLS.

(A member of the conference from the United States.)

THE reception which has been accorded to the work of the peace conference by public opinion, especially in England and America, corresponds to the widespread interest with which the conference itself and its proceedings were regarded during the period of its session. No delegation at The Hague was so constantly reminded of this widespread interest as the American, which was in receipt almost daily of cablegrams, resolutions, and letters of sympathy from nearly every State in the Union and from sources most diverse with reference to their point of view. Every one of these messages was gratefully acknowledged, and their reception not only upheld the hands of the American representatives, but also made a more or less profound impression upon the members from other countries, who regarded the interest of the great new world power of the West in the cause of peace and arbitration as a most significant and important sign of the times. Unfortunately, however, both for the conference itself and for the great causes which it represented, it was not practicable to keep the eagerly expectant public informed about the progress of the work while it was proceeding.

Most European states were represented at the conference by diplomats of the old school, to whom concealment was one of the most essential and important features of successful diplomacy, and at their urgent request the rule of absolute secrecy, excepting only an official summary of news to be communicated daily by the secretary, was adopted. That this regulation was not completely enforced is a matter of common notoriety, but, as is usual in such cases, the leading delegates considered themselves bound by the rule of the conference and declined to furnish any information whatsoever, while on the other hand it was not difficult for the extremely able and vigilant journalists at The Hague to obtain snatches of information, more or less accurate, from more communicative members or *attachés* who in many cases were excluded from the more important negotiations. Accordingly most of the newspaper reports of the work of the conference

while it proceeded were wholly inaccurate, and contained misstatements of important facts which could not be corrected without breaking the rule by which, in the beginning at least, the members felt honorably bound. It should be stated that the American representatives not only disapproved of the rule of secrecy, but made every effort to have it abrogated, until they became convinced that it was after all the lesser evil, in that it guaranteed a freedom of discussion which was indispensable and not otherwise obtainable. From the beginning the American representatives took the ground that the press was naturally the strongest ally of every meritorious interest in the conference.

The journalists who represented the great European and American papers at The Hague were men of the highest character and standing, many of them as well or better informed about the subjects under discussion than most of the members of the conference. Had it been practicable to take them into complete confidence from the start there can be no doubt that the effect on public opinion would have been very great, and that the success of the work of the conference would even now have passed the problematical stage. As it was, unfortunately, many of the distinguished representatives, especially of continental newspapers, considered themselves snubbed or insulted by the rule, which, it is needless to say, had no personal motives whatever, and a considerable number of them left after a few weeks, while their journals took their revenge in minimizing or ignoring the importance of the conference itself.

The evil effects of this purely extraneous and unavoidable state of affairs have not yet been overcome in Europe, and in the United States the dangerous consequences of inaccurate information are just beginning to appear. One of the latest illustrations of this fact is an article by Mr. R. M. Johnston in the October number of the *North American Review*, entitled "In the Clutch of the Harpy Powers." The article was evidently written in the stress of mental excitement, but not without a certain note of sincere

patriotism, and no doubt the author himself will be relieved to learn that inasmuch as nearly every statement of facts which he makes is hopelessly inaccurate, being in many cases the very reverse of the truth, his conclusions and fears are absolutely without foundation. The proceedings and proposed treaties of the peace conference will soon be published officially in a final form, and it is right that they should be subjected to the most searching criticism on the part of any one considering himself competent for the purpose; but surely it is not too much to ask that fragmentary and inaccurate newspaper reports and rumors should not be made the basis of wholesale denunciation or hysterical fear.

The results of the peace conference may most conveniently be grouped under the three heads, each of which formed the subject of the deliberations of one grand committee of the conference, and of a treaty proposed by it to the powers. These are, first, limitation of armaments; second, laws of warfare; third, good offices, mediation, and arbitration.

The use of the word "disarmament" in connection with the peace conference has been very general and has given rise to many misunderstandings and misconceptions. Disarmament, or the abolition of the present great standing armies of Europe, was supposed by many to be not only the ultimate ideal of the conference, but one of the principal, if not the principal, subject of its labors, and the "failure" of the conference to provide for such disarmament has been made the text of innumerable comments—sorrowful, sarcastic, or patronizing, according to the temper of each critic. Neither the word disarmament nor anything equivalent thereto appears in the rescript of the Czar upon which the conference was called. The words there used are: "The imperial government thinks the present moment would be very favorable for seeking, by means of international discussion, the most effectual means of insuring to all peoples the benefits of a real and durable peace, and above all of putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments."

The idea of disarmament seems at the present time so Utopian as to be hardly a subject for serious discussion, for reasons too numerous to state within the limits of this article, but the same cannot be said of an agreement not to increase the present armaments. Such an agreement was found on examination to be impracticable indeed at the present time, but it was by no means rejected by the peace conference as Utopian or beyond the pale of discussion. The real importance and true emphasis of the Czar's rescript were found to be in its last paragraph,

and careful consideration and reflection convinced all the members of the conference that both a limitation of armaments as well as disarmament must follow rather than precede the realization of the great idea expressed in that last paragraph, which reads as follows: "This conference should be, with the help of God, a happy presage for the century that is about to open. It should unite in one powerful focus the endeavors of all those states which are sincerely seeking to render triumphant the grand idea of universal peace over the elements of unrest and discord. It should at the same time strengthen [*cimenteraît*] their agreement by the firm establishment [*consécration*] of the principles of justice and right, upon which rest the security of states and the welfare of peoples." With an international reign of law great armaments will disappear as being useless, while it must be admitted that until then the ancient proverb retains its truth—*Si vis pacem para bellum*.

Accordingly, with reference to the subject of the limitation of armaments, the conference unanimously adopted the following resolution: "The conference considers that the limitation of military charges weighing upon the world at the present time is greatly to be desired in the interest of an increase of the material and moral welfare of humanity," and also the following, in the form of a suggestion or opinion: "The conference is of the opinion that the governments, taking into account the propositions made in this conference, should make a study of the possibility of an agreement concerning the limitation of armed forces on land and sea and of naval budgets."

The history of diplomacy in Europe shows that resolutions and opinions thus adopted are by no means nugatory. The leaven of an official suggestion has been introduced into the general discussion, and there is no reason to be pessimistic or hopeless regarding the result.

The representatives of the United States made a carefully prepared declaration regarding these subjects, to the effect that our Government declined to express any opinion as to the course to be taken by the states of Europe, and continued as follows: "This declaration is not meant to indicate a mere indifference to a difficult problem because it does not affect the United States immediately, but expresses a determination to refrain from enunciating opinions upon matters into which, as concerning Europe alone, the United States has no claim to enter. The resolution drawn up by M. Bourgeois and adopted by the first commission" (being the first above resolution) "received also the hearty concurrence of this delegation, because in so doing it expresses

the cordial interest and sympathy with which the United States, while carefully abstaining from anything which might resemble interference, regards all movements that are thought to tend to the welfare of Europe. The military and naval armaments of the United States are at present so small relatively to the extent of territory and to the number of the population, as well as in comparison with those of other nations, that their size can entail no additional burden of expense upon the latter, nor can even form a subject for profitable mutual discussion."

Inasmuch as this article is intended to treat more particularly of the results of the conference in their bearing upon the Monroe Doctrine, many interesting details must be omitted, and no extended reference can be made to the decisions arrived at with reference to restrictions upon the use of certain instruments of war, nor upon the general revision of the laws of war, which was carefully considered and successfully accomplished by the second grand committee of the conference. Among the principal advances made in this respect, mention may be made in passing of the absolute prohibition of pillage and of the destruction or confiscation of works of art—which alone will make the conference a memorable landmark to the historical student—and furthermore to a most elaborate and humane system of regulations concerning the rights, duties, and privileges of prisoners of war.

The chief interest of the conference, however, undoubtedly centered about the third grand committee, charged with the subjects of good offices, mediation, and arbitration. It is even more correct to describe as the object of this committee of the conference the realization of the idea expressed in the last paragraph of the Czar's rescript referred to above: "The firm establishment of the principles of justice and right, upon which repose the security of states and the welfare of peoples." In this respect the treaty proposed by the conference, which for convenience' sake may be referred to as the arbitration treaty, may be called the Magna Charta of international law in the true sense of the word.

The world justly reveres Hugo Grotius as the father of international law, and one of the pleasantest and most memorable features of the peace conference was the American tribute to his memory on July 4. It was an inspiration of genius which caused Ambassador Andrew D. White, of the American commission, to suggest this method of at once celebrating the day of American independence and emphasizing the debt which diplomacy, and indeed the entire world, owed to the author of the "Law of War and Peace," by laying a wreath of silver and gold

upon his tomb at Delft in the presence of the representatives of the entire civilized world, and nothing could have been more beautiful or more successful than this celebration, which no one who was present can ever forget. At the same time, and with all proper veneration for Grotius and the splendid line of his successors, it must be stated that hitherto international law, in the proper sense of the term, did not and does not exist. What we have is a series of able, learned, and humane treatises on what international law ought to be, and a large number of treaties defining particular rights and obligations of separate powers, but a fundamental law (*Grundrecht*, or magna charta) adopted and ratified by substantially the whole civilized world, binding upon every individual inhabitant, did not exist, hardly even as a serious project, before the treaty signed at The Hague on July 29, 1899. It is this fact which gives to the conference its real significance.

The details of the treaty, the provisions regarding the permanent court and its procedure, as well as the other separate provisions, will soon be subjected to more or less searching criticism. But the solemn declaration of all the great powers of the civilized world in favor of the pacific solution of differences between them "on the basis of respect for right" (Section 15) marks an epoch in the history of mankind. The use of high-sounding phrases in the avowal of purposes on the part of one or more powers is nothing new—nearly all peace treaties pretend to be for eternity, and in the treaty of the Holy Alliance there was an avowal of lofty ends which, notwithstanding the infamies perpetrated or attempted in its name, deserves honorable mention in the history of the world's progress toward order and peace; but a solemn declaration by twenty-five powers, followed by provisions which the representatives of these powers at the time considered effectual for the purpose of at least approximating to a reign of law rather than force in international affairs, is as novel as it is important. As to its effect, experience rather than prediction is wanted, and least of all would it become a member of the conference itself to indulge in sanguine or boastful prophecy. The defects of the work done are known to none better than to those who labored patiently and sincerely to overcome what seemed to be insuperable difficulties, and to draw nearer at least to what was certainly a high ideal.

The arbitration treaty consists of sixty-one articles divided into four titles: First, on the maintenance of general peace, consisting of one declaratory article; second, on good offices and mediation; third, on international commissions of inquiry; fourth, on international arbitration.

Before entering upon a more detailed discussion, it will be useful to forestall apprehensions or objections by emphasizing the fact that the entire system provided by the conference is, so far as European states are concerned, purely voluntary, always excepting their solemn promise to perform a duty deliberately recognized in Article 27, to which further reference will be made. So far as the United States of America is concerned, this "duty" has been qualified by the most emphatic and successful declaration of the Monroe Doctrine in our diplomatic history. Too much stress can hardly be laid upon this fact, for with all their interest in and love for universal peace and good-will, the American people are rightly jealous of their traditional foreign policy, and it may be truthfully said that never have their interests abroad been confided to representatives more determined than the commissioners to the peace conference to preserve this tradition absolutely inviolate. Contrary statements upon this head which have appeared in various periodicals, notably in the article in the *North American Review* referred to, are so entirely false as to make detailed correction hopeless.

The United States' declaration was *not*, as has been stated, an explanatory speech by Mr. White on cabled instructions. The Department of State was not informed about the declaration until after it had been made and accepted, and no member of the American commission made any speech on that occasion. The declaration was read by the secretary of the conference, and was in the form of a binding notice upon every power there represented, forever estopping each one of them from thereafter quoting the proposed treaty to the United States Government in a sense contrary to this declaration; and although this would have been sufficient in law as well as in equity to establish the position of the United States, nevertheless, to make assurance doubly sure, the commissioners of the United States did not sign the treaty until Mr. White had written in his own hand, immediately before the signatures, the words: "*Sous réserve de la déclaration faite dans la séance plénière de la conférence du 25 Juillet, 1899.*"

The declaration itself was as follows: "*Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or internal administration of any foreign state; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be so construed as to require the relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.*"

It may be said in passing that the curious contention that the taking possession of the Philippine Islands has in any way modified the traditional Monroe Doctrine regarding the reciprocal policy of the United States and European powers with reference to questions purely European or purely American found no expression at The Hague, where indeed only kind words were heard regarding the splendid promise for civilization and humanity implied in American coöperation with Europe in the far East. Never before July 25, 1899, has the Monroe Doctrine been officially communicated to the representatives of practically all the great powers, and never before was it received with all the consent implied by a cordial acquiescence and the immediate and unanimous adoption of the treaty upon that condition. Whatever reasons may be advanced against ratification by opponents of the treaty, if any should appear, a neglect of the Monroe Doctrine on the part of the American representatives cannot honestly be urged as one of them.

The only absolute obligations which the treaty, when ratified, would lay upon the United States are the appointment of not more than four members of the international court of arbitration and the contribution of its proportionate share of the expenses of the clerk's office of the court, established under the general supervision of the diplomatic representatives accredited to the Netherlands. In all other respects the treaty is purely voluntary, and must depend for its enforcement upon public opinion in the various countries.

A word may be inserted here regarding the application of the treaty to a conflict such as that which at this writing is unhappily raging between Great Britain and the South African republic. The arbitration treaty is necessarily restricted in its application to the sovereign powers signing and ratifying it, and of course it has no direct bearing whatever upon a conflict between a sovereign power and any force struggling to obtain sovereignty and independence. All internal conflicts and revolutions and all collisions between signatory powers and those of limited suzerainty are thus necessarily excluded from its operations, and only a brief reflection is necessary to see how indispensable such a limitation was if any result whatever was to be attained, and how utterly absurd it is to draw unfavorable conclusions regarding the work of the conference from the fact that fighting is now going on in South Africa. A violation of the great principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states would have resulted in much greater danger to the cause of liberty and justice than any corresponding benefit. Inter-

vention between a sovereign state and its rebellious subjects or vassals is an impairment of sovereignty itself, and therefore intolerable except in open warfare, as witness the case of France in the American Revolution and our intervention in Cuba in 1898.

Whatever success will attend the efforts of the peace conference may be largely ascribed to its care to avoid an attempt at doing impossibilities. No one recognized the limitations of the idea of arbitration more fully than the members of the committee who drafted the arbitration treaty; no one realized more fully that there have been, and probably always will be, questions between nations which cannot and ought not to be decided without the supreme ordeal of war—when other means fail. Among them are the struggles of peoples for independence, for liberty, or for justice. Without touching upon the merits of the controversy between Great Britain and the Transvaal, it may be stated that it is no more suited to international arbitration or mediation than the conflict between the United States and the Filipinos or the struggle to obtain home rule for Ireland. The Transvaal was not represented at the peace conference and could not adhere to the arbitration treaty without the approval of Great Britain. If Great Britain should submit its controversy with the Transvaal to international arbitration, it would, by the very fact of such submission, practically grant the principal contention of its adversary by recognizing it as an independent and sovereign state.

In the case of Bulgaria, which was represented at the conference, together with its nominal suzerain power, Turkey, appearances were saved by having the Bulgarian delegates sit in the conference with the Turks and by calling Bulgaria in the roll last of all the states and not in alphabetical order.

The first article of the treaty is as follows: "In order to prevent as far as possible the recourse to force in international relations, the signatory powers agree to employ all their efforts to insure the peaceful solution of international differences." This article will, after its ratification by the Senate, become the supreme law of the United States, subject to the reservation contained in the declaration above referred to. In other words, it is free from every possible embarrassment, but pregnant with good in every proper case.

The article on mediation is largely a codification of the principles heretofore laid down in works on international law on this subject. There is one new principle introduced in Article 8, called "special mediation." This article is as follows:

The signatory powers agree to recommend a special form of mediation whenever the circumstances of the case permit, as follows: In case of a serious disagreement endangering peace the states in dispute will each choose one power, to which they will respectively intrust the mission of entering into direct communication with the power chosen by the other side for the purpose of preventing a rupture of diplomatic relations. During the continuance of this mandat., the duration of which in the absence of contrary stipulation cannot exceed thirty days, the contending states shall cease to have any direct negotiations about the question in dispute, which shall be considered as having been referred exclusively to the mediating powers. These latter are bound to apply all their efforts toward arranging the difference. In case of the actual rupture of pacific relations, these powers remain charged with the common duty of profiting by every occasion for reestablishing peace.

It was held by the conference that this article furnished a new method of preserving peace when other means might have failed. It also provides a method of threatening hostilities without wounding the self-respect of the threatened party, and of reestablishing peace after the beginning of hostilities sooner than would otherwise be possible.

The analogy of the plan proposed to a duel is obvious. Moreover, when a question has become so acute that a menace is justified, a threat to appoint a second is quite as grave in its import, but much more conciliatory than a threat of mobilization or of actual war. The experience of the Spanish-American War shows that a defeated party hesitates to make advances for peace for a long time after the period when the hopelessness of the struggle has become apparent to the most benevolent and friendly of outsiders. In such circumstances the prompt joint intervention of two powers selected for that particular purpose would have prevented the loss of hundreds of lives and of millions of dollars in our late war, and might be of even greater importance in a struggle involving two or more of the great European powers.

The article on international commissions of inquiry gave rise in the conference to fears that it implied a violation of the principle of non-intervention. A most ridiculous exaggeration of these fears may be found in the article in the *North American Review* referred to. Nothing could be further from the truth. Not even in the original Russian proposition was the article on this subject fairly open to this objection, and as finally adopted it provides simply for what may, and probably very often will be, a useful auxiliary to the court of arbitration and an institution which may occasionally even avoid the necessity of arbitration. The article is as follows:

In disputes of an international character involving neither national honor nor essential interests and arising from a divergence of opinion on questions of fact, the signatory powers consider it useful that the parties who may not be able to agree by diplomatic means should institute, so far as circumstances may permit, an international commission of inquiry, for the purpose of clearing up questions of actual fact by an impartial and conscientious examination.

Such a commission of inquiry can never be appointed without the full and free consent of both parties, and it is difficult to conceive how the rights of the parties concerned could have been more carefully safeguarded. The findings of the commission are distinctly stated to have no binding force whatever on any party.

The phrase "involving neither national honor nor essential interests" has been severely criticised, but careful consideration will show that it by no means weakens the article, and it takes away the last vestige of reason for apprehensions which might in many cases work injury to the general plan for the pacific regulation of international differences. While such apprehensions are now supremely silly, more especially in the United States, they might, with even the shadow of foundation, have proven a serious danger.

The principal achievement of the conference is without doubt the establishment of the permanent international court of arbitration. Before the meeting two currents of opinion may be said to have existed with reference to the principal object to be achieved. One considered the adoption of a pledge for compulsory arbitration in as many cases as possible, leaving the manner and procedure of arbitration to each particular case, as even preferable to the institution of a permanent court, without a pledge on the part of any one ever to make use of it. The adoption of either plan involved a flood of cheap wit and sarcasm, asking how the decrees of the court on a subject of compulsory arbitration were to be enforced, or, on the other hand, what advances had been made by a treaty for voluntary arbitration over the present state of affairs, when no obstacle exists to all the arbitration which any one wants. The Russian proposition contained a list of subjects upon which the signatory powers were to pledge themselves in favor of compulsory arbitration. At the first reading of this project in the sub-committee on arbitration, the American representatives insisted upon the omission from this list of international rivers, inter-oceanic canals, and treaties concerning monetary affairs. At the second reading America warmly supported the motion of Germany to strike out the entire list, and this motion was carried unanimously.

Some of the reasons which led the committee

to abandon the entire idea of compulsory arbitration are set forth with characteristic ability and judicial fairness by the distinguished American member, Captain Mahan, in an article in the October number of the *North American Review* on "The Peace Conference and the Moral Aspect of War." In any event, the subjects for compulsory arbitration upon which an agreement could have been reached would have been trivial in their nature, of a kind which could not conceivably ever lead to war between civilized nations, and the argument might well have been advanced that by enumerating certain classes of questions as being peculiarly fit for arbitration the conference had discredited the use of this means in settling larger and greater questions. On the other hand, the establishment of any permanent international institution is in itself a guarantee of continued friendly intercourse, as witness the Universal Postal Union and similar institutions now established.

An international court of arbitration must necessarily represent the idea of international justice, whether it be in session continuously or only rarely, and whether the questions coming before it be of great or small immediate importance. The organization of this court is necessarily quite informal. It consists really of a clerk's office and a list of available judges, not more than four to be appointed from any one country, and with permission to any country to appoint a citizen of another or to unite with one or more in an appointment. The objection was raised at The Hague that such an institution was hardly entitled to be called a court, but it was pointed out that the organization of the Supreme Court of the State of New York and all the principal *nisi prius* courts in other States is quite similar. The Supreme Court of the State of New York consists of seventy-six members, elected by various constituencies and never meeting or acting as a body. They are assigned to duty as occasion arises, but still they constitute one court. In the international court of arbitration each litigant in a particular case is to select two judges from the list, and the four thus chosen are to elect the fifth. When the court has been thus constituted the litigating parties are to sign what is called the compromise, but what is in reality the treaty of arbitration for the particular case, requiring on the part of the United States ratification by the Senate in every instance. In this compromise the exact questions to be determined are to be stated and it is to contain an undertaking by the parties to abide in good faith by the decision. When this compromise has been signed by both parties and filed in the office of the clerk at The Hague, the machinery of the

court will be put in motion, the judges will be summoned, and the proper rooms and staff of officers will be placed at their disposal at The Hague unless a different seat for the tribunal has been agreed upon.

The procedure is carefully regulated, articles on this subject having been originally drafted by M. de Martens, the president of the late British-Venezuela tribunal of arbitration in Paris, with the help of his colleagues, Mr. Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, and Lord Justice Collins, of England. Great care was taken in the sub-committee on arbitration that the procedure should give no advantage to lawyers under the Roman law over those representing countries with the common law, and a provision was also inserted permitting a rehearing upon newly discovered evidence within three months after the decision. Experience will no doubt suggest many improvements in the procedure, but as a basis for further development it will probably be found quite acceptable.

To offset in some measure the purely voluntary character of the treaty without incurring the dangers of compulsory arbitration, as well as in order to make it easier to arbitrate for governments responsible to legislative bodies containing oppositions ever on the alert to charge weakness or undue complacency toward foreign powers, the French delegates proposed the insertion of what is now Article 27, drafted by Baron D'Estournelles, as follows :

The signatory powers consider it a duty, in the event of an acute conflict threatening to break out between two or more of them, to remind these latter that the permanent court is open to them. In consequence they declare that the act of recalling to the parties in conflict the provisions of this convention, and the advice given in the superior interest of peace to avail themselves of the permanent court, cannot be considered otherwise than as an act of good offices.

So far as the United States is concerned, the obligation expressed in this article is, of course, qualified by the declaration of July 25, and as regards the other powers the obligation is, of course, purely moral, for a neglect of which each power is responsible only to its own conscience. An attempt on the part of any power or combination of powers to abuse this article by use of unjust pressure upon any other, great or small, would be unjustifiable oppression, and it may be taken for granted that no statesman of Europe or America would ever dare to face public opinion by such an endeavor, which would probably be as useless as it would be shameful.

On the other hand, there are numerous instances (M. Bourgeois claimed that it was in nine cases out of ten) when a foreign minister

responsible to a parliament might want to arbitrate, but hesitated on account of the imputation of alleged weakness shown by the suggestion of arbitration, and in such cases the purely friendly intervention of neutral powers could have only beneficial effects. The article may therefore be said to contain splendid possibilities of good, with practically no dangers of evil, and in this respect it was rightly called by one of the American representatives in the grand committee of arbitration "the crown of the whole edifice." President Seth Low has used a happy metaphor in saying that the conference has provided a motor the force of which is public opinion, and this force may safely be trusted both to start and keep in motion the machinery provided by the conference, not, perhaps, without an occasional hitch or break-down, but in the end smoothly and efficiently.

The very meeting of the conference was an augury of international good will. Nothing could have been more pleasant than the intercourse of all the members with each other from the first day to the last. In the beginning the very atmosphere seemed charged with pessimism and distrust. The good faith of this or that power was continually attacked, and the opinion was expressed that after a few weeks' indulgence in a "diplomatic picnic" the conference would adjourn with a few Platonic resolutions in favor of peace and virtue. It was most instructive to see how from week to week, and almost from day to day, this condition changed and a spirit of mutual confidence and good-will took the place of suspicion, until at the last those who had come to scoff stayed longest to pray, and seemed most impressed with the results achieved. The absurd contention is even now heard that no faith can be put in a general arbitration treaty to which powers are parties who, in their internal administrations, leave so much to be desired, at least from the American or English point of view. Such critics evidently forget that a man does not necessarily become a saint in his own family circle because he agrees to refrain from disturbing the peace of his neighbors, and yet this agreement is commendable.

The settlement of all international questions by arbitration would by no means make Utopias of the different states internally. The willingness to establish international justice is, however, of good augury even for the improvement of internal administration. Nothing could have exceeded the kindness, generosity, and good-will with which the representatives of America were welcomed and the sincere respect with which all of their propositions were received and considered. It would be difficult to draw a distinction

in this respect between the European powers, though the relations of the American representatives to those of Great Britain and Germany were for obvious reasons most intimate. The commanding influence exercised by Lord Pauncefote, always in the interest of harmony and efficiency, is too well known to need more than a passing mention here.

So many misrepresentations have gained currency regarding the attitude of Germany toward the idea of an international court of arbitration and toward American interests generally that it is a pleasure to say that in the sub-committee of arbitration, where the attitude of each government was most clearly shown, the loyal support and fine diplomatic tact of the German representative, Professor Zorn, were as evident and as valuable as his profound learning and great ability. The objections raised at one time to the permanent court of arbitration on behalf of the German Government were by no means frivolous, nor were they ever based on alleged solicitude for the "divine right" of kings, and the good faith with which they were propounded was proven by the cordial and straightforward manner in which they were withdrawn, chiefly upon the representations of the United States, and the

efficient coöperation which thereafter characterized the German attitude.

Too much praise can scarcely be given to the wisdom and tact displayed by the French delegates, and to the generous support which they gave to the idea of the permanent tribunal in most critical and delicate situations. M. Bourgeois was not only the most eloquent member of the conference, but as chairman of the committee on arbitration his services were of inestimable value. The same must be said of his colleague, Baron D'Estournelles, and the prediction which was made in Paris, that his appointment to the conference vastly increased the chances of success, was amply borne out by the facts. Space alone forbids reference to the services of other members, equally deserving and not less prominent.

The result of the conference, so far as the United States is concerned, may be summed up as the establishment, with our coöperation and assistance, of what may prove to be the Magna Charta of international law, and what surely is a step, however modest, in the world's progress toward peace and order—our traditional foreign policy having at the same time been announced, vindicated, and maintained more clearly and more emphatically than ever before.

THE PROBLEM OF TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.*

BY JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN.

(President of Cornell University and chairman of the Philippine commission.)

WHEN I addressed you in this place at the opening of the university a year ago, after dealing with domestic topics of common interest to the members of our academic fraternity, I thought it proper, if not indeed incumbent on me as a public teacher, to give some consideration to a question of transcendent national importance which was then agitating the thought of the American people. In all parts of the Union public-spirited and patriotic citizens were asking in perplexity, Shall we take the Philippine Islands from Spain? This inquiry I answered with emphatic negative, supporting my view with appeals to our traditional national policy and those considerations of expediency which justified it. I looked at the matter solely from the American point of view and consulted no interests but our own.

* An address delivered by President Schurman at the opening of the university year at Cornell, on September 28, and now published, with his consent, in an authorized form.

This, I admit, was a purely selfish view of the case. But is not national self-interest, regulated by right, the first principle of politics? However, we had just finished a war for the emancipation of Cuba, and it would no doubt have been anomalous to have left the Filipinos, who were already in rebellion, victims to that Spanish oppression which in Cuba, after an appeal of a hundred years, had at last roused us to forcible intervention. But as the Filipinos were not within the scope of the Monroe Doctrine, my own view was that, however deep and sincere our sympathies with them might be, we were not called upon as a nation to rectify any of the tyrannies of the Old World, so long at least as no national interest was at stake. I recommended, therefore, that the Philippines be left with Spain. But my poor opinions did not commend themselves to the public; indeed, while they elicited no note of approval in any quarter, they brought upon me no little condemnation. Whether they

were sound or not the rapid march of events renders it unnecessary to consider. The treaty-making power of the United States, backed, I admit, by an overwhelming public opinion, which was irrespective of party, took the Philippine Islands from Spain. And now the question is, Having taken the archipelago, how shall we fulfill our obligations to its inhabitants, to ourselves, and to the civilized world?

Some people are still discussing the theoretic expediency of expansion. This has not been an open question since last winter. The act and fact of expansion was complete when the treaty of peace was ratified. You might indeed, as an academic matter, discuss the desirability of contraction. But towering over and overshadowing all merely speculative issues is the mighty (I had almost said the *awful*) fact of our actual sovereignty over and responsibility for the Philippine Islands. You can escape the consequences of some deeds by undoing them. But treaties cannot be made and unmade at will, nor international obligations laid down because they are burdensome. It does not matter what were your views on the previous question of annexation; the only question to-day open to you is this: The United States having taken the Philippine Islands from Spain, what shall be done with them?

This grave issue must be decided by the President and Congress of the United States. With them I think we may leave it in the confident expectation that a wise solution will be reached. I at least have nothing to say of it now. Perhaps at another time and place I may have an opportunity of contributing my mite to the total result. But to-day I desire to recall your minds from this specific Philippine problem and invite your attention to some observations on the general subject of national expansion. If history be philosophy teaching by experience, as has been said, she should instruct us how to be wise not only after the event, but before it. And it may well be that our Philippine problem, new as it is to us, is only another phase of a subject in which the world has had much experience.

Indeed, it has been said that the history of the United States presents a picture of expansion on the grandest scale the world has ever seen. The commonwealths which fringed the Atlantic at the time of the Revolution are a small part of the present republic. Their citizens moved into the unpeopled West, swarming along the Ohio and the Mississippi until, leaving the plains behind, they scaled the Rocky Mountains and broke the silence of the Pacific, on which long before Cortez had "gazed with dumb surprise." This is expansion on a truly continental scale. And what the American, reinforced by the foreign

immigrant, has done in so large a way in the United States, the Britisher on a smaller scale has done in Canada, South Africa, and Australia. But there is one important difference between the overflow of the population of our original thirteen States and that of the British Isles. Wherever the American went he set up a new State, which was a vital part of the Union. The Constitution, laws, and institutions of the United States were carried into the new domains, out of which separate self-governing States were carved; so that Ohio and California are as organically and vitally a part of the United States as Massachusetts or New York. This is not the case with Canada and Australia, which to-day are quasi-independent commonwealths. Great Britain and her colonies may form what is called an empire, but in that empire the mother country and the daughter commonwealths each maintain their own separate place and support their own individual identity; they are not organized into a single whole. But the United States has not only annexed continental territories; it has organized them into self-governing States which are at the same time equal sharers in the life of the great republic. Political organization has kept pace with territorial expansion.

There is another difference between the expansion of the United States and that of Great Britain which comes prominently into view when we compare our new States with dependencies like India. What we see in India is an English ruling class controlling the government of alien and populous races in a country in which English children cannot live. How different from the United States, where the foreigner is quickly assimilated and his children speak no language but our own! The population of the United States is homogeneous; that of India indescribably heterogeneous. We rule ourselves, whether in New York or Oregon; the alien and multitudinous races of India can only be held together by a strong foreign hand.

These contrasts between American and English expansion illustrate what I consider the essential characteristics of the former. We have grown from within outward; England has enlarged herself by accretion. In the former case it is such growth as that of the boy into the man; in the latter case it is like setting up sons for themselves. The expansion of the United States may be characterized by three features: it was an appropriation of practically unpeopled and contiguous American territory, an overflow of American people, and an extension of American government. The republic is still one organic whole whose life is the life of all its members; but in comparison with the early Union of thir-

teen States it is vaster, more intense, more powerful, since it is vitalized by the energies of half a hundred commonwealths. Unoccupied lands filled by Americans who remained under the Constitution of the United States—such is the formula for the expansion of the United States. Note the contrast in the expansion of England. In Canada and Australia the country was practically unpeopled; but English immigrants took neither the Parliament nor the courts of Westminster with them. There were vacant continents and Englishmen took possession of them, but the English state remained unaffected on the other side of the ocean. In India the contrast is still more marked. The country was overpopulated; Englishmen could not live in it; and it is even now so far from being a vital part of the British state that if it were ever lost, almost the only change in that state would be the abolition of one seat in the cabinet.

From what has been said it will be seen that our assumption of sovereignty over the Philippine Islands is altogether unlike the previous phases of our national expansion. Of course that does not prove it to be either good or bad. But I am not now discussing the value of the new acquisition. I am making a cold analysis of the facts. And I point out that whereas in our development from Atlantic to Pacific we found practically uninhabited territories of which our people took possession, the Philippine Islands are already well peopled with Malaysians who have long made it their home, who resent the intrusion of other races, and to whom the physical environment is far better adapted than it is to white men. There is nothing in our national experience to guide us in dealing with the Filipinos. Their case is entirely different from that of the Indians and others who were scattered here and there over the vast territories which have been annexed since the foundation of the republic. But if our own history furnishes no light upon the subject, much instruction and still more admonition may be derived from an examination of the history of the colonial expansion of several of the nations of Europe. In the eighteenth century the great colonial powers were Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, and England. If the latter alone now remains in possession of a great and commanding colonial empire, the decline of the other four not less than the success of England may prove fruitful for our meditation. Now, what lessons may be drawn from the colonial history of Europe?

The most obvious, but also the most fundamental, is a warning. *Let no ruling race ever treat its colonies or dependencies as its possessions.* In earlier and more barbarous ages subject states

were regarded as the property of the conquerors. This was the view of the ancient Romans, and you may read in the Old Testament how the ancient Hebrews put it in cruel practice. But this conception is an outrage upon that idea of humanity which has now happily become a part of the common consciousness of mankind. It was held more or less unconsciously, however, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when the colonizing powers all, in greater or less degree, thought of their colonies as estates to be farmed for the benefit of their European proprietors. This theory cost England her first colonial empire in America; then she abandoned it, and now her colonies are her glory and her pride. Spain could not surrender the mediæval illusion, barbarous as it is; and her colonial empire has perished of dry rot.

Yet there are those who speak of the Philippine Islands as our *possessions* and calmly conclude we may do what we like with them! This is too barbarous to be taken seriously: it is not callousness of heart, it is only muddle-headedness. Do *we*—you and I and other Americans or the municipal or state or national governments we appoint as agents—do *we* own a single Filipino? Is he ours? I own my house and may sell or let it. But no one, thank God, can anywhere in Christendom to-day own a *man*. Do *we*, then, own the land which the Filipinos inhabit? Not an acre of it. It is owned by the men who grow rice, tobacco, sugar, hemp, and other products for which the archipelago is so well known. What, then, does the sovereign power *possess* in its *possessions*? Perhaps the right to tax them for its own benefit or the right to exact tribute of them? No. The conscience of mankind forbids the exploitation of subject races as well as their enslavement. Does the sovereign power, then, possess nothing in its colonies? England certainly does not own either the soil or the inhabitants of India. In fact, the terms “ownership” and “possessions” are a barbarous survival when applied to any relation between one people and another. The sovereign power owns nothing; but there is something it owes. It is charged with the responsibility of government. We never speak of owning Louisiana and Texas, although some of the functions of government are exercised by us—the people of all the States—on behalf of the people of Louisiana and Texas. We shall always misrepresent our relations with the Philippines so long as we retain that fatal confusion of government and property. The Philippines and the Filipinos are no more our “possessions” than Louisiana and Louisianians are. We simply possess, in virtue of the treaty of Paris,

the right to govern or aid in governing the people of the Philippine Islands. Unhappily we have not yet got beyond the first function of government—the suppression of insurrection and the establishment of peace and order.

✕ The next lesson I draw from the history of colonization is cognate to the first. *The government of colonies or dependencies is not a money-making enterprise for the sovereign power or its citizens.* This follows as a corollary from the proposition that subordinate states are not the property of the power which exercises sovereignty over them. But the confusion in the popular mind between ownership and government is so deep-rooted and so universal that the point demands special emphasis. In a commercial age it is easy to associate the extension of trade with the foundation of colonies. But there is no instance in history of the successful government of a colony where profit to the parent state or its citizens has been a leading consideration. On the other hand, there are many examples of disasters and rebellions from such unworthy greed and exploitation. Of course the only method of attaining the end is some form of favoritism. Either by special concessions of franchises or privileges, by the creation of unnecessary offices or the payment of exorbitant salaries, or, more sweepingly, by unjustifiable restriction on colonial trade, the government, even when it does not tamper with the courts, may use its legislative and executive powers to promote unfairly the interests of citizens of the sovereign state at the expense of the prosperity of the colony and the sacrifice of the welfare of its people. But justice is the indispensable foundation of political communities; and such acts of injustice, if they do not, as they generally do, lead colonies to revolt, at least defeat their own purpose in another way. For rights becoming insecure, the desire of acquisition is weakened; the people are gradually impoverished; and the volume of their trade, even with the ruling power, is inevitably reduced.

This leads me to a paradox. You know that we never find happiness by seeking it. But if we perform our daily tasks and strive to do our duty, Providence adds happiness as an inseparable gift. The man who deliberately aims at happiness—the spendthrift, the sensualist, the aesthete, or the religionist—always misses it. Now, I find an analogous paradox in the attitude which colonizing powers assume toward their dependencies. There is a Nemesis in economics and politics as well as in ethics. Let a nation seek to enrich itself or its citizens at the expense of its colonists and it impoverishes all. But let a nation in all its dealings with its colonies take as its sole criterion of judgment and standard of

conduct the welfare of the colonists, and it will result, as history everywhere demonstrates, that the enriched dependencies become the most profitable traders with the ruling country. Take India and Egypt as examples. You know that India was conquered and, till the reign of Queen Victoria, held by a trading company. Was England enriched by their exploitation? Why, we have the evidence of McCulloch that in 1811 the trade between England and India was utterly insignificant—of little more importance than that between England and the Isle of Man. In 1858 the government of India was transferred to the crown, and in her proclamation the Queen said: "We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects." And what is now the condition of trade between England and India? Is it still to be compared with the trade between England and the Isle of Man? The very thought of such a comparison is ridiculous. Why, England sends more of her exports to India than to any other country except the United States, and she imports more from India than from any other country except the United States and France. What a splendid economic compensation to England for single-hearted devotion to the welfare of her great dependency and scrupulous impartiality in administering the trust of government! In the same way while English rule in Egypt—with an open door and no favors—has more than doubled the consuming and purchasing power of the Egyptian, England gets three-fifths of all Egyptian exports and furnishes two-fifths of all Egyptian imports. I have not time to give further illustrations. But I lay it down as a cardinal principle that the way to get profit from colonies is not to seek it at their expense. On the contrary, a colonizing power should aim at nothing but the welfare of its colonies. And by far the largest element in their welfare is good government.

There is another principle of colonization, which is complementary to the last. *Colonies and dependencies should be self-supporting.* If the ruling power gets nothing from them, neither should it be called upon to give anything to them. It might have been supposed that this principle, being in line with their own interests, would always have commended itself to colonizing powers. But the history of colonization disappoints such an expectation. It would rather appear that the great colonial powers when not animated by sordid rapacity, which, however, was their habitual condition, indulged in fruitless prodigality toward their dependencies. Both practices were pernicious; for if exploitation impoverishes a people, coddling weakens and un-

dermines its moral fiber. Financial independence is the golden mean which lies between these vicious extremes. States, like individuals, must pay their own way. Not to exceed your resources, not to spend more than you have, not to become dependent or pauper is in truth the beginning of all financial wisdom. Such thrifty self-sufficiency characterized the thirteen colonies; it was lacking in the neighboring French colonies, which lived on the bounty of the mother country; and the difference explains why this continent eventually became Anglo-Saxon and not Celtic. The financial genius of England, even in the fierce competition for colonies, has seldom lost sight of the question, Does it pay? And she has made financial self-sufficiency and independence the corner-stone of her vast colonial fabric. In the words of Scripture, each must bear its own burdens. The most valuable aid a sovereign state can give a young dependency is to help it help itself. Defense, for example, which is at best an expensive business, can be much more economically provided when native troops are employed. The English army of occupation in Egypt numbers only 3,000 men. Egypt is protected by native soldiers who are under British officers. So, too, in India, while the officers are British, two-thirds of the army, which amounts to over 200,000 men, are natives. And both in India and in Egypt not one penny of the cost of the maintenance of the army falls on the ruling power. In the conquest of India there were always four native soldiers to one English, and this proportion continued till after the mutiny in 1857. Thus India was conquered, as it is still maintained, by Indians; and it paid for conquest, as it now pays for government.

I will now mention a fourth principle of sound colonial policy, which, though less obvious than the foregoing, has been not less conclusively demonstrated by experience. *To authorities established in the colonies and dependencies the sovereign power should delegate all the functions of government.* This rule holds good whether the colonists be of the same race as the people of the sovereign nation or different. In the former case the colonists will be as apt in self-government as the people of the mother country; and they can certainly manage their own affairs better than any one else can manage those same affairs for them. Such colonists should undoubtedly possess and enjoy all the rights of self-government. Canada and Australia are examples of colonies to which these rights have been conceded. The constitutional ties connecting them with the mother country are so attenuated that we might almost declare them imaginary. Eng-

land appoints the governor-general, but he is a figure-head; England reserves the right to disallow legislation, but never exercises it; England offers high courts of appeal, but the field within which the colonists avail themselves of them is constantly decreasing. All this illustrates, from a new point of view, the lightness of the tie which, under a sound colonial system, connects colonies with the parent state.

Nor is it different with dependencies peopled by alien races incapable of governing themselves. Here the reason why the sovereign state divests itself of the right to govern directly is not the same as that which leads to colonial autonomy; but the policy of delegating authority is equally imperative. And we can easily see why. Government must be adapted to the governed. An unsuitable government may be as bad in its effects as an oppressive one. And rulers must take account not only of the ideally good, but also of the needs and peculiarities of the people, their customs, traditions, sentiments, aspirations, and even their prejudices and aversions. Clearly no one but men on the spot can form a judgment worth anything as to the machinery of government for, say, an Asiatic people or, still less, of the manner in which that machinery should work from day to day and year to year. Spain and Portugal and France governed their subject peoples from Madrid, and Paris, and Lisbon, and the loss of their empires is the condemnation of the policy. On the other hand, the sovereignty of Great Britain has extended and still extends at a wonderful rate over the alien races of Asia and Africa, but alike in India, Hong Kong, the Malayan States, and in Egypt it is exercised by resident and native officials—the crown, Parliament, and courts of Great Britain having almost or quite as little to do with it as they have with the government of Canada or Australia. The practice in all cases is to pass an act of Parliament instituting the government of a dependency, and then stand aside while the properly constituted authorities in the dependency administer, in the full light of local experience, the great trust committed to them. There is a simple but very effective method of supervision in two cabinet offices—the secretaryship for India and that for the colonies. And these are the only organic filaments that connect England with its empire beyond the seas. Was ever world empire held by so slight an attachment? Yet that is the secret of success. Decentralization, home rule, hands off—these are the magical words.

The fifth principle calls for men to run the machinery of government. *To colonies and dependencies not capable of complete self-government the sovereign power must send some or all of the*

higher officials; but the number of this ruling class should be small and the character, ability, and aptitude of each official not only above the average, but exceptionally high, and in order to attract and retain such men, salaries should be high and positions permanent. I have endeavored to compress into a single sentence the nature of the demand and the conditions essential to secure the supply. The end to be attained is a good, efficient, permanent, and economical government for the dependency. The great majority of the offices may and should be filled by natives. But the initiative and the directing power belong to the sovereign nation and must be exercised by her representatives. A few will suffice. Of course there must be one responsible head. But with an organizing genius at the helm it is simply astonishing how much can be got out of the natives. The English officials in India are but a drop in the ocean of population about them; but what able governor-generals the country has had in men like Hastings and Marquis Wellesley and Lawrence and Dufferin. Singapore and the Malayan States are in large part the work of Sir Stamford Raffles and Sir Andrew Clark. And in our own day Lord Cromer, with less than 200 English officials, has made and rules the Egypt we know.

After all, your government will depend upon the men who administer it. Spain used her empire to give official positions to Spaniards, and the rulers exploited the peoples they ruled. The whirligig of time has brought its revenge. I was often asked in the Philippines if our civil service was better than that of Spain. Here is a point where the Filipinos suspect and fear us. We must allay their anxiety and suspicion by a splendid Philippine civil service. I believe we shall. It is absolutely necessary. But there will be no harder task in connection with our government of the archipelago. I repeat, however, that the success of our administration in the Philippines will depend upon the men we send out to conduct it much more than upon acts of Congress or any other circumstance.

Lastly, what is the end of colonization? Every undertaking, and especially one of such magnitude, should be guided by an ideal or controlled by a purpose. What, then, is the object of national expansion? Why should we extend our sovereignty over remote countries and alien peoples? I answer that the only justifiable object of such expansion is the establishment of good government in the territory annexed, the elevation of its people in civilization, and the training of them in progressive self-government with a view to ultimate independence, whether by partnership in or separation from the sovereign state. As the end for the moral being is perfection and

the end for the economic society is wealth, so the end for the political community is independence. In the divine education of the race no people can be permanently kept in a state of subjection to or even dependence upon another people. Of all colonizing nations England is the only one which has realized this great principle, and it took a successful rebellion in her first empire to impress the truth even upon England. Her great self-governing colonies—Canada and Australia—are now ready for independence, and if they are not to realize it by separation, an equal place must be found for them beside England, Scotland, and Ireland in some great plan of imperial federation. And if India, instead of being, as it is, the mere meeting-place of innumerable races, were a single national organism and began to breathe a national life, England should no longer desire to preserve her Indian empire. Indeed, she could not if she would; for her native army would desert, and the unified peoples, animated by the sentiment of nationality, would drive out the foreigners with whom resistance could only mean financial ruin and ultimate surrender.

Such are the principles to be kept in view when you have to deal with the problem of national expansion. I said at the outset that I should say nothing of Philippine affairs. But as the principles of nature and the laws of history which I have been expounding are fixed and unalterable, can we not, in the light of those laws and principles, predict what the United States will do in the Philippine Islands? I will at any rate venture a forecast on that basis.

We will hold the Philippines in trust for the Filipinos. Our mission is to educate and elevate the Filipinos and aid them in governing themselves. We shall not adopt the policy of scuttle, nor, although American sovereignty must be established even by force, shall we ever dream of the policy of extermination. Not oppression, nor yet abandonment and desertion; no, not these, but honest and fraternal cooperation with the Filipinos for the establishment of a just and stable government in which the natives shall have ever-increasing participation in proportion to the development of their political capacities, the growth of their political experience, the progress of the masses in education and civilization, and the evolution of the idea and sentiment of nationality—a sentiment and idea which will be nourished and developed by the habit of common action, the improvement of the means of communication, the freer intermingling of the tribes and races, and hearty native cooperation with the Americans, whose best political traditions are but the realization of the dearest ideals of the Filipino peoples.

A MODEL SUBURBAN VILLAGE.

BY C. E. BOLTON, M.A.

(Mayor of East Cleveland, Ohio.)

IN 1896 Cleveland, Ohio's metropolis, celebrated her centenary with arches, processions, speeches, and great gifts for public parks. Her first pioneers were General Moses Cleveland and his party of surveyors from Connecticut. These men blazed the way for others, who slowly moved westward, on foot and in ox-carts.

Where a century ago stood tall forest trees that shaded the tepees of the brave Chippewas and Ottawas, to-day, in the shadows of graceful spires and modern sky-scrapers, live not less than 400,000 people. The rapidly growing outlying districts have been absorbed till the city's lake front extends a dozen miles. This shore front and the valley of the Cuyahoga River abound in docks piled high with reddish ores, and everywhere are seen the low, dingy iron and steel mills that belch forth fire and smoke both night and day.

From the public square, near the mouth of the river, radiate the principal avenues and boulevards, and these streets are shaded with elms and maples that give the popular name "Forest City." The large suburban population that has escaped eastward by electric cars has been organized into three sister villages—East Cleveland, Glenville, and Collinwood. Westward is the elegant hamlet of Lakewood, and here, at "Glenmere," on a shale precipice of the lake, in full sight of the great inland marine highway from the upper lakes to the lower, lives Senator Marcus A. Hanna, the astute and virile political manager for President William McKinley.

Heretofore Cleveland has won her increased territory by mutual agreement. Recently, however, the vigorous cry for a "Greater Cleveland" planned a forced union with several suburbs, and this was met with stout resistance. The villages would neither be disfranchised nor assume any portion of the city's great debt; they did not believe in taxation without representation; they preferred to decide what should be done with all their own money. Twice in the city council chambers the villages crossed swords with the city officials, and twice the latter were defeated by the adverse decision of Cuyahoga County's ten members of the Ohio Legislature. The independence of the villages was asserted and finally won.

As an effective implement of future defense

against the encroachments of the city and other corporations, the Village Mayors' League, embracing the eight villages of Cuyahoga County, has been organized. Politics is tabooed and village interests only are sought. Already uniform State laws, just taxation, equitable franchises, water works, street, sanitary, light, and other improvements have been discussed. The league's motto is that of the Swiss Confederacy: "One for all and all for one."

Much of late is being said in periodicals and press about needed reform in American cities, but often the writers are unmindful of the well-known fact that the country is mother of the city and, to a great extent, is arbiter of the city's character and destiny.

The natural order of organized development among American citizens appears to be as follows: The tiller of the soil, the merchant at the cross-roads, the hamlet, the town or village, and finally the city. The impatient American beyond the Mississippi has often sought to reverse this law by first building the city and afterward developing the country, but he has met with indifferent success. Most cities are as dependent upon a developed tributary country as the continental rivers are dependent upon their tributary streams.

Rich soil makes possible productive farms, thrifty hamlets, growing villages, flourishing schools and churches, all of which are important factors in the proper growth and development of greater municipalities. The overwork, close confinement, late hours, and temptations of city life are forces that enervate the body and undermine the character. The cities' recuperative power largely comes from a constant influx of strong and brave young people from the country.

It has been said that the surest way of reforming the child is to begin with the grandparents. The stream never rises higher than its source. Reform the people that reinforce and build up the cities, and the cities themselves will soon respond to the uplift.

In the near future the glory of Cleveland will be her splendid park system. Soon smoothly graded boulevards and parkways, grassy lawns, verdant foliage, flowers and shrubs, lakes and rippling brooks will in wide and graceful sweep encircle rich and poor from Lake Erie on the east to Lake Erie on the west.

In the past, however, Cleveland's fame abroad has rested largely upon her unrivaled Euclid Avenue, which extends from the public square eastward for many miles, Euclid Road continuing on to Erie, Pa. The first two miles of the avenue are 99 feet wide. It is curbed and paved with Medina stone. Four rows of arching elms shade the well-kept road-lawns, while on a ridge at respectful distance stand vine-clad palatial residences, built of light or red sandstone, in the midst of abundant shade and extensive lawns. Here in the summer season those who prefer fresh lake breezes live on their lawns and wide porches. A passing bicyclist or owner of an aristocratic automobile will perhaps recognize Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, or the distinguished scientist Mr. Charles F. Brush, who lives in an elegant French *château*, or he may bow in passing to his former mate in the high school, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, whose annual dividends alone rival the entire fortune of Cræsus. On this famous avenue dwell many millionaires whose fortunes have come from successful ventures in ores, oil, coal, lumber, railroads, and in other occupations.

This same avenue, 80 feet in width, extends further east for three miles through old East Cleveland, or the "East End," now annexed. Branching off to the north and south are many shady streets, cooled by lake breezes. Here is one of the large and fine bedchambers of the overworked city. Beyond one comes to the new East Cleveland, a village of five years' growth and 3,000 population. This outer village owes its existence to modern rapid transit, the wonderful electric railroad. The taut-wire walker excites wonder, but the hundreds of horse-power that travel on overhead copper wires distance miracles of old and gladden the hearts of modern suburbanites. Gail Hamilton once said that a ride in a horse-car for five cents evidenced the approach of the millennium; with electricity substituted for horses, how much truer the statement. For a pittance the live wire sends the poor man and his family out into the fresh country air. The middle class easily combine a city and country home, and are early at office and prompt at tea. The new East Cleveland is a second extension of two and a half miles of Euclid Avenue. Formerly it was called Collamer, in honor of Hon. Jacob Collamer, of Vermont, who was a justice of the Supreme Court of that State, also Representative, Senator, and Postmaster-General under President Taylor.

East Cleveland is a village terraced down to the sea, or lake. These terraces or ridges, four in number and more or less well defined, extend along the southern shore of Lake Erie. They

are each 30 or more feet in height, and were formed in the far-off Ice Age, possibly 12,000 years ago, when the St. Lawrence and Mohawk Valleys were gorged with glacier ice that, blanket-like, a mile in thickness, covered the North American continent. The so-called great lakes of to-day are small pools in comparison with the ancient inland sea which covered several of our largest Western States.

These four terraces that rise one above the other are the old perpendicular shale shore lines, which have been rounded or softened by the storm-washed silt. Lake Erie's waters to-day beat against the lower shale terrace; back two miles is a second old shoreline, or gravel terrace, along which is located Euclid Avenue; then further south and higher are the other two terraces. Nature has done much for the new East Cleveland. From the higher terraces you look out upon one of the most attractive views in northern Ohio. At your feet along the terraces is rapidly building our youngest suburban village. On its right is the sandstone tower of the picturesque and pioneer First Presbyterian Church, the oldest religious organization in northern Ohio. It dates back to 1807. In the old Shaw Academy, surrounded by maples, is the village high school. Two new and large school buildings in the east and west portions of the village, with graceful towers, are half hidden in foliage. Beyond the church tower is quiet Collinwood, occupied in part by the Lake Shore Railway employees. Along the terraces even to the shore line are hundreds of farms surrounded by odd bits of forest and straggling groups of fruit and shade trees, while extensive and well-kept vineyards of purple Concord and Catawbas stretch far to the east.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller's summer home is at "Forest Hill," East Cleveland. Here on the upper terrace he owns 600 acres of forest ravines, woodland, and lawns, which are threaded with many miles of carriage drives and bicycle paths. "Forest Hill" commands a view of city, country, and lake. Here the multi-millionaire loses and finds himself during June, July, August, and September, and extends a rare hospitality to those whom he invites.

Mr. Rockefeller, past fifty years, is tall, slightly bent forward, and gracious in manner. His "hill neighbors" receive a courtesy marked with much thoughtfulness. He is an expert golf player, pitcher of quoits, and bicyclist, delighting on dark nights to outdo his visitors in a successful journey through the narrow paths of an extensive and wooded labyrinth. This very busy man has learned how to sandwich proper exercise in with business. Few men enjoy more a good story or the telling of it.

In a single year he had planted 16,000 trees at "Forest Hill." He is very fond of his big beeches and oaks, and is the guardian of all the little trees that lift their branches around the mother trees. His many employees are well paid and say kind words only. On Sundays and Friday evenings he goes regularly with a big wagon-load of people to the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, and each summer he officiates as Sunday-school superintendent.

While East Cleveland might boast of having on its terraced hills the richest citizen of the world, yet it prefers to be called a model village. The village has no politics, no saloons, no policemen, no crime, and no poverty. For almost a century a good class of citizens, mostly of New England origin, dwelt upon the township and hamlet lands, living on the products of the soil. The school furnished a good education for their children, and the big white church gave of its morals. The hamlet trustees met weekly in an old harness shop, talked, and adjourned. The hamlet's entire assets consisted of one oak table, one lamp, and a dozen chairs. The sandy and muddy streets, though shaded by large trees, were ungraded and unlighted, sidewalks unflagged, and the people lived without a public library, lake water, gas, or a sanitary sewage system. Of course land had but little value, sales were rarely made, or new buildings started. Few attractions for residents were offered.

The people were prompted to change the hamlet to a village, and at length a charter was obtained for a single-track railroad. A few city people inquired the price of land, and the village was suddenly changed back to a hamlet, which practically prohibits improvements. The city folks came just the same, bought land, and soon a vote was taken on changing again to a village charter, but the newcomers were badly beaten. An enlightened vote, however, is always a power for improvement. So there were purchased and sent to the hamlet voters over 200 pamphlets on "Village Improvements," by the Hon. B. G. Northrop, of Connecticut. Then came the spring election of 1895, and the Citizens' ticket, which advocated improvements, won by 67 majority. It has since controlled the village affairs with the following results:

1. Euclid Avenue has been widened from 60 feet to 86 feet and graded for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A road-bed 50 feet in width has been drained and paved with large vitrified or hard-burnt brick, size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at a cost of about \$125,000. Five dollars, payable in five equal annual installments, was assessed on each front foot, and three-fifths of the special assessments are already paid. The thirteen-foot strips taken off both

sides of the avenue were paid for in cash, the value—about \$30,000—being fixed and satisfactorily apportioned by a special commission, the chairman of which was Judge Patrick Henry Smythe. It is quite remarkable that deeds to this five-mile strip-off from improved front yards were obtained from nearly 200 owners without a single court proceeding. Fairness, cash, and diplomacy did it.

2. The Cleveland Electric Railway made a twenty-five-year contract with the village, in brief as follows: The company to furnish double tracks of heavy steel rail through the village and to pave 15 feet of the roadbed; to give rapid transit—about thirty-five minutes to the public square—and morning and evening cars every three minutes; the citizens to pay at the rate of eleven tickets for 50 cents, provided that such fare, either in cash or by tickets, shall not at any time exceed that charged on the Euclid Avenue line of said company within the city of Cleveland, with transfer privileges. In a word, a single fare costs about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents and takes a passenger from old Collamer to the public square, a distance of eight miles, or several miles further by using a transfer.

3. Lake Erie water at fair rates is metered to the village by the city. Six, eight, and ten inch iron pipes are laid throughout the village, and \$55,000 of 4-per-cent. twenty-year bonds were voted to pay for the same.

4. The Cleveland Gas Light and Coke Company laid their own pipes and furnish the village excellent gas at 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, or as cheap as they ever supply gas to Cleveland.

5. For the construction of a scientific sewage disposal \$100,000 of 4-per-cent. twenty-five-year sewer bonds were voted. The Colonel Waring patent was adopted. The plant will be ready by November 1 of 1899. Underneath the fifteen miles of cemented sewage pipes is laid as many more miles of uncemented pipes to convey away seepage water from the trenches and from tiling laid around all cellars. Thus freedom from cesspools, and dry cellars throughout the village are secured.

6. The following plan has been adopted for the planting of shade trees by property owners: That no trees, except perhaps dwarf trees and shrubs, shall be planted in the road-lawns. That one row of trees shall be planted 5 feet inside the sidewalks and that a second row of trees shall be planted 30 feet inside the sidewalk line. This plan will give four rows of shade trees the entire length of Euclid Avenue, and the elm will alternate with the maple or horse-chestnut. The pavement and water, gas, and sewer pipes are not disturbed, nor do branches of trees come in conflict with electric poles or wires.

7. Sawed stone or cement sidewalks 6 feet in width and 2½ inches in thickness will be laid on Euclid Avenue.

8. Electric arc lights are hung above the car-tracks the length of the village. Five thousand dollars of 4-per-cent. twenty-year bonds were issued to defray the cost and expense.

9. The fire department consists of three efficient hose companies, one for the central section and one each for the east and west ends.

10. Two fine eight-room school buildings have been constructed of red brick at a cost for land and buildings of \$40,000. One school is located in the east and one in the west end of the village for a regiment of boys and girls.

Many new streets are being opened and equipped with up-to-date improvements, and beautiful homes are being built throughout the village. Much of the realty has more than doubled in value, and the tax duplicate is rapidly increasing. At the April elections now even

the opposition People's ticket earnestly advocates village improvements.

Genial Dr. E. D. Burton for four years acted as mayor in a most efficient manner. The officers of East Cleveland, as in all other Ohio villages, consist of a mayor, clerk, treasurer, marshal, and council of six members. The school board and board of health also have six members each. The following gentlemen at present serve as members of the village council: Dr. A. O. Spence, Mr. F. J. Welton, manufacturer; Mr. Thomas S. Phillips, contractor; Dr. George H. Quay, Mr. Seth H. Doane, salesman; and Mr. E. Warner White, secretary.

The several village meetings for the present are held in the abandoned Union brick school building, which is called the village hall, and good pictures adorn the walls. A discordant note is sometimes employed to give effect in music. The want of a suitable village hall is perhaps our chief disagreeable feature.

A SUCCESSFUL SUBSTITUTE FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

BY ALFRED F. POTTS

WHILE many students of municipal problems throughout the country are studying, more or less hopefully, various schemes for the municipal ownership or control of the street-railroad, water, telephone, and light systems, it may be timely to present through the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* something of the plan and history of the Consumers Gas Trust Company of Indianapolis, an institution which stands as a successful substitute for municipal ownership.

The slow growth of municipal ownership is doubtless due to the weighty objection that it places these quasi public institutions in the hands of the political party in power. In the view of these objectors Lincoln's great generalization shrinks to the form: "Government of the politicians, for the politicians, by the politicians."

We have turned our thoroughfares over to private corporations, thus creating monopolies with which there can be no practical competition. On the other hand, the socialistic spirit, in its rebellion against the obvious unfairness of the situation, is constantly suggesting remedies which amount to little less than confiscation of established rights. Any scheme to fix charges by law may be unfair to either side. Assuming

that these franchise properties should be controlled and directed solely in the interest of the people, it is evident that the exactly fair charge is at cost. There will then be no occasion to reduce efficiency on the one side and no ground to complain of excessive profits on the other.

In Indianapolis we have an organization designed to accomplish this result which has demonstrated its practicability by ten years of service, securing to the people of this city a supply of natural gas under conditions where it cannot be monopolized, and yet where the organization is free from political control.

When gas was discovered some ten years ago in the vicinity of Indianapolis, the Standard Oil Company undertook the enterprise of piping it to the city, but for some reason either sold out or allowed the nominal control to pass into the hands of a company composed of local capitalists. Very low rates had been established by the ordinance granting the right to lay natural-gas pipes in the streets, and when our people had begun to prepare for its use this company refused to continue work unless the ordinance rates were doubled. Out of the indignant protest against this demand arose the discussion of

coöperative methods, which resulted in the organization of the Consumers Gas Trust Company. In studying the situation and in endeavoring to devise a practical scheme, I recognized that with the wealth behind the existing company it could afford to pay any sum necessary to secure a controlling interest in the stock of any competing company which we might form, in order to get it out of the way. The doubling of the ordinance rates as demanded meant a difference of about \$1,000,000 a year in the gross receipts which a controlling company would receive. The problem presented was, how to make a stockholder with a right to sell his stock if he chose, and yet deprive him of any power by such disposition to give his assignee any control of the company—in other words, to prevent the possibility of any of the manipulation by which competition is stifled. The second consideration was to offer such return on the stock as would induce investment, and yet so limit it that a surplus would remain with which to pay back the original investment, that thereafter the service might be at cost. These points were covered in the subscription contract, the subscriber in signing for his stock placing it in the hands of trustees, who were named, with an irrevocable power, or proxy, to vote it for directors. It also provided that any surplus above 8 per cent. interest should be returned to the stockholders until they had received the full amount of their investment, after which gas was to be furnished to the citizens of Indianapolis at cost. Under this plan, while the stockholder remained the nominal owner of the stock and had a right to transfer it, he had no control of the company. If a competing company or any interested person should buy up the entire issue of the stock he could not elect a single director, and so any scheme to stifle the enterprise would be rendered fruitless.

It will be seen that the success of such an enterprise must depend upon the selection of the original board of trustees to which is given the irrevocable power to vote the stock. They must be men of the highest standing and demonstrated public spirit, for on them rests the responsibility of electing directors from year to year to manage the business of the company. The trustees named in our articles of association were headed by Gov. Albert G. Porter and included John M. Butler, Thomas A. Morris, John W. Murphy, and Henry Schnull—among the most substantial and public-spirited men of Indiana. The articles of association embraced the following points:

First. The creation of a self-perpetuating board of five trustees who held no stock in any competing company. In case of a vacancy by

death or resignation, the vacancy to be filled by the survivors.

This feature of self-perpetuation is unpopular with some, and it has been suggested that it would be improved by modification, allowing the five trustees to serve for definite periods of different durations and their successors to be appointed by the Circuit Court or other designated authority.

Second. In making subscription to the stock, the subscriber enters into a special contract by which the stock subscribed for by him is expressly transferred to these trustees, naming them, with an irrevocable power to vote the same for directors.

In some cases a provision granting an irrevocable power or proxy has been held invalid, but no thoughtful lawyer has ever suggested that this plan of organization, when considered as a whole, with its obvious purpose to promote the public welfare, would ever be held invalid or against public policy. The Legislature of Indiana has, however, passed an act making this provision valid as to this and similar corporations.

Third. The subscription contract as well as the articles of incorporation further provide that as soon as the holders of stock or their assignees have received the face value thereof, with 8 per cent. interest, fuel gas must be reduced to cost.

This provision reverses the usual practice by which small dividends are paid out of large profits and a surplus fund is created to form the basis for watering, or the fictitious issue of stock for speculative purposes. The investor having gotten back the full amount invested, with 8 per cent. interest, the profit from that time goes to the public in the reduced price of the service. The investors are still the nominal holders of the stock, but are entitled to no dividends.

Having formulated this plan of organization, the trustees as above named were selected, and the following prominent citizens were elected to serve as directors for the first year: Robert N. Lamb, E. F. Claypool, John P. Frenzel, Frederick Fahnley, Eli Lilly, Thomas Davis, Julius F. Pratt, John H. Holliday, and Henry Coburn. There have been but few changes in the board in the ten years, and all have served without compensation. The stock was offered for popular subscription, the shares being placed at \$25 each. Public meetings were held in every ward, which were addressed by friends of the plan, and committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions. In a few weeks' time the first issue of stock, amounting to \$500,000, was subscribed, and so distributed among the voters of the community that no council has been inclined to pass

any regulations detrimental to the interests of this company. The stockholders numbered over 4,000, their subscriptions ranging from \$25 to \$5,000.

While the writer has been given all the credit to which he is entitled for the suggestion of this plan of organization and for his services rendered in its promotion, due credit has never been given to one of our citizens, Mr. A. A. McKain, who generously joined the writer in its advocacy when it had no friends, and shared the first assaults by which interested persons sought to strangle the enterprise at its inception, nor to Mr. W. P. Fishback, one of our leading lawyers, who, though at first a scoffer, became one of the most earnest and influential advocates of the plan. Its successful organization was only possible, however, through the united efforts of scores of our leading public-spirited citizens and the active championship of Mr. John H. Holliday through his paper, the *Indianapolis News*.

Within a few months after the stock had been subscribed the people of Indianapolis were enjoying the blessings of natural gas at prices not exceeding one-third the price of coal. There has been a saving, over what it would have cost had the rates been doubled as demanded, of not less than \$1,000,000 per year. In securing popular subscription to the stock the company at the same time made sure of its consumers, who in support of their own company made contracts for their supply of natural gas. The other company has also a large patronage, but at the ordinance rates.

But one serious mistake was made, which, however, has no reference to the success of the scheme itself. We all assumed at the time that there was an unlimited quantity of natural gas—that it was being constantly generated by some furnace in the bowels of the earth, and consumers were allowed to burn it without any reference to the wasteful use, instead of being compelled to conserve it by the use of meters. It is estimated by conservative experts that more than 40 per cent. of the gas passing through the pipes under this system is wasted. It is a common practice to open the windows for cooling the house rather than to take the trouble of turning down the furnace fires. This wasteful use of our splendid fuel has resulted in its rapid diminution, so that more and more wells have been necessary from year to year, and the company has been compelled to push further and further into the field in order to secure the necessary supply. Pumping stations have had to be built at enormous cost, and yet with all these extraordinary expenses, increasing from year to year and amounting to a total investment of \$2,500,000

in the plant, this company has succeeded in paying off a bonded indebtedness of over \$750,000, and has reduced the amount due to stockholders until at this time less than \$200,000 of the total issue of \$605,000 of stock remains unpaid. If the supply holds out for a few years longer we will yet witness the consummation of this enterprise—fuel gas at cost. Had this plan been applied to any other public utility than a rapidly diminishing supply of natural gas, there would have been a fairer test of its value. While it has demonstrated its usefulness by saving the citizens of Indianapolis \$1,000,000 per year, in the larger view it presents a model upon which, with slight modifications, other organizations may be formed for the control of city franchises.

In the early stages of its development there was such uncertainty as to the life of natural gas that many stockholders were made to believe that their stock would be of little value and were induced to part with it to speculators at a sacrifice. It is thought that if a public record had been kept showing the transfers of the stock this sacrifice might have been prevented. While speculation in the stock was possible and must always be, it furnishes no argument against this plan of organization itself, but rather emphasizes its value to the public. The individual ownership of the stock is unimportant, for the reason that the management is controlled entirely through the election of directors by the board of trustees.

In many of the large cities of the country franchises controlling these public utilities are beyond the reach of the people. Here and there, however, they are expiring, and in many of the smaller cities such franchises are still available. Wherever these conditions exist, this plan of organization and its successful operation in Indianapolis may prove of interest.

The champions of municipal ownership will find in it a means of accomplishing that reform. In most cities municipal ownership is impossible because of the limit upon the indebtedness and the inability of the city to raise the necessary funds for the purchase. A slight modification only is needed to make such an organization as the Consumers Gas Trust Company the instrument by which to acquire the property desired. For this purpose the articles of incorporation, as well as the subscription contracts, should provide that after the stockholder has received the full amount of his investment, with interest, the trustees and directors shall transfer the property to the city. And thus municipal ownership would be accomplished without any investment of public funds or the incurring of any liability on the part of the city.

THE TOLEDO MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

BY PRESIDENT JOHN HENRY BARROWS.

(Of Oberlin College.)



THE TOLEDO UNIVERSITY MANUAL-TRAINING SCHOOL BUILDING.

MANUAL training is no longer a claimant seeking recognition from the educational world. It is now an accepted part of the most complete liberal training. It has not as yet gained admission into some of our leading colleges and universities, but since the educational magnates have bowed to its just claims, its general admission is only a question of time. All must acknowledge this who accept the aphorism of Bacon that "education is the cultivation of a just and legitimate familiarity betwixt the mind and things," or who believe with Pestalozzi that education is the "generation of power," or who approve the injunction of Comenius: "Let those things that have to be done be learned by doing them."

One of the most impressive pictures in the world is Rembrandt's famous "School of Anatomy" at The Hague, wherein the great Dutch artist represents Dr. Nicolaus Tulp explaining to seven surgeons the sinews and muscles that lift and open the fingers of the hand, that mechanism which is the key to all the achievements of our race. Did not Carlyle say: "Man without tools is nothing, with tools he is all"? The hand is the maker and user of tools by which the soil is tilled, wild animals are destroyed, boats built, machines constructed, houses and

cathedrals erected, statues carved, poems written, instruments played, and pictures painted. Art and civilization depend on the joint training of mind, eye, and hand. The discovery has been made that "the great gulf between the savage and the civilized man is spanned by the seven hand-tools, the axe, the saw, the plane, the hammer, the square, the chisel, and the file, and that the modern machine shop is an aggregation of these tools driven by steam." The utilitarian ends served by the wide introduction of manual training are obvious to all. But the profounder students discovered long since that the education of the hand and eye are essential elements of the best liberal training.

The laboratory methods which are back of recent educational progress, the kindergarten, and the manual-training school are all identical in their fundamental principles. They bring the mind, through eye and hand, into contact with things. It is from Russia and from the introduction of manual training into Russian technical schools by M. Victor Della-Vos that Dr. J. D. Runkle, formerly president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, derived the knowledge and inspiration which made him the founder of manual training in the United States. The spread of manual-training principles is largely due to Prof. C. M. Woodward, director of the Manual Training School of the Washington University, St. Louis, and to the success of that school. Twelve years ago he claimed as the fruits of manual training, when combined with generous mental and moral training, the following results: (1) Larger classes of boys in the grammar and high schools; (2) better intellectual development; (3) a more wholesome moral education; (4) sounder judgments of men and things and of living issues; (5) better choice of occupations; (6) a higher degree of material success, individual and social; (7) the elevation of many of the occupations from the realm of brute, unintelligent labor to positions requiring and rewarding cultivation and skill; (8) the solution of labor problems.

My purpose in this article is to set forth the methods and results of the new education as shown in the successful conduct of manual training in the city of Toledo, Ohio, and to point out some of the wider consequences in the realm of

our national life of this education. In 1902 the centennial celebration of the admission of Ohio into the Union will occur in Toledo, and will be participated in not only by citizens of the great State which has become the second "mother of Presidents," but by the representatives of the great middle West and Northwest, which have become so largely the controlling elements of the United States. The founders of Ohio, were they living to-day, would discover few signs of progress so startling and momentous as those evidenced by the superb and complicated educational machinery employed in the great cities of the State. The basal principle in the education of which manual training is the exponent is that the totality of human nature, body, mind, and spirit, should ever be regarded.

The claim is confidently made by the friends of the Toledo Manual Training School that its moral, educational, and physical results have more than justified its adoption into the educational system of the city. This school is the first department of the Toledo University, and is the outgrowth of a private endowment dating back to the year 1875, called the University of Arts and Trades. This property, consisting of 160 acres of land valued at \$80,000, the gift of Jessup W. Scott, and of \$15,000, the gift of William H. Raymond, and a small equipment used in the evening School of Design, was given to the city of Toledo in March, 1884. The city provided for the appointment of directors for the government of what was called the Toledo University, and in December, 1885, the building was completed and a formal opening of the new department was celebrated by an educational convention.

Ex-President R. B. Hayes, one of the most sagacious and patriotic of American chief magistrates, whose last years were devoted very largely to reformatory and educational work, presided on this occasion and delivered an earnest address. The other speakers were Felix Adler, whose educational enterprise in New York, the Working Men's School and Free Kindergarten, is one of the most comprehensive of educational institutions, and Col. Augustus Jacobson, of Chicago, who has written one of the most important books on the labor question, advocating the widest introduction of manual training at the public expense. Colonel

Jacobson believes that the American policy henceforth must be to give equal opportunities to all, to give every child all the education the child can take and all we know how to give. In the earliest days of the Toledo Manual Training School it simply gave instruction in drawing and wood-work to boys. But in 1887 the directors, seeing the need of furnishing similar education for girls, established for them sewing and cooking departments. From this beginning the school has steadily expanded, and especially within the past three years it has marvelously come to the front in the development of manual and domestic training.

Manual training in the United States has been adopted by State agricultural colleges and by many normal schools. It has made its way from Boston to San Francisco. It has achieved notable triumphs in the Chicago Manual Training School, whose director, Dr. Belfield, has expressed the opinion that "an hour in the shop of a well-conducted manual-training school develops as much mental strength as an hour devoted to Virgil or Legendre." The principles of the new education have had rapid acceptance in many of our States and leading cities, and have captivated the imaginations and fired the enthusiasm of some hard-headed business men who have cared little for the education fostered by the old-time college methods. But it is claimed for the Toledo Manual Training School that it is the first to be operated in connection with the public-school system, where boys and girls receive equal attention. Its highest claim at the present time upon the American people springs from the fact that during the last three years it has assumed and carried on a real



SIXTH-GRADE WARD SCHOOL—CLASS OF GIRLS AT SEWING LESSON.

educational work of supreme value. This is due very largely to the thorough reorganization of the school under Superintendent William C. Skinner, elected in December, 1896. The official report, published in January, 1897, and signed by the president and clerk of the board, speaks of Mr. Skinner's "large technical experience in connection with manufacturing interests" and his "ripe experience as the head of a department under the best and most successfully organized school system in the country." Mr. Skinner had for several years been the principal of the Central Manual Training School of Cleveland. In the planning and equipping of this school he displayed ability of the first order. His high professional capacity, his noble Christian character, his courtesy and tact, his infectious enthusiasm, his appreciation of the educational side of manual-school work, noted by those associated with him in his earlier labors, have appeared in even more fruitful manifestation in Toledo, where his success has been applauded by leading business men of the city and equally by the Central Labor Union, a body of toilers who have commended the Manual Training School, "which has been brought to the highest standard of efficiency and excellence through the efforts of Professor Skinner."*

The Toledo institution carries on a systematic educational course in manual and domestic training in all the grades of the public-school system above the fourth. It offers a four years' course in mechanic arts and a four years' course in architectural art for young men of high-school grade. It also offers a four years' course in domestic science and a four years' course in art for young women of high-school grade. Each of these courses is so arranged that high-school work may be taken in connection with each throughout the entire time devoted to high-school study. The school also carries on a very large night-school department, which is one of the chief features in the institution.

Let us now study the work done, beginning with the fifth and sixth grades. The pupils in each school-room are given instruction for an hour and a half a week by well-trained manual teachers, and this work is so correlated with the regular public-school curriculum that, according to the statements of the superintendent of public schools, principals, and teachers, it has greatly aided in the development of the child mind in the academic work proper. Therefore one element of education—namely, the education of the mind—is hereby brought into accord with the



SUPERINTENDENT WILLIAM C. SKINNER.

development of the body and the use of the hands in connection with the mind.

The girls are taught plain sewing, which covers the use of the needle in basting, stitching, overcasting, making of different kinds of seams, the hemming of unbleached muslin, weaving, etching, the sewing on of tapes and buttons, making of eyelet holes and button holes, patching, catch-stitching, hem-stitching, darning of stockings, and the making of small garments, and the planning, drafting, and making of a suit of underwear or a simple dress.

For the boys in the fifth and sixth grades serviceable, inexpensive trays have been constructed, so that they may be used for the knife-work on the school-desk in the school-room, such instruction being given at the same hour in which the girls are taught sewing. One neat case arranged to hold thirty trays may be found in one of the halls in each grade school building, and the boys of the fifth and sixth grades of these buildings use the trays in their rooms.

In this course of work the boys are taught how to use the knife, the compass, the T-square and triangles, scale and pencil. Every pupil makes his own drawing for every exercise or useful article which forms the series of progressive steps in the course. The work in geometrical figures for the testing of the eye, the teaching of accuracy in all dimensions and forms, the study of the quality of material, are all blended with the child's academic work in the fifth grade.

* Since this article was written Professor Skinner has accepted the directorship of manual training in the Detroit University school.—EDITOR.

The chip-carving and Venetian iron-work accomplished in the sixth grade develop artistic sense and appreciation in the life of the pupil, and give ample scope for recreation while creating a desire for honesty and accuracy in his academic work. This work differs from that used in many manual-training systems, as the materials, the quality of the goods, and the process of dyeing and weaving are thoroughly explained to the students. The boys are taught the different botanical features of the material used under the knife, and above all the correlation of the work with the academic life of the student creates a value for this training which cannot be easily overestimated.

The seventh and eighth grade girls are given an extensive course in plain cooking. In the seventh grade the work begins with the abbreviations of measures and weights with reference to the culinary art; the cleaning of dishes and the building of fires are carefully explained. Then follow the cooking of cereals and vegetables in the boiling processes, the soups and the stews, the broiling and roasting, the proper methods for the cooking of eggs, and simple lessons in baking. The work of the seventh grade closes with a lesson in house-cleaning, a lecture on sanitary rules, the proper laying and serving of a table, and finally the actual experience of serving a light luncheon.

In beginning the eighth-grade work the canning and preserving of vegetables and fruits are scientifically pursued. The economical phases of household duties are studied minutely before the subjects of pastry and invalid cookery are considered. When the two years' course is finished the girls of the seventh and eighth grades have received a knowledge in plain household economics, cookery, and home-living that many will consider an accomplishment equal in vital importance to a knowledge of any of the fine arts. The boys' work of the seventh and eighth grades covers a more careful study of the grain, quality, and texture of materials, and the use of the bench tools in the construction of articles of value by a distinctly educational process.

Beginning with the work of the high-school



WORK OF FIFTH AND SIXTH GRADE BOYS.
(Work-tray in the foreground.)

(or ninth) grade, we come to a description of the four courses which may be taken in connection with the high-school academic work. These courses are unique in their character, giving young men training in the mechanic arts and architectural art and the young women very comprehensive training in freehand drawing, clay-modeling, chemistry of cooking, dressmaking, and art needlework.

The work of the first two years for young men is the same in each course, the work of the two courses differing with the third year. Freehand, mechanical drawing, carpentry, cabinet making, and wood-turning are taught in the first year; enough freehand drawing is taken up for the student to understand the principles of perspective. In mechanical drawing the use of instruments and the study of higher geometrical forms and figures are given, with a few plates of simple mechanical projection.

In the shop a careful study of the use of tools in constructive work is carried on by the student. The educational feature of the work is the side to which most attention is paid. The utilitarian phase is not lost sight of, however, but the course is so planned as to make the results of the work as practical as possible, while never sacrificing the intellectual development of the student.

In the second year the geometrical work in the drafting-room follows closely the study of geometry in the high school, and the work in

mechanical drawing is planned so as to create a desire for study in mechanics proper.

In the shop the student has the use of the forge, where a systematic course is pursued in the heating, bending, welding of iron and steel, and the forging of useful tools that may be employed in the machine shop as well as at home. A thorough explanation is here given the student of the manufacture of cast as well as wrought iron and steel, so that he may have some idea of the character, strength, and proper use of the material yielding to his hammer. Some of the implements wrought in this department are chains, swivels, hooks, machine-lathe tools, tongs, cold-chisels, and light ornamental iron-work, such as andirons and five-o'clock-tea stands.

In the third year a choice is made between the mechanic arts and the architectural art courses. If the student pursues the course in mechanic arts the study of pattern-making, molding and casting, tinsmithing and plumbing is made. The work in mechanical drawing comprises a course in the study of the projection of shadows and isometrical work.

In the architectural course the time is principally devoted to the elementary details in architecture, the study of different types of ornament, together with clay-modeling and plaster-of-Paris casting. This makes up the work of the third year.

In the fourth year, if the mechanic-arts course is chosen, the mechanical drawing covers

that of details, of parts of machines, assembled drawings, the study of gears and cams, and the making of tracings and blue prints of assembled drawings. In the shop the engine lathe, planer, shaper, and milling machine are used in the construction of some tool or machine, such as speed lathe, small drill press, small steam engine or dynamo. In the architectural-art course drawing of plans, elevations, and sectional views of buildings, advanced clay-modeling and plaster-casting of architectural ornament constitute the class work.

The two courses of work for young women—namely, the domestic-science and the art courses—are alike also in the first two years. In the domestic-science course freehand drawing, clay-modeling, and sewing constitute the work in the first year. The freehand drawing, with the pencil as the medium, takes up the subjects of light and shade from still-life groups; clay-modeling covers work in simple ornament and plaster-of-Paris castings. The work in sewing includes the drafting, fitting, and making of muslin undergarments and the making of a shirt-waist, dressing jacket, or plain gown.

In the second year the freehand drawing is continued by the pupils, with charcoal as a medium, working from the still-life groups, the ornament, and the mask. Considerable time is devoted to the study of design. The study of household economics, the chemistry of cooking, and the care of the home are a very impor



SEVENTH-GRADE CLASS OF GIRLS AT WORK IN ONE OF THE OLD COOKING LABORATORIES.

tant branch of the work in the second-year course.

In the third year the student is given a choice between a domestic-science and an art course. In the domestic-science work the freehand drawing is continued, with the sole aim of developing the student's idea and taste for the beautiful in the home. The clay-modeling is omitted, and the subjects of dressmaking and fitting of garments comprise the third-year work. If the art course is pursued the freehand drawing is continued, and work in color is begun after an advanced course in black and white. Clay-modeling is taken up in the third year's work of this course in the study of the ornament, mask, and bust.

In the fourth year of the domestic-science course freehand drawing is continued. The subjects of millinery and art needlework in this course are made extremely practical. The fall and spring terms are usually devoted to the millinery work, while the winter term is occupied in the study of decorative art needlework, consisting of work in drawn linen and embroidery. The fourth year of the art course is devoted to the study of freehand drawing and water-color from still-life and nature, clay-modeling is continued as a study from life, and the making of glue and waste molds for the casting in plaster.

Dr. C. H. Henderson, lecturer in Harvard University, now head master of the high-school department of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N.



CLASS IN FOUNDRY PRACTICE.

Y., says: "If you take a school built up on the educational ideal and another built up on the industrial ideal, you will find them both doing apparently the same thing, but you cannot, I think, get very far beyond the threshold without observing a tremendous difference—a difference that you will remark in many quarters, but nowhere so distinctly as in the faces and persons of the boys themselves. The difference is not due to any variation in the material equipment, per



FORGING DEPARTMENT.

haps to no great change in the curriculum, but to a very subtle, intangible thing—to the point of view of the head master. It all depends upon him and upon which view of manual training he entertains and would have prevail. . . . It is very evident that not only is every bodily act preceded by a mental act, but if it produce a new sensation is followed as well by a distinct mental reaction. If we arrange a series of bodily acts we bring about a corresponding series of mental reactions, and if we arrange the bodily acts with sufficient cleverness we bring about a series of mental reactions of high educational value. This is what manual training attempts to do—to utilize this newly apprehended avenue of approach to the spirit. It

arranges a series of bodily acts, for the most part having to do with the hand and eye, and does so simply and solely for the sake of the mental reactions that follow upon these acts. While the term manual training is roughly descriptive of the outer fact, you will notice that the real purpose and essence of the training are mental." Superintendent Skinner is in complete accord with the plan of conforming manual training to the educational ideal.

Toledo may well be congratulated upon the very high standard of excellence which has been attained by this institution, and much credit is



SOME WORK OF MACHINE-SHOP LABORATORY.

due to the superintendent, who, by his untiring study and earnest effort, together with the hearty coöperation of the board of directors and an efficient corps of teachers, has been the means of bringing this school into prominence as one of the foremost institutions of its kind. In no department of the school have the superintendent's efforts been more successful than in the night school, which from an enrollment of little more than 200 in the winter of 1896-97 has so grown in favor that last season's enrollment was phenomenal, reaching over 1,000.

It was said of Abraham Lincoln that he saw through his lawyer's brief the general principles



SOME OF THE RESULTS FROM THE ART DEPARTMENT.



CLAY-MODELING DEPARTMENT.

of the divine administration. And so the study of this special example of the method and results of manual training may give us a large outlook into the educational world and into the whole domain of modern life. Toledo is justly proud of what has been done and expects very soon to give the young men and women of that city all the advantages furnished by Cooper Institute in New York. It has been discovered that manual training as here described enlarges attendance in the day classes, promotes morality, awakens the dormant minds of children not easily touched or aroused by other methods, and in many homes secures the glad coöperation of girls who previously had turned away from domestic helpfulness. The wide and practically universal spread of manual-training methods is one of the boons which the future has in store for us. It will remedy some of the chief defects of our education, promote good-will between classes, elevate the type of the workingman, give a new dignity to manual labor, increase honesty, multiply the number of skilled hands and trained eyes, and thus diffuse an appreciation of art. It will help forward the time when Christian democracy will hold all honest labor honorable. Beecher said :

"It is no shame to work with the hand if one puts brains in the palm of it." The sharp collision of so-called classes, one of the chief perils of civilization, may be avoided in the good time coming by the spread of the new education. When I was in Poona, India, I was given a pocket-knife made by a Brahman, a representative of immemorial priestly exclusiveness. I felt that I held in my hand what might be the death-warrant of the devilish caste system of India. Manual training is becoming a powerful ally of the most effective missionary work in the Orient.

The new education is earnestly advocated by men who have lost none of their appreciation of the supreme value of the literary and classical disciplines. But these disciplines have their limitations and are not fitted to all. The new system, which is not altogether new, "teaches that neither the eye nor the hand nor the head can dispense with mutual coöperation and aid." I have no fear that the college will ever cease to draw appropriate and noble inspirations from Athens and Rome. But wise men are anxious to see the colleges of our country brought into closer connection and more vital relations with

the industrial and commercial world. It is certainly appropriate that universities should serve American democracy in the most effective way. The variety of tools and machines which men employ is itself an index of civilization. Inventors all over our land are giving their trained intelligences to new devices for improved work, and workmen themselves are stimulated to become inventors. In the breadth, continuance, and intensity of their intellectual life there are manufactories which rank well with colleges. A factory like the famous one conducted by the Pattersons in Dayton, Ohio, is a hive of intensely active and intelligent workers. Here minds are busy and alert, not only to run machines already made, but if possible to make better ones. The masters of great industries confess a crying need for more highly trained intellects, and one of the problems of the future is how to make the college serve the industrial world.

What advantages would follow from planting the manual-training school in the midst of the college? It would furnish lacking elements of a

liberal education—how seriously lacking many college men whose eyes and hands have never been trained grievously acknowledge. It would of course bring the college into closer touch with the industrial world, and would be especially helpful in enabling the student to discover what he can do best. Thousands of college graduates to day are third-class ministers, doctors, and lawyers who might have done better if they had earlier discovered their aptitudes. But manual training in the midst of a Christian college, while helping many students to remunerative employment, would be of immense service in the training of missionaries for the varied kinds of work which will confront them in Africa and Asia. I do not wonder that those who have studied the effect of the new education in a city like Toledo and have grasped the principles underlying recent educational progress are possessed by a splendid enthusiasm as they consider the possible developments in wealth, happiness, refinement, mutual good-will, productive power, and world-wide influence by the people of the United States.



HIGH-SCHOOL WOOD-WORK LABORATORY.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

A POLITICIAN WITH A SOCIAL PROGRAMME.

PAUL DESCHANEL, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, is the subject of a most interesting essay by Mr. John Graham Brooks in the current number of the *Political Science Quarterly*.

While it is true that M. Deschanel, in his earlier parliamentary career, wrote and spoke with notable effect upon the French colonial policy, it is in dealing with purely social questions, as Mr. Brooks remarks, that he has produced the most telling result.

"Perhaps because of his youth, as well as from a certain keen intellectual sympathy, he has found it worth while really to understand what the modern socialist movement means. He has studied with conscientious care the history and theory of socialism. If he fences in the Chamber with the leading Marxist, Jules Guesde, he shows a familiarity with the fundamental points which Marx raises that is quite as close as that of the Marxian leader himself. If the bout is with the brilliant socialist, Professor Jaurès, upon any specific result of recent radical legislation, his hold upon the fact is just as sure as that of his opponent."

AN APPEAL TO THE FRENCH RADICALS.

In November, 1892, M. Deschanel, took occasion to state in the Chamber of Deputies his political convictions upon the social issues pressing for settlement. Of this speech Mr. Brooks says:

"It was an appeal to the radicals. Until the famous strike at Carmaux there had been no thought of common action between radicals and socialists. The gravity of this strike made government interference necessary and brought into party warfare new and quite incalculable influences. It is doubtful if the Chamber contained at this juncture a single member besides M. Deschanel who possessed the knowledge and the sympathy requisite to state truthfully and convincingly what the new issues meant. Men there were, like Léon Say, of first-rate economic learning, but without a hint of intellectual fairness toward what was true and important in the socialist movement. M. Deschanel, however, had made his economic studies at such a time and in such relation to the movement as to give him the knowledge and the temper best suited to the occasion. It is this fitness which the Chamber has recognized in electing him presi-



M. PAUL DESCHANEL.

(President of the French Chamber of Deputies.)

dent. That the social question in relation to politics has reached a new stage of development is also shown by his election."

Mr. Brooks defines M. Deschanel's position in the politics of the French social question as follows:

"His appeal to the Radical party in 1892 was that they should be loyal to their own principles and not continually play into the hands of the socialists, whose principles were, he maintained, fundamentally different. Not only do the radicals interpret differently the bearing of '89' on present economic and social ideals, but—what is of more significance—they believe in progress through and by means of the present capitalistic order of society. This, above all things, the French socialists do not believe. Capitalism—the individual appropriation of interest, rent, and profits—is to them the one enemy of progress, against which every resource of a bold legislative activity should be directed."

SOCIAL LIBERALISM.

The remarkable thing about M. Deschanel's attack on the collectivists in the French Chamber is that not one of his speeches, so far as Mr. Brooks has studied them, contains a gibe or word of abuse against socialism. "There is the open admission that it represents a powerful, serious, and growing influence which politicians must more and more take into account."

"State intervention in behalf of the laborer (not merely of the child and woman, but of the man) he accepts as a principle that is to have a far wider application. He believes that such 'interference' may become international on a far larger scale."

"There are many passages eloquent with indignation against those who assume that the free play of commercial self-interest in the hands of the strong can meet the problems which just now press for solution. It is expressly said that socialism comes to us not alone with errors, but with a great truth—that the problem is to take its message without being fooled by its misconceptions. Its plea for a new conception of social unity and solidarity, much of its criticism of modern commercialism, several of its specific proposals—these receive at his hands consistent and cordial approval. If the evidence is good that the state should take over the coal mines, he is not influenced by the cry that such action would be 'socialistic.' If the state can manage so difficult an industry in such a way as to lessen the present friction between employer and employed and without serious economic loss, to be made good by the taxpayer, by all means, says he, let it be done. That the proposition is socialistic is not, with him, primarily in its disfavor. Yet the passion in France to work for the state is so keen and universal, the bureaucracy is attended with evils of so obvious a character, that the burden of proof, he thinks, is with those who ask that the change be made. It is this temper which separates him from the great body of those in France who have fought the battle against the socialists."

M. Deschanel's essential economic conservatism is shown, however, in his own words: "I stand for the rights of personal private property as at present understood."

PRACTICAL MEASURES.

From the record of recent social legislation in France Mr. Brooks selects the following groups of laws as illustrating the propositions that seem most to have won the support of M. Deschanel:

"(a) The measures which are believed to encourage the spread of private property among the wage-earners; (b) measures designed to lessen

the friction between employer and employed; and (c) in the organization of agencies (like the *Office du Travail*) for the collection and spread of statistical information that will be believed by the wage-earners.

"To see the importance of this last measure is to see the intelligence of M. Deschanel's programme. The ground upon which the French collectivist has chosen to stand is that capitalism and the wage system have now come to impose a steadily increasing burden upon the great body of the laborers—that, therefore, the system must be uprooted. If this were true—if the classes are becoming more widely separated, if the large incomes are increasing and the small ones lessening—it is evidently a blunder to bring in the small palliatives of 'labor protection,' mutual credit, arbitration and conciliation, profit-sharing and coöperation, fussy regulations by the 'benevolent loafers and philanthropists.' All these merely call off the attention from the central evil, capitalism. M. Deschanel believes that all this has one fault—that the allegations are not true. The practical problem is, therefore, to prove their untruth before the electors. Here is a work which government must undertake. It may freely coöperate with labor organizations—as the Swiss Federation now does—in producing a body of information as to wealth distribution which the wage-earners will have no reason to suspect."

THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE.

IN the *Pall Mall Magazine* Mr. William Archer writes a very interesting and sensible article upon the American language. He says truly enough that not all of the serious causes of dissension have begotten half the bad blood that has been engendered by trumpery questions of vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. He therefore ventures to discuss the burning question of the American language, in the hope that he may be able to introduce an element of peace and mutual toleration. So far from objecting to bold innovation in language, he strongly approves of it. In the nature of things the Americans, being face to face with the newer conditions of life, must be more fertile in producing new words.

FASHIONS IN PRONUNCIATION.

Mr. Archer thinks that America has, as a matter of fact, enormously enriched the language, not only with new words, but since the American mind is, on the whole, quicker and wittier than the English, with apt and luminous colloquial metaphors. He protests rightly against the absurdity of expecting absolute uniformity in



MR. WILLIAM ARCHER.

pronunciation. Such national habits in the pronunciation of given letters or the accentuation of particular words is purely a matter of habit, and to consider either habit wrong is merely to exhibit that childishness or provincialism of mind which is moved to laughter by whatever is unfamiliar. To English ears the American habit of pronouncing "u" as "oo" is old fashioned; but it is neither vulgar nor provincial to pronounce Admiral Dewey's name as "Dooey," as all the Americans do, instead of "Dyooey," as all the English do. Fashions in the pronunciation of words change, as other fashions; and it is quite possible fifty years hence the Americans and English may have exchanged their habit of pronouncing many such words. There is no consistent or rational principle in the pronunciation of the word "theater," for instance, and to make a merit of one practice and to find in the other a subject for contemptuous criticism is simply childish.

WHAT THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE OWES TO AMERICA.

The following observations which he makes concerning the adoption of new words are very sensible and very much to the point:

"Passing now from questions of pronunciation and grammar to questions of vocabulary, I can

only express my sense of the deep indebtedness of the English language, both literary and colloquial, to America for the old words she has kept alive and the new words and phrases she has invented. It is a sheer pedantry—nay, a misconception of the laws which govern language as a living organism—to despise pithy and apt colloquialisms, and even slang. In order to remain healthy and vigorous, a literary language must be rooted in the soil of a copious vernacular, from which it can extract and assimilate, by a chemistry peculiar to itself, whatever nourishment it requires. It must keep in touch with life in the broadest acceptance of the word; and life at certain levels, obeying a psychological law which must simply be accepted as one of the conditions of the problem, will always express itself in dialect, provincialism, slang.

"America doubles and trebles the number of points at which the English language comes in touch with nature and life, and is therefore a great source of strength and vitality. The literary language, to be sure, rejects a great deal more than it absorbs; and even in the vernacular words and expressions are always dying out and being replaced by others which are somehow better adapted to the changing conditions. But though an expression has not, in the long run, proved itself fitted to survive, it does not follow that it has not done good service in its time. Certain it is that the common speech of the Anglo-Saxon race throughout the world is exceedingly supple, well nourished, and rich in forcible and graphic idioms; and a great part of this wealth it owes to America. Let the purists who sneer at 'Americanisms' think for one moment how much poorer the English language would be to-day if North America had become a French or Spanish instead of an English continent.

"I am far from advocating a breaking down of the barrier between literary and vernacular speech. It should be a porous, a permeable bulwark, allowing of free filtration; but it should be none the less distinct and clearly recognized."

WORDS—GOOD AND BAD.

He says three-quarters of the English language would crumble away before a purist analysis. The Americans invented "scientist," a good word which Mr. Archer thinks should live, while "transpire," in the sense of "happen," is a bad word which ought to perish. He does not admire the use of the word "bully;" but he mentions that the most popular slang expression of the day is to "rubber-neck," or more concisely to "rubber." Its primary meaning is to "crane the neck in curiosity, to pry round the corner," as it were. But it has numerous and surprising

extensions of meaning. Mr. Archer's conclusion of the whole matter is very comforting :

"The idea that the English language is degenerating in America is an absolutely groundless illusion. Take them all round, the newspapers of the leading American cities, in their editorial columns at any rate, are at least as well written as the newspapers of London ; and in magazines and books the average level of literary accomplishment is certainly very high. There are bad and vulgar writers on both sides of the Atlantic ; but until the beams are removed from our own eyes we may safely trust the Americans to attend to the moles in theirs."

"MR. DOOLEY" ON THE DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL.

IT would be in vain to attempt to compute the square miles of printed matter that have appeared on the subject of Dreyfus and his wrongs since the close of the court-martial at Rennes, but among it all one gem stands out conspicuously, and that is the delightfully humorous skit on the procedure of the court at Rennes written by the rising Chicago humorist, Mr. F. P. Dunne ("Mr. Dooley"). By permission of the editor of the *Westminster Gazette* we quote this farcical burlesque of the "evidence" of General Mercier :

" 'Pris'ner,' said th' prisidint iv th' coort, 'th' eyes iv Fr-rance is upon us, th' honor iv th' naytion is at stake. Th' naytional definses, th' integrity iv that ar-rmy upon which Fr-rance must depend in time iv peace, th' virtue iv public life an' th' receipts iv th' exposition is involved. Incidentally ye ar re bein' thried. But why dhrag in matthers iv no importance? We ar-re instruthred, accordin' to th' pa-pers, be th' Coort iv Cassation to permit no iv'dince that does not apply to your conniction with th' case. As sojers we bow to th' superyor will ; we will follow out th' instructions iv th' supreme coort. We have not had time to r-read them, but we will look at them atther th' thrile. In th' mane-time, we will call upon Gin'ral Merceer, that gallant man, to tell us th' story iv his life.' "

" 'I obey, mon colonel,' says Gin'ral Merceer, kissin' th' coort. 'Not to begin too far back an' to make a long story short, I am an honest man an' th' son iv an honest man. I admit it.' "

" 'Good,' says th' prisidint. 'D'ye reconize the pris'ner? "

" 'I do,' says Gin'ral Merceer ; 'I seen him wanst dhrinkin' a shell iv Munich beer in a caafe.' [Marked sensation in the coort an' cries iv 'A base la bock ! ']

" 'I says to meself thin, "This man is a thraitor." But th' thrainin' iv a sojer makes



MR. F. P. DUNNE ("MR. DOOLEY").

one cautious. I detarmined to fortify meself with iv'dince. I put spies on this man, this perfidious wretch, an' discovered nawthin'. I was paralyzed. An officer iv th' Fr-rinch ar-rmy an' nawthin' suspicious about him ! Damnable ! I was with diff'culty restrhained fr'm killin' him. But I desisted. [Cries iv 'Shame ! '] I said to meself, "Th' honor iv Fr-rance is at stake. Th' whole wurruld is lookin' at me—at me, Bill Merceer. I will go to bed an' think it over." I went to bed. Sleep, blessed sleep, that sews up th' confused coat-sleeve iv care, as th' perfidious Shakespeare [cries iv 'Conspezuez Shakespeare ! '] says, dayscinded on me tired eyes. [Th' coort weeps.] I laid aside me honor [cries iv 'Brave gin'ral ! '] with me coat. [Murmurs.] I slept. I dhramed that I see th' German Impror playin' a jews-harp. [Cries iv 'Abase Rothscheeld ! ' an' sensation.] I woke with a vi'lent start, th' perspiration poorin' fr'm me rugged brow. "Cap Dhryfuss is guilty ! " I cried. But no, I will confirm me iv'dince. I darted into me r-red pants. I dhruv with fury to th' home iv Madame Cleopathry, th' cillybrated Agyptian asthrolygist an' med'cine woman. [Th' coort : 'We know her ; she supplies iv'dince to all Fr-rinch coorts.'] I tol' her me dhrame. She projooosed a pack iv

kyards. She tur-nerd a r-red king an' a black knave. "Th' Impror Willum and Cap Dhryfuss," I says, in a fury. I burst forth. I had Cap Dhryfuss arristed. I dashed to th' prisidint. He was a-recaving rayfusals f'r a new cabinet. "I have found th' thrator," says I. "Hush," says he. "If th' Impror Willum hears ye he'll declare war," he says. I was stupefied. "Oh, my belovid countlry!" I cried. "Oh, hivin!" I cried. "What shall I do?" I cried. They was not a minyit to lose. I dis-banded th' ar-rmy. I ordered th' navy into dhry dock. I had me pitcher took. I wint home an' hid in th' cellar. F'r wan night Fr-rance was safe!"

"They was hardly a dhry eye in th' house whin th' gin'ral paused. Th' audjence wept. Siv'ral of th' minor journalists was swept out iv th' r-room in th' flood. A man shoovlin' coal in th' cellar sint up f'r an umbrella. Th' lawn shook with th' convulsive sobs iv th' former min-isters. Gin'ral Merceer r-raised his damp face an' blew a kiss to a former minister at wan iv th' windows an' rayshumed his tistimony.

"It was about this time or some years later," continued Gin'ral Merceer, "that I recaved iv'dince iv th' cap's guilt. I made it meself. It was a letther written be me frin' th' cap to a German grocer askin' f'r a pound iv sausage an' twinty r-rounds iv pretzels. [Turmoil in th' coort.] It was impossible, mon colonel, that this here letther cud have been written be Esterhazy. In th' first place he was in Paris at th' time; in th' sicond place he was in London. Th' letther

was not in his handwritin', but in th' handwritin' iv Colonel Pat th' Clam. Thin agin I wrote th' letther meself. Thin who cud 've written it? It must 've been Cap Dhryfuss. [Cheers fr'm th' coort.] I give me raysons as they occurred to me: First, th' Armeenyan athrocities; sicond, th' risignation iv Gin'ral Alger; third, th' mar-ledge iv Prince Lobengula; fourth, th' scarcity iv sarvint girls in th' sooburban towns; fifth, th' price iv gas. [Cries iv 'Abase th' price iv gas!'] I thank th' audjence. I will rayshume where I left off."

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THE FLIGHT OF FINLAND.

IN *Gunton's Magazine* for October Mr. Julius Moritzen, a writer exceptionally well informed on the political conditions of northern Europe, describes the present situation in Finland and the process of "Russification" now going on. How the Finnish religion, language, and national customs are affected by the recent changes is explained by Mr. Moritzen as follows:

"The religion of Finland is Lutheran Protestantism. With the practical abrogation of the country's constitution and laws, the religious tolerance, which has been one of the prerogatives of the duchy, will suffer some curtailment. Already all public officers must be sworn according to the rites of the Russian Orthodox Church. The Russian language is likewise the only official and legal language tolerated.

"In dealing with a subject no less significant than the disintegration of Poland in its time,



THE DEPUTATION OF FIVE HUNDRED FINLANDERS WHO WERE REFUSED AUDIENCE BY THE CZAR.

(The deputation, which mainly consisted of Finnish peasants representing every community in Finland, was photographed on the steps of the chief Lutheran church in Helsingfors.)

the relationship of Finland and Russia must be traced to its inception. When Finland became part of the Czar's domain it was under the strongest and most explicit guarantees of the maintenance of its constitutional liberties. The name of the country was to remain unchanged, and the title of its ruler was to be not czar, but, as of old, grand duke of Finland. It was to have its own constitution, laws, parliament, flag, currency, postage stamps, language, religion. All that is now to be changed. In the eyes of Russia, Finland is no longer a state, but a province. The Czar will rule the Finns as emperor of all the Russias, having removed from his array of dignities the title of grand duke.

"No Russian could hold office in Finland except by becoming a citizen of the country, but the government of Russia has already substituted Russians for natives as postmasters, and the other offices will be gradually equipped similarly. It was one of the reasons why nihilism never flourished in Finland that the people have been permitted to keep their religion, their language, and their customs. Whether the policy of Russification will bring a change on this score is something yet to be learned. The Church and the state are closely concerned in the Russianizing process now going on."

HISTORIC PRIVILEGES.

In brief, this was the history of the grand duchy:

"The independence of Finland ceased in the twelfth century. One of a group of grand duchies, it was conquered by Sweden; but there were no changes made in the local customs. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the country passed alternately from Sweden to Russia, but in September, 1809, Finland was finally ceded to Russia, and Czar Alexander I. took the oath to the then existing constitution. A clause in the constitution says: 'The Emperor-Grand Duke does not own the right to create any laws or revoke any existing laws without the unanimous consent of the Parliament assembled.' The constitution of Finland was the identical one promulgated in 1772 by Gustaf III.; but by the cession the Russian emperor became the hereditary grand duke of the grand duchy of Finland. The country had a parliament made up of the four estates, the nobility, the clergy, the citizens, and the farmers. The official languages were Finnish and Swedish, and while the state religion was Lutheran Protestant, there was entire religious liberty.

"The army of Finland was commanded by native officers, and the constitution says expressively that this army could not without its

free will and without the full consent of parliament be taken outside the country to serve in any part of the empire, with one exception, the Life Guard. The soldiers in immediate attention upon the person of the Czar are drawn from Finland, and it is a sign of the successive ruler's faith in Finnish fidelity that the Land of the Thousand Lakes has had this distinction since Alexander I. first took charge of its destiny.

"The government of Finland consisted of a governor-general, appointed by the czar-grand duke, a parliament, and a council of senators, which formed the cabinet of the grand duke. The country was in complete control of its railroads, the postal service, and the mint. Finnish money was the currency of the realm."

In 1869 Czar Alexander II. approved an amendment to the Finnish constitution providing for the amendment or revocation of that instrument on a proposition made by the grand duke and with the full consent of the parliament. Last year new laws were sanctioned and promulgated by the Czar of Russia as Emperor Nicholas of Finland, no longer as grand duke.

THE DELEGATION TO ST. PETERSBURG.

"To the emperors of Russia Finland has always held out special attractions. The culture of the Finns and their fidelity endeared the people to Alexander III. Perhaps had it been Alexander he would not have sent back to their homes the delegation of Finns who went to St. Petersburg not long ago to gain the imperial hearing. A better answer than what the Finns received from the Russian officials would assuredly have been theirs. A petition had been signed by almost 90 per cent. of the entire population. The deputation which had mustered up courage to attempt a presentation of their grievances to their ruler at St. Petersburg consisted of clergymen, physicians, artists, lawyers, merchants; men prominent in their respective walks of life. But on reaching the Russian capital word went forth that Czar Nicholas could not see the petitioners.

"To the Finns this latest blow appeared in the nature of a national calamity. Helsingfors was wrapped in mourning. The newspapers published editions bordered with black; the theaters were closed; public amusements in general were declared out of place. The imperial ear being deaf, it now occurred to the Finlanders that the outside world might be of assistance. But when, on June 26, there met in St. Petersburg prominent men chosen from among every nation of western Europe to plead Finland's cause with the Czar, no better luck attended this delegation, and persons like Trarieux, of France, and Professor

Westlake, of England, had to consider the cause futile."

PROSPECTS OF THE FINNISH PEOPLE.

The writer refuses to regard Finland's case as hopeless. He declares that the splendid physique and will power of the Finn will assert themselves more strongly than ever in the direction of science and the arts. The total population of the country by the last census (1896) was 2,520,000. Of this number 2,170,000 were native Finns, 340,000 were Swedes, 7,000 were Russians, and 1,200 were Laplanders. The population has steadily increased in recent years, the birth-rate being higher than the death-rate and emigration remaining slight. Plans are now reported for the emigration on an extensive scale of young men who desire to escape the conscription laws. There are now in America, including Canada, about 250,000 Finns, and in the middle West these people have shown themselves capable agriculturists. They should form a desirable class of immigrants.

THE BOERS' SIDE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN DISPUTE.

THE editor of the *North American Review* secured for the October number of that journal an article giving "A Transvaal View of the South African Question," by Dr. F. V. Engelenburg, editor of the *Pretoria Volksstem*.

Dr. Engelenburg, whose paper is dated August, 1899, wrote with apparent freedom and candor regarding the situation. He devotes much space to an exposition of the hard conditions under which the Boers have wrested a living from the soil of the Transvaal. The lot of the Boer is poverty, he says, and he only asks to be permitted to go on making his living in his own hard way, unmolested by the hordes of gold and diamond hunters.

Dr. Engelenburg says:

"The lust for gold stifles all generosity, compassion, mercy, brotherly love, and respect for rights of the weak. What Monomotapa was to the Phœnicians and Arabs, Witwatersrand is to our present gold-seekers and to most of the Uitlanders—a temporary land of exile, which they only endure for the sake of the gold. Can we picture the wise King Solomon demanding the franchise for his subjects in the realms of the Queen of Sheba?

"South Africa is poor; it will remain poor in spite of its gold and its diamonds. It will never be able to pay back the cost of a bitter strife, unless the gold-bedecked princes come forward with the treasure which they have wrung from the land. As long as the Boers allow the mod-

ern Phœnicians to dig the precious metals out of Transvaal soil without heavy impositions, and to have a free hand in the administration of the country and the government of the native population, it will be found that the best business policy will be to leave the Boers in undisturbed possession of their country, free to rule it by their own healthy instinct and according to the good old traditions of their forefathers, with their own language, their own rulers, their own aspirations—even with their own faults and prejudices.

"It should not be forgotten that from the earliest days of the gold-fields the Uitlanders knew that the South African Republic was an 'oligarchy'; they knew that the Boers were 'illiterate,' 'stupid,' 'ignorant,' and a great deal besides; they knew that a dynamite monopoly existed; and that President Krüger was a 'hard nut to crack.' Notwithstanding this knowledge the Uitlanders have flocked in by thousands, and foreign capital has been invested amounting to several hundreds of millions sterling. During the first five months of the present year Transvaal gold and other companies were registered here with a combined capital of over £15,391,389. In July last—in the middle of the crisis—five new companies were registered with a capital of £1,159,000. And of all the Uitlanders only a section of the British subjects are genuinely dissatisfied. Notwithstanding that the 'oppression' of the Transvaal 'oligarchy' has been told and retold until the world has become sick and weary, immigrants are still pouring in from all quarters of the globe.

CONFIDENCE IN THE BOER CAUSE.

"The Boers do not ask for mercy; they ask for justice. Those who keep up the unfair agitation against the South African Republic are the last men, however, to listen to the voice of righteousness or to be guided by any noble impulse; political corruption is the seed they sow, and by their unexampled opportunities they feel confident of reaping their criminal harvest. Up to the present they have gathered only tares; a still more bitter time of reaping has yet to come. In the past the Boers have been able to fight against immensely superior odds. They feel that the final victory will be theirs, for they know they have right on their side."

In closing his article, Dr. Engelenburg quotes the lines of James Russell Lowell:

"Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne.
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his
own."

DUTCH AND ENGLISH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for October Mr. F. Edmund Garrett writes on "The Inevitable in South Africa." Perhaps the most interesting part of his article is the passage containing his frank statements of what the Dutch settlers in that country think of the British Government.

Speaking of the Boers' estimate of England's military position, Mr. Garrett says :

"Coming into collision with the might and majesty of the British empire has meant, so far, for the Boers, certain skirmishes between small bodies of troops, in which, as it happened, they beat us whether they were at the top of a hill and we at the bottom or they at the bottom and we at the top; whether they outnumbered us or were outnumbered by us; whether our men were British regulars or colonial irregulars. Sometimes our men showed their usual pluck and sometimes they didn't; but in either case they hardly shot a Boer. Taking Bronkhorstspuit, Laing's Nek, Ingogo, Majuba, and Doornkop all together, the Boers lost about one man to our twenty. So, on this showing, the Rev. Mr. Vorster understated his case. No Boer speech is complete without the tag about shedding their blood for the country. This patriotic phlebotomy is invoked to settle every question. Considering the political fruits of Majuba and Doornkop, which cost exactly three Boers between them, it must be admitted that the Transvaal has laid out the blood of its devoted sons at a better bargain than any people in history. Hunting the *rooi-batje* has been simply the most exciting form of big-game shooting. If the simpler sort of Afrikaner is a little inflated with his prowess, who shall blame him?"

SHOULD THE BOERS RESPECT ENGLAND?

Commenting on Mr. Garrett's admission that the Dutch of Africa have small reason to respect Great Britain's military capacity or determination, Mr. Stead remarks in the *London Review of Reviews*.

"Mr. Garrett might go further and say that they have as little reason to have any respect for our good faith, political foresight, or appreciation of the elementary facts of the situation. The whole history of our dealings with the Boers, from the time of the first trek down to to-day, has not been such as to justify any confidence in our honesty, good faith, or even in our persistent consistency in any given course."

"Mr. Garrett seems to think that notwithstanding all our blunders and bad faith, our vacillation, our incompetence, and our scandalous mishandling of the Dutch questions in South Africa in the past, we have a right to be indig-

nant when we find that the African Dutch regard us and our ideas with dislike and contempt. But if we blunder we have to take the consequences. If we lie we may expect to be disbelieved, and in South Africa, as elsewhere, we have got to take the consequences of our misconduct. Mr. Garrett and those for whom he speaks seem to think that because we have got ourselves into this mess and have intensified the prejudices of the Boers against us and our progressive ideas, therefore there is nothing to be done but to make up for all our shortcomings in common sense, in fair play, and in friendliness by killing the population which we have failed either to propitiate or to indoctrinate with our ideas. From this doctrine we cannot too strongly dissent. If we had made any kind of honest effort to win the confidence of the Boers and to treat them as if they were human beings, and not dirt beneath our feet, things would never have got to this pass. It is all very well to dwell upon the Helot-like position of the Uitlander in the Transvaal, but it is a very little compliment to the political capacity of men of our race to believe that, even under a seven years' franchise, a majority of two to one would have failed to make itself felt in elections for the Volksraad."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DIPLOMACY.

"DIPLOMATICUS" writes in the *Fortnightly Review* for October on "Mr. Chamberlain's Mistakes." This writer especially censures Mr. Chamberlain for putting forward a claim to the suzerainty of 1881.

"Never," says "Diplomaticus," "was a good cause compromised in a more unhappy and gratuitous fashion. To have raised this question at any time would have been unwise and superfluous, but to do it at a time when the first object of statesmanship was avowedly to solve the franchise question was a fatal and unpardonable blunder. The claim was not only of very doubtful value, but it is absolutely futile and unprofitable. There was absolutely no necessity for raising it. Even if the whole of Mr. Chamberlain's case were granted, the suzerainty for which he contends is an empty thing. It would not give us a single right or advantage we do not already possess or which was not amply secured to us. The word alone as used in the 1881 preamble has no effective meaning."

A GRAVE ERROR.

"But the worst of Mr. Chamberlain's blunder in putting forward this doubtful and unnecessary contention is that he thereby prejudiced the

chances of an amicable settlement of the franchise question, inasmuch as he imbibited the Boers and gave them a grievance with which to appeal not only to Dutch sympathy, but to the sympathy of not a few leaders of public opinion in Europe. The extraordinary thing is that it was not raised in the heat of any controversy, but in the full tide of Sir Alfred Milner's conciliatory mission, and before the high commissioner had come to the conclusion that diplomacy was useless to liberate the Uitlanders and the moment for intervention had arrived. Mr. Chamberlain did not dream of it at the time of the raid, for when in the negotiations which followed that deplorable act of folly President Krüger referred to newspaper theories on the subject, and declared roundly that the suzerainty 'no longer exists,' he abstained from controverting him and correctly took his stand by Article IV. It was in October, 1897, that, in answer to proposals for a scheme of arbitration to settle all disputes between Pretoria and Downing Street, Mr. Chamberlain, for the first time for thirteen years, asserted the existence of the suzerainty in virtue of

the 1881 preamble. The Transvaal repudiated the claim, and Sir Alfred Milner himself, following in the traditions of Sir Hercules Robinson and Lord Derby, was 'unable to see anything material in this controversy.' Nevertheless the colonial secretary persisted in it, with the result that on May 9 of the present year he received a note from Mr. Reitz, the ill-temper of which is apparent in every line, and especially in the extravagance and defiance of the claim that the South African republic is a 'sovereign international state.'

"It is not difficult to understand this ill-temper. The Boers honestly believed that in 1884 their diplomacy had obtained the revocation of the 1881 preamble. Now, on the morrow of the raid and on the eve of a fresh Uitlander campaign, when they had hoped to bargain for a further extension of their independence, they found themselves confronted by what they regarded as an attempt to reduce them to the status of the 1881 convention. It was under this aggrieved impression that they went into the Bloemfontein conference. Can we wonder that that meeting failed? How Mr. Chamberlain came to play this trump card into Mr. Krüger's hands passes my comprehension. The effect of the blunder is, however, clear, for if we have war it will not be on the question of a seven or five years' franchise, but, so far as Dutch public feeling is concerned, mainly on the question of the suzerainty."

The New Diplomacy at Its Worst.

Mr. John Herlihy, writing on the record of the session of Parliament in the *Westminster Review*, thus refers to Mr. Chamberlain's policy:

"The blue-books which have been recently published show that his real object is to obtain an open acknowledgment of British suzerainty—whatever may be the exact meaning of the phrase—in South Africa. The folly of such procedure can only be realized when it is remembered that there is a considerable Dutch majority at Cape Colony and that there is a Dutch ministry in power at Cape Town. In his conduct of negotiations, which were obviously of the most delicate and critical character, Mr. Chamberlain has exhibited the methods of the 'new diplomacy' at their worst. Violent speech alternated with Hectoring dispatch. . . . Should hostilities break out Mr. Chamberlain may find that the ravages of the war fever have been less deep than he imagined, and that a heavy reckoning will be exacted for any blood which may be shed. A great empire entering into a life-and-death struggle with a community of 30,000 farmers is not a spectacle from which much ground for legitimate



ALAS, POOR JOHN!

CHAMBERLAIN: "That's the way, Mr. Bull. Straight on!"
From the *Morning Leader* (London).

pride can be obtained. Victory won under such circumstances is attended with very little honor, but, on the other hand, no one expects that the work of subjugation will be an easy or a bloodless one. It is, however, when the British taxpayer, who, after all, does not love war for its own sake, has to pay the toll of blood and treasure which Mr. Chamberlain's policy will render necessary, and when he perceives that, as a result of the course followed by that statesman and his representative at the Cape, one of the most loyal and contented of British colonies has been converted into a seething mass of disaffection, that his final opinion will be formed of a line of action attended with such disastrous results."

OUR PROSPECTS IN THE PACIFIC.

IN the November *Harper's* Mr. John Barrett, late United States minister to Siam and a writer now well known to the readers of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, discusses in an able article the position of "America in the Pacific and Far East." Mr. Barrett warns us that there is a Caucasian tendency to rate all Asiatics as barbarians, when they are very far from being so. In all Mr. Barrett's travels for five years in the far East he says he never carried any weapons. In Siam, Japan, and the Philippines he found kindness and hospitality. He says he would as lief cross China from Shanghai to Siam, with the proper equipment and time, as to go from New York to San Francisco, and while the Chinese are impudent in some sections and a vein of deceit and treachery runs through them, they are, on the other hand, commended by all who do business with them for keeping their word and fulfilling contracts. Every important foreign firm or agent transacting a banking, mercantile, shipping, or insurance business in China has a native manager, a post of great relative responsibility, and a dishonest one is seldom heard of.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE PACIFIC STATES.

Mr. Barrett thinks that we should be one of the very first powers of the Pacific, even if we had only the three States of California, Washington, and Oregon on the borders of that ocean; but when the long winding coast of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands are considered, a grand total of about 3,500 miles facing the Pacific, we become easily the first Pacific power in importance. Hawaii and the Philippines only strengthen this position. Mr. Barrett finds four directions in which the United States can profit by communication with the far East:

"First, the States and ports on the Pacific

are now looking out upon its expanse and to lands beyond for the building up of a great and profitable trade exchange, as the States and ports on the Atlantic have looked out during the last one hundred years upon its waters and to lands beyond its confines for the development of that splendid foreign commerce which has brought them permanent prosperity. Second, the Pacific States and cities find in trans-Pacific lands a great demand for their chief exports or staple supplies. China in time will consume all the flour that the far West can ship. This means prosperity for the agricultural interests, which, in turn, means prosperity for the greatest number and, by ramification of interests, for all. China, Japan, Siberia, Siam, the Philippines, and Korea not only want this flour, but they are developing a growing demand for timber—another great resource—manufactured food supplies, and a long list of lesser products which are better described in consular trade reports than in magazine articles. In strengthening the contention for enlarging and protecting such markets, the Pacific coast States emphasize their dependence upon them by plainly pointing out that they cannot hope to compete successfully with the Eastern and central Western States in the principal manufacturing industries, and must therefore look to the Orient for a permanent demand for their increasing export of raw products. Third, in San Francisco they possess one of the finest commercial harbors in the wide world, adapted even better in capacity and location for the trade of the Pacific than that of New York for the trade of the Atlantic. Its strategic value is equally important in these days of large navies and growth of sea power. The waters of Puget Sound and the Columbia River likewise afford harbors that are well suited in terminal facilities for the shipping of the Pacific. Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, and San Diego are sharing with San Francisco the honors of dispatching regular trans-Pacific steamers. Fourth, only a few years ago two lines, running respectively from San Francisco and Vancouver, carried the stagnant trade whose possible extension few at home seemed to appreciate. Now there are seven, and they cannot carry all the freight that is offered.

"This growth is particularly gratifying to those of us who worked away patiently for years during the incumbency of our diplomatic and consular posts in the far East, and strove to awaken interest in the splendid Pacific opportunity and market for American exports—for the raw and manufactured cotton of the South, the cotton goods and other manufactures of the North, the petroleum of the East, and the manufactured iron and other products of the central

West and East, as well as the flour, timber, and general supplies of the Pacific coast."

THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Barrett thinks that American influence should be used as strongly as possible to prevent the dismemberment of China, but that if such a break-up becomes inevitable, we should certainly provide for the open door before it is too late. He traces the lines of American influence in Siam, Korea, and the foreign colonies, and then comes to the Philippines. After extensive travels through the islands Mr. Barrett expresses himself as being much surprised at the generosity and hospitality of the natives, the wealth of the soil, the prodigality of the crops, the extent to which forests of valuable timber exist, and the signs of iron, coal, gold, tin, and other mineral resources. He compares the islands with the islands of Japan, and says that the comparison is much in favor of Luzon, the chief of the Philippines group.

"When we consider how the commerce and the opportunities for the investment of capital in Japan, Java, the Malay Peninsula, Siam, and Burmah have developed beyond all early expectations and against the claims and prophecies of pessimists, it would seem logical to contend that the Philippines, which rival them in physical riches, fertile areas, and undeveloped opportunities, should merit our best endeavors at exploitation and meet our reasonable expectations. When our new methods are applied to the raising and marketing of the great Philippine staples—hemp, sugar, tobacco, copra, rice, and the multitude of lesser products, such as coffee, chocolate, spices, indigo, together with the development of the resources of iron, coal, gold, tin, and pearls of the Sulus—and when we undertake the railroad construction that the islands demand, with all that that means, and our engineers and prospectors travel over the country and locate its points and features of particular value, our investors and manufacturers will find a reward for efforts which they do not now appreciate. The foreign trade, which averaged over \$32,000,000 per year under Spanish rule, should expand under American administration to \$100,000,000 in the next two decades. The conclusions of those who in pessimistic mood say there will be no great market for American products in the Philippines must be classed with similar observations that were made on trade prospects in Japan and China twenty years ago—and what we have in those countries has come without extraordinary effort and before America really awakened to her Asiatic opportunity."

THE PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLES.

IN the *Engineering Magazine* for November Mr. Harrington Emerson reviews the proposed telegraph routes from North America to Asia, presenting the commercial advantages and disadvantages of each. His article assumes that the ideal trans-Pacific route is one promising—

"1. To secure the largest amount of present business.

"2. To develop the largest amount of new business.

"3. To cost the least money to lay.

"4. To be laid and maintained most easily and cheaply.

"5. To be operated most rapidly and with least interruption.

"6. To be politically most valuable."

In Mr. Emerson's opinion a legitimate cable enterprise is not one depending on government subsidies, but "one in which commercial and government business will pay both maintenance and interest."

Of the four Pacific routes that have been proposed, one is British, one American, and two are international.

"Owing to its length, cost, and difficulty, the British cable from Vancouver, B. C., to New Zealand easily ranks first as an ambitious project. Its length is 7,986 nautical miles. The American route, which is proposed from San Francisco to the Philippine Islands via Hawaii, is 6,640 miles. The shortest of all the routes is the international route of 3,687 nautical miles via the Pacific coast of North America to connection with Asiatic lines, and the fourth route is an international overland route via the Yukon River and by short cables to Asia, a revival of the old Western Union overland route to Siberia."

THE BRITISH CABLE.

	Nautical Miles.
Vancouver to Fanning Island.....	3,561
Fanning Island to Fiji.....	2,093
Fiji to Norfolk Island.....	961
Norfolk Island to New Zealand.....	537
	7,152
Branch from Norfolk Island to Queens- land.....	834
Total.....	7,986

"In considering the probable volume of paying business for any cable, the way stations, terminals, and the world beyond the terminals must all be taken into account. In this British cable the way stations are insignificant. Fanning Island, inhabited by a dozen persons, is a small coral reef in the Pacific Ocean, about 1,000 miles south from Honolulu. The Fiji Islands and Norfolk Island are not important, the former

having a population of 110,000. The terminals—British Columbia and New Zealand, both magnificent colonies—are very similar. Both lie in the temperate zone, are mountainous, seagirt, sparsely and recently settled; the chief products of both are wheat, lumber, fish, and minerals, and owing to this similarity no very great interchange of products either exists or is from the nature of the case to be expected."

The all-British cable does not follow established trade routes, nor can it secure the greatest amount of paying business. The greatest objection to it, however, is its extreme costliness. The first stretch of 3,561 miles, from Vancouver to Fanning Island, is 450 miles longer than any cable yet laid, and there will be great difficulties in laying arising from the great depth of the sea.

"So unpromising is this cable from a commercial point of view that it is advocated solely on sentimental grounds. It is called the 'all-British' cable because it touches only British possessions. Its promoters deplore that Bird Island, 150 miles west-northwest of Kauai and only 2,600 miles from Vancouver, is not a British possession. That it is not is because the vessel dispatched to annex it as an unclaimed island arrived too late, the Hawaiian flag having been raised the preceding day. Now, notwithstanding an offer, a landing on Hawaii is distinctly re-

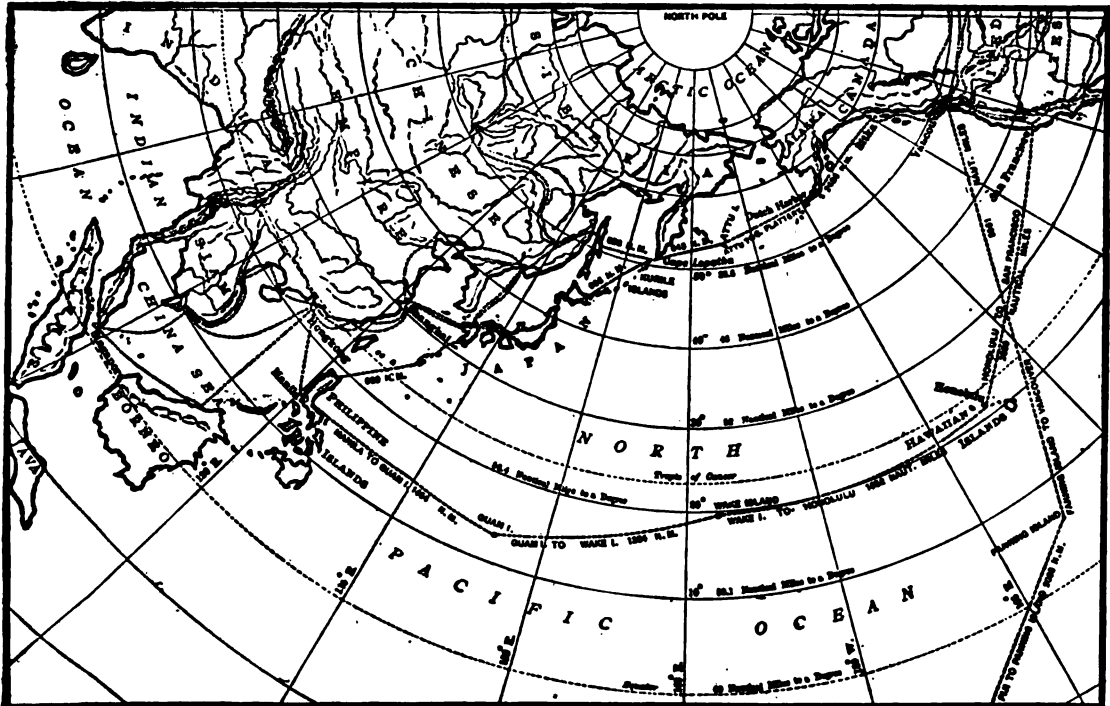
jected, because in spite of the additional business from Hawaii a station on foreign soil would at once deprive this cable project of the only argument with which it can be defended—namely, that it is all-British.

"Because it can never be made to pay commercially, the mother land and all the colonies which this line touches are asked to contribute the capital required to build it, and its promoters refuse to consider an annual subsidy of £20,000 a sufficient guarantee to induce private capital to subscribe to the undertaking.

THE AMERICAN CABLE VIA HAWAII.

"This route, as originally proposed, ran from San Francisco to Hawaii and thence to Japan, a rational and sensible route, yet 1,000 nautical miles longer than from San Francisco to Yokohama via the northern route. Recently, owing to the expansion fervor, its American advocates have copied in a weak and diluted way the British arguments, and now suggest an 'all-American' cable to the Philippines."

	Nautical Miles.
San Francisco to Hawaii.....	2,000
Hawaii to Wake Island.....	1,952
Wake Island to Guam.....	1,264
Guam to Philippines.....	1,454
Total.....	6,640



Courtesy of the Engineering Magazine.

POLAR MAP SHOWING PROPOSED ROUTES FOR THE PACIFIC CABLE.

While Mr. Emerson admits the desirability of more direct cable connections between the United States and the Philippines, as well as the desirability of connecting Hawaii with the United States, he demands that this latter project be considered on its own merits.

"This cable via Hawaii, not even the shortest route to the Philippines, owing to the length of its links, the enormous sea depths, and the ocean wastes, is scarcely less to be condemned than the all-British cable. It can never be built without a subsidy that must amount to a guarantee of a substantial rate of interest on its entire cost, because the volume of commercial business over it will always be small. Its cost is estimated by Z. S. Spalding, president of the Pacific Cable Company of New Jersey, at \$10,000,000, and the cost of a cable to Japan via Hawaii is estimated by James A. Scrymser, president of the Pacific Cable Company of New York, at \$7,000,000, or \$1,034 per mile."

THE "GREAT-CIRCLE" ROUTE.

Mr. Emerson shows that all the Atlantic cables follow great circles as closely as conditions permit, and that in the Pacific the great-circle route is also the route of the shortest links. This is the route which he advocates for an international cable:

"It does not run through the wastes of the Pacific, but follows closely the British and United States north Pacific coast, which is so rapidly growing in importance, runs through Dutch Harbor in Alaska, touches Attu, the last of the Aleutian Islands, and until recently the most westward possession of the United States, crosses in short links to the Russian-Japanese boundary, with one branch to connect with the existing Siberian network of land lines, and the other branch to run down through Japan (Yokohama being on the air line) and onward to the Philippines, looping, on its way from Attu to Manila, the whole of the rich Asiatic coast to North America."

	Nautical Miles.
Cape Flattery to Chirikof Island.....	1,254
Chirikof Island to Attu via Dutch Harbor.....	1,262
Attu to Russian-Japanese boundary..	643
Boundary to connection with Siberian land wires.....	528
Minimum of mileage to connect with all Asia.....	3,687
Cable from boundary to Japanese land lines.....	693
Cable from Japanese lines to Philippines.....	600
Total.....	5,040

Mr. Emerson estimates that all of this cable, including branches to Skagway, to Russia, and from Japan to the Philippines, can be built for \$3,000,000. The line would be in short lengths, cheap to lay and easy to repair, while the sea depths along the route are by no means excessive.

THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

IN the November *McClure's* Mr. Alexander Hume Ford gives a very interesting account of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the continuation of the great Trans-Siberian Railway, across China to Port Arthur. The work of building the Trans-Siberian road actually began on May 30, 1891, at Vladivostok, although the Russian Government had been meditating a railroad connecting its eastern with its western boundary as early as 1860. Up to 1895 the work progressed slowly, and finally it was said that the line could not be opened before 1907 at the earliest. But the concessions to Russia after the Japanese-Chinese War put a new impetus in the work, and it now seems certain that by next spring one may travel without change from St. Petersburg to the Pacific. One hundred and fifty million dollars have been appropriated to pay for the railroad, and it looks as if this sum would cover the cost.

The most notable part of the road at present is the Chinese Eastern Railway proper, that shortened way by which, through the complacency of China, the Trans-Siberian line is to find its chief outlet to the Pacific. It holds a world's record for rapid construction.

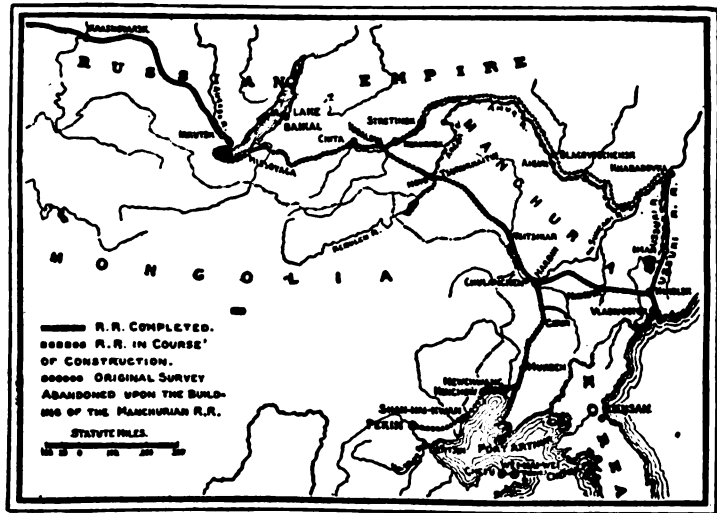
"In 1896, a year after peace had been declared between China and Japan, Russia entered into a contract with China to build a railroad through the Chinese province of Manchuria, guaranteeing that the president of the line should be a Chinaman, and that at the end of eighty years the entire ownership of it should pass to the Chinese Government upon payment. Then, in the spring of 1898, Russia leased Port Arthur and the entire Liao-tung peninsula from China, thus securing a Pacific port that is free from ice through the entire year, which her own port of Vladivostok is not. And as soon as Port Arthur was acquired it was decided to make that the main terminus of the Chinese Eastern (and consequently of the Trans-Siberian) road, instead of ice-bound Vladivostok.

"The Chinese Eastern Railway runs through the richest section of all Asia, and covers, like a hand, the whole 400,000 square miles of territory comprised in Manchuria. It begins at Kidalova, in Siberia, 53 miles east of Chita, where it leaves the Trans-Siberian road and runs southeast in a straight line 600 miles to Harbin. There, 500

miles from Vladivostok, it crosses the Singari River, and what is now really the main line turns almost due south and continues on 650 miles to Port Arthur, while southeastward from Harbin runs the line, or branch, to Vladivostok. From the main line, south of Harbin, a branch will be constructed southeastward to Girin, and another, further south, is about completed southwestward to Newchwang. And the latter branch—to the final triumph of Russian diplomacy and the perfection of Russian dominance in China—is to be pushed on, when the road will connect with Pekin, the capital of China. A year and a half ago the very locations of the various lines of the Chinese Eastern were in doubt; to-day the road is all but completed. Through the great wheat-growing valleys of central and southern Manchuria the engineers had an easy way prepared for them. From Kidalova to Tsitsikar, however, the country is repeatedly crossed by rugged mountain chains. But for this inhospitable and almost insurmountable section, trains would be running through from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur before next Christmas.

"To finance this undertaking, the expense of which no man's brain could compute beforehand, the Russo-Chinese Bank was organized, with headquarters at St. Petersburg. It now has branches in every city of the far East, and honors all requisitions of the railroad officials for however large a sum. The engineers have orders to build the road and draw money as it is needed.

"While practically the Chinese Eastern Railway is altogether a Russian enterprise and the final section of the Trans-Siberian Railway itself, the greatest care is taken to keep the two companies outwardly, at least, separate and distinct. Thus the docks at Vladivostok, built at enormous cost, were originally the terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway; but now they have become practically the property of the Chinese Eastern Railway. We have already seen how, under the original compact between China and Russia, the president of the Chinese Eastern is always to be a Chinaman. It has throughout its own separate officers and management. It has a flag of its own, half Chinese, half Russian; and the Cossacks who guard the lines have been compelled to adopt a uniform which, like the flag, is part Russian and part Manchurian, and they are no



Courtesy of McClure's Magazine.

MAP OF THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY AND THE CONNECTING PARTS OF THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

longer even known as Cossacks, but as the Manchurian guards."

AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE CONSTRUCTION.

American methods have played a notably important part in the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway. As the great Russian enterprise was nearing the Pacific provinces a New York engineer, Mr. Sergey Friede, became imbued with the idea that American machinery and appliances would hasten and cheapen its construction. He set out for Russia to prove this, and arrived at Vladivostok in the spring of 1897. The Russian engineers would not listen to what they regarded as his fabulous tales of American tools, and their chief engineer was off somewhere in the wilds of Manchuria, beyond a country never entered by a white man. The indomitable Mr. Friede fitted out an expedition and plunged into the wilderness to find this Russian engineer. Although there were no roads, but only uncertain trails, and no one seemed to know enough about the country to give him any information, the party finally got through, and one day, at a point on the Singari River, a body of Russian engineers, busy with their surveying instruments, were astonished to hear some one call out in excellent Russian: "Is this Engineer Iugowitch's surveying party?" They were dumfounded at the sight of a stranger, a white man, emerging from the forest, and could not believe that Mr. Friede had crossed the country they were about to penetrate. A friendship was at once struck up, and the engineers proved more than willing to listen to the arguments in favor

of machinery and railroad supplies that could reach them in weeks instead of months. Mr. Friede soon after went home to inform American manufacturers that Siberia and Manchuria were open to them.

AMERICAN TOOLS IN THE ORIENT.

"With the arrival of the first invoice of American tools a new era began in railroad construction in the far East. It was found that the American pickaxes, hammers, and shovels were of better quality than those of European make and were capable of heavier work. New orders for American material on a larger scale were given, and before the close of navigation in November, 1898, American rails, locomotives, hand-cars, and even cross-ties were delivered in central Manchuria, while at Vladivostok and Port Arthur supplies from America were arriving by the ship-load. It was realized that America could not only deliver better goods at a lower price than European countries, but deliver them in half the time. England, Belgium, and Germany were practically driven from the field in the first round. Orders were placed not only for construction tools and material, but for American locomotives and equipment.

"All winter long belated material was sent from point to point over the ice on sledges, and early this spring the great final superhuman effort to complete the road commenced. Now, thoroughly equipped with American tools and every labor-saving device, the advance was rapid; but the Americanizing process caused one difficulty, the first of its kind ever known in Siberia or Manchuria—a strike. Tens of thousands of coolies were at work along the line of road this spring when the American rock drill was introduced by Mr. Friede. The Manchus dropped their chisels, ceased chipping rock, and watched the drills thumping away hour after hour, apparently without motive power, drilling deep into the rock; they saw dynamite used, a sheet of flame burst forth and the rock fly in great fragments—then they struck. Such performances were against all their traditions, and nothing could induce them to return to work. Even the Russian laborers caught the contagion and joined the strike. The entire line was locked up and inactive for three days. However, the Cossacks did not go out with the strikers, and an adjustment was finally made and the coolies returned to their labors."

The chief engineer, after exhaustive investigation, has officially reported that of the millions yet to be invested more than 75 per cent. can be spent to the best advantage in the United States.

A TRAINED COLONIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

IN the *North American Review* for October Prof. Edward G. Bourne, of Yale, makes a cogent plea for a trained civil service to administer our colonial governments. He says:

"To expect that the problem of the Philippines or of Cuba and Porto Rico can be dealt with by our ordinary methods of administration and of appointment to office is to live in a fool's paradise. Only a blind national pride can believe for a moment that the average American politician or office-seeker can deal with the situation any better than the Spanish political heelers have done. In fact, the American, with his ignorance of the language and customs and his contempt for 'dagoes' and 'niggers,' will be even less qualified for the task. A repetition in the West Indies of the mistake of Jefferson, who committed the French and Spanish population of Louisiana to the government of Claiborne and Wilkinson, men grossly ignorant of their language, customs, institutions, and history, will make our rule less tolerable than that of Spain. A repetition in the Philippines of the government of Alaska or South Carolina thirty years ago would be a world-wide scandal and bring more disgrace on the American name than all the fraud, stealing, and murder of the entire reconstruction period.

WHAT TRAINING SHOULD BE REQUIRED?

"As a civilized, progressive, and conscientious people, we must either not attempt the work which has fallen upon our hands or we must intrust it to the best administrative ability that the country possesses, to men not inferior in natural powers and special training to our leading army and navy officers, who will, like these officers, enjoy permanence of tenure, the social distinction of an honored profession, and the privilege of retiring after their term of service on an allowance adequate to their comfortable support.

"The nucleus for such a body of officials will naturally be found in the regular army, and for the transition work of establishing order and restoring confidence they are fitted by their professional experience and discipline. But a permanent military government is alien to our ideas and should be established only as a final resort. The education of a soldier does not prepare him for civil administration. The military mind is arbitrary and unconciliatory; it is disposed to crush rather than to win; it holds life cheap. In brief, its ideals and standards are those engendered by war and its necessities."

Professor Bourne thinks that in thoroughness and extent the special training required of candidates for administrative positions in our depend-

encies should not be less than that demanded of our own lawyers and physicians—i.e., two or three years of distinctively professional training resting on the solid foundation of a course of study in college or scientific school. The special studies to which the colonial civil-service candidate should devote himself are geography and ethnology, history, economics and law, languages, religions, and folk psychology.

For service in the Philippines a knowledge of ethnology would be especially important. Professor Bourne describes the archipelago as nothing less than "an ethnological museum." The candidate should also be familiar with the history of European relations with the East, "and in particular with the history of the colonial systems of England, France, Holland, and Spain; with the tariffs and financial systems; and, finally, with the principles of administration, including the study of the civil law as developed in the Spanish codes, Mohammedan law, and the legal customs of the native tribes."

By folk psychology is meant "the study of the outfit of ideas, moral, religious, social, and philosophical, which any well-differentiated human group inherits from its ancestors and passes over to its posterity. Into this mental world in which they live he must enter who wishes to stand on common ground with any alien race. In no other way can suspicion and hatred be made to give place to sympathy and confidence."

Training of this broad character, Professor Bourne assures us, is no more than England, Holland, France, and Germany are now requiring of candidates for their colonial and diplomatic services. Spain, on the other hand, has done nothing in this direction. Spanish officials seldom took the trouble to learn the native languages of the Philippines. "In not one of the Spanish universities is there taught a modern Oriental language, except Arabic, nor was there last year a single chair devoted to colonial problems, nor in the University of Manila was there any opportunity to study the languages and customs of the Philippines. The civil service in the Spanish colonies, like that of the mother country, has been purely a spoils system. No examinations of any kind have been required."

Opportunities for "chocolate" ("boodle") were always the chief concern in the minds of the Spanish colonial officials; the advancement of Spain's interests was a matter of secondary consideration.

HOLLAND AS A MODEL.

"In marked contrast to Spain stands little Holland, with substantially the same problems in the East. Whatever have been the dark sides

of the Dutch colonial system, incapacity and venality have not been among them. For the last fifty years the Dutch Government has required a definite standard of proficiency for the various grades of the colonial service, to be proved by passing the colonial-service examinations or by the attainment of a degree in law. The candidate for the colonial service finds in Holland extensive provision for his instruction. At the University of Leiden there are professors of colonial and Mohammedan law, the Japanese and Chinese languages, of ethnography and lecturers on the Sunda languages, on Malayan, Persian, and Turkish, on Mohammedan civilization and religious history. Designed especially for training men for the colonial service is the *Indisches Instituut* at Delft, where there are courses in the administrative and constitutional law of the Netherlands, Indies, the Malayan and Sunda languages, Japanese, ethnology, geography, religious legislation and customary law, the law and institutions of the Dutch Indies, and the Bata, Bali, and Madura languages. This systematic training has borne abundant fruit in the indefatigable activity of the Dutch officials, travelers, and scientific men in the collection of material and the diffusion of knowledge relating to every aspect of their colonial domain."

WHAT THE UNIVERSITIES CAN DO.

It is well understood that England, France, and Germany have highly trained colonial officials, but the function of the great universities in providing this special training is not always fully recognized. Professor Bourne points out that at Oxford there are teachers of Hindoostanee, Persian, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Bengalee, Turkish, and Chinese, Indian law and Indian history, while in Cambridge nine courses of a practical character are provided for the candidates for the Indian civil service, and in London University College has professors and lecturers on Arabic, Persian, Pali, Hindoostanee, Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Tamil and Telugu, and Indian law. A separate school of modern Oriental languages is maintained by King's College in coöperation with University.

In at least five of our American universities—Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Chicago—suitable instruction for candidates for a colonial service in such subjects as Oriental history, colonial problems, administrative law, civil law, comparative religions, ethnology, anthropology, and folk psychology could be supplied to-day, says Professor Bourne, in no small degree, and the facilities at these and other institutions would be promptly enlarged and adjusted if there were a specific demand.

"In fact, in a surprisingly short time it would be entirely practicable for our Government to have as candidates for appointment for the colonial service men as thoroughly equipped for intelligent and efficient administration as those at the disposal of England, France, Holland, and Germany."

The most serious difficulty, in Professor Bourne's view, will not be to get the right kind of men for a colonial service, but to educate public opinion to demand trained men for such work.

A SUMMARY OF AMERICAN NAVAL PROGRESS.

A COMPACT account of the present condition and recent growth of the United States navy appears in the *Marine Review*, of Cleveland. The writer says:

"The greatest hero in the naval history of America returns from the victory that won him fame to find the navy of his country at the end of the first epoch of a development which for rapidity and scope is without a parallel among the nations of the earth. In the comparatively brief space of time since Admiral Dewey departed from this country for the Orient, the tangible effective naval strength of the United States has increased almost one-third. Much of the increase, it is true, was necessitated by the exigencies of a suddenly precipitated war. The conflict, short in duration, would have been of inestimable benefit had the result been nothing more than the arousal of general public interest in the growth and welfare of the navy so strikingly portrayed by the addition since made to our fighting strength upon the water.

"To all intents and purposes the United States is now the third naval power of the world. Germany is a vigilant, active, aggressive rival, whose energy in this direction, constantly fostered by a ruling power, may be expected to increase rather than diminish. Japan, the coming commercial power of the other hemisphere, is annihilating with giant strides the modicum of our supremacy. But for all that the United States will continue, for some time at least, to be excelled as a naval power only by Great Britain and France.

"The full strength of the navy of the United States now amounts to 312 vessels of all kinds, built and building. Of this number 189 are in the regular navy and 123 constitute the auxiliary force, for the accumulation of which we are largely indebted to the necessities of the Spanish-American War. Something of the pace at which we are moving forward may be imagined when it is stated that roughly estimated the existing naval fleet represents an expenditure for con-

struction of about \$125,000,000, and yet there are now under construction or awaiting formal acceptance by the Government more than half a hundred war vessels, the contract price for which, exclusive of armor and armament, is in the neighborhood of \$40,000,000.

"The war almost doubled the aggregate of men on our war vessels. At its outset the complement was 12,500 men, but in the summer of 1898 it reached the maximum figure of 24,123 men. Since that time it has of course decreased considerably, but the incoming Congress is expected to authorize a permanent naval strength of upward of 20,000 men. Nor, in passing, should mention be omitted of the success which has attended the amalgamation of the line and staff. An experiment, watched by students of naval administration everywhere, its beneficial effects have been discernible instantaneously."

INDICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

The writer finds cause for encouragement in the changed attitude of Congress toward the navy. Members of the naval committee of the House have been spending the past summer in the study of naval science abroad, and it is believed that naval problems before Congress will henceforth be considered in "a new atmosphere of liberality and intelligence."

As to the immediate steps to be taken for the navy's further advancement, the *Review* writer says:

"New battleships and armored and protected cruisers are to be constructed. Each class is quite certain to mark a step forward in the science of building vessels of war. Rear Admiral George W. Melville declares to the *Review* that the new battleships should be of twenty knots speed; that they should carry large batteries of rapid-fire guns; have ample coal-bunker capacity and be fitted with triple screws—radical revolutionary measures all, but vital in influence if successful.

"Already the eyes of every naval officer across the Atlantic are upon us. Within the past month two of our new battleships have exceeded contract speed. The practicability of that most novel of ideas—the superinduced turrets of the *Kearsarge*—will soon be put to the test. We are preparing to outdo the British in the thoroughness of our experiments with liquid fuel and wireless telegraphy. Finally we are investigating the possibilities of the submarine boat, and our conclusions will have enhanced value because they will be characterized by neither the enthusiastic optimism of the French nor the cynicism of the conservative Britons.

"For well-rounded naval development every

essential must be adequate. Thus there is no greater cause for congratulation than over the manner in which the ship-yards of America have met the requirements imposed by new conditions. The past few years have seen no less than half a dozen firms actively engaged upon naval contracts, although their previous experience had been entirely confined to mercantile craft. Several of them, at the initial attempt, constructed vessels which exceeded contract speed.

"Heretofore the powers have charged us with being deficient in the matter of diversity of strength in our naval fleet. This is true no longer, for with the completion of the vessels now on the stocks we will have more than half a hundred torpedo-boats and destroyers. Here, too, American builders have been daring, for who will contend that it is not venturesome to guarantee a speed in excess of thirty knots on a smaller displacement than has ever before been attempted by any ship builder the world over—and that, too, when the contract is the first of the torpedo-boat kind for the firm undertaking it?

"Even down to the details the United States navy will be unique. No other nation has found so appropriate a form of designation for its fighting craft. Our States have given us names for two dozen; two score of our cities have namesakes in our navy; and finally no less than thirty of our naval heroes have had their names commemorated by war vessels. It is a novel navy and a magnificent one, and with its strength considered it is the most interesting on the waters of the earth."

THE OCEAN STEAMSHIP OF 1933.

IT is a breath-taking forecast which Mr. Joseph R. Oldham contributes to *Cassier's* for September under the heading "Untrammelled Ship-building and Marine Engineering Development."

From the rate of progress which has marked the last third of a century, he calculates what the next third of a century will bring about. He says:

"In a third of a century after the *New York* was launched [in 1865], the tonnage of the largest screw steamer—omitting the *Great Eastern*—had increased fivefold, the *Lucania* reaching 12,952 tons. If the capacity of the largest ocean steamers were to increase in like ratio during the next thirty-three years, the largest steamer would then be of 65,000 gross register tons. The corresponding dimensions—if it be possible that my idea of length to breadth and breadth to depth will prevail in those days—would be: length, 1,100 feet; breadth, extreme, at upper deck, 120 feet; depth, 75 feet."

Twenty-five years ago the *Engineer*, of London, published an article which declared an ocean speed of twenty-five miles an hour an impossibility. That impossibility is now accomplished fact. So the writer goes on to say:

"Before a third of the next century expires another increase of at least 50 per cent. in ocean speed may safely be prophesied. How this is to be accomplished it would be too hazardous to attempt to surmise; but I may point out how I think it will *not* be done, and that is by carrying and handling 5,000 tons of bunker coal in a hull drawing nearly 50 feet of water. The model of the ocean mail steamer of the next century will probably be that of a very much enlarged destroyer of great breadth and length and small draught of water forward.

"Lighter and stronger materials will compose the structure, which may be moved by multiple propellers, possibly working in a tunnel, so that a number of wheels could be worked by separate shafts actuated by rotary motors, as the sizes of screw shafts and engines even now under construction are perilously large; or the motive power may be produced by compressed air or gas. Then, the form of least resistance probably being discovered, the hull, broad and light in comparison with the augmented dimensions, will rise on top of the waves rather than pass through them. The rolling and pitching may be more severe than at present, but with improved cabins and a shortened voyage the difference may not be noticed. The construction of a steamer of 65,000 tons will probably not trouble the constructors of the future nearly as much as did the building of the *Great Eastern* those of the past."

DISCOVERY OF CAPTAIN COOK'S FIRST LOG.

PROFESSOR MORRIS announces in *Cornhill* for October "a new discovery" which fills in part of a blank of four years in the life of Captain Cook. This discovery is none other than that of Cook's first log in the royal navy. Only lately, in the window of a curio shop in Bourke Street, Melbourne, "side by side with a letter from Emma, Lady Hamilton, an autograph log by Captain Cook was set out for sale." The writer thus describes it:

"It is a relic unmistakably over a century old. The paper is white foolscap, not pressed, trimmed to a page of twelve and a half inches by seven.

"The two water-marks leave no doubt that the book was originally issued from official government stores in the reign of one of the Georges. . . . The book has been awash, and the stain of sea-water has outlined all the middle pages like a map; but the ink, though browned and some-

times very faint, remains everywhere legible and in places remarkably clear. The cover is of parchment boards, and the parchment has been worn into the familiar mellow brown which takes more than a century to acquire. There are 174 pages, and three blank leaves have been cut out, so that the book was originally bound up in forty-five sheets.

"On the title-page of the volume is written: 'LOG BOOK On Board his Majesty's ship *Eagle*, Kept by Jam^s Cook, Master's Mate, Commencing the 27th June 1755; And Ending the 31st of December 1756.' There is, however, a manifest erasure at the name and rank. 'Jam^s Cook, Master's Mate,' is written over something else that was written there before and has not been quite completely scratched out. . . . After the comparison of the handwriting we returned again to the title-page, and though not absolutely certain, we came to the conclusion that the erased words were 'Jam^s Cook, able seaman.' The conclusion was that Cook began to keep this log as an able seaman, and when he put it away, holding the rank of master's mate, he added the date at which the log ends, scratched out his original writing, and altered it himself."

Mr. Morris quotes Sir Walter Besant to the effect that between May, 1755, and May, 1759, there is a blank of four years which no one has attempted to fill up. Eighteen months of this period are now brought to light. They were spent chiefly in the channel, the *Eagle* generally lying in some part of Plymouth ready to slip out and capture French merchantmen. They saw Cook's promotion from able seaman to boatswain and on to master's mate. Mr. Morris concludes:

"We may fairly claim that the discovery of this log has diminished the gap in Cook's life and has shown a glowing picture, laid in, perhaps, with sketchy hand, but with sure touch and living color, of the daily life on board those British ships of war that broke their foes and 'drove them on the seas' at the very opening of the Seven Years' War."

LIFE IN THE ANTARCTIC ICE.

DR. FREDERICK A. COOK, the surgeon of the Belgian antarctic expedition, describes in the November *McClure's* the experiences of his party in their two-thousand-mile drift through the antarctic ice. The crew of the steamer *Belgica*, which went on this hazardous expedition, was made up of Belgians, Norwegians, and Poles, Dr. Cook being the only American. The *Belgica* left Antwerp in the end of August, 1897, passed the Strait of Magellan, and left Cape Horn for the unknown antarctic circle on January 13,

1898. On January 23 they sighted a new land, the Palmer Archipelago, and a new highway through it as large as the Magellan Strait. On the east side of this strait the expedition charted about 500 miles of a land never before seen by human eyes, part of the great continental mass which probably surrounds the south pole. It is buried even in midsummer under a ponderous weight of ice. Passing through the strait, the *Belgica* entered the south Pacific, and after skirting the western border of Graham Land to Adelaide Island, and then to Alexander Island, attempted to enter the main body of the pack-ice. The ship entered the south polar ice-field on February 13, 1898, and did not escape from it until March 14, 1899, in which time the *Belgica* drifted no less than 2,000 miles with her ice prison.

Dr. Cook's account of the storms and other terrible scenes in the midst of the antarctic horrors is very graphic. It was March 4 when the expedition was forced to admit its inability to extricate the ship from the ice. At that time their position was latitude forty-seven degrees twenty-two minutes, longitude eighty-four degrees fifty-five minutes—almost 300 miles across the polar circle and about 1,100 miles from the geographical pole. The temperature fell to ten degrees below zero, then to twenty, and later to thirty, forty, and forty-five below.

"The months of March and April were, in many respects, the happiest months of the year. Everything at this time was new to us. We found interest in the weird cries of the penguins, we found pleasure and recreation in hunting seals, and we prided ourselves on our ability to wing petrels for specimens. Everything about the new life and the strange white world around us was fascinating. The weather at this time was occasionally clear and always very cold, which was not the case during the greater part of the year. The pieces of ice gathered into groups and united to form larger fields. The entire pack, one endless expanse of apparently motionless but still constantly moving ice, was full of interest to us. The sun presented a curious face in its rise and descent; and the color effects, though not gorgeous, were attractive for simplicity of shades. The moon, too, had a distorted face as it came out of the frosty mist resting over the pack. The stars shone out of the heavy blue like huge gems. At this season the aurora australis displayed most its rare glory on the southwestern skies. We were drifting rapidly to the southwest—from one unknown sea to another still more unknown. 'Perhaps we are on the way to the south pole' was an every-day suggestion."

A TEDIOUS IMPRISONMENT.

Finally one of the party, Lieutenant Danco, died of polar anæmia. Week after week and month after month passed without any signs of release from the imprisonment in the ice. The canned food became insufferably distasteful. On November 16, 1898, the seventeen-hundred-hour night departed and the long, nightless polar day began. The ice separated, leaving large open channels of water, but not in such a way as to release the *Belgica*. In one of the canals the party saw fin-back and bottle-nose whales gamboling about, but no signs of the valuable right-whales. Meanwhile the ship was firmly held in the ice about 2,000 feet from the shore-line, the ice between here and the edge being five feet thick in its thinnest part and twenty-five feet thick in some. The crew attempted to blow out a channel with tonite, an explosive much more powerful than dynamite, but it was found that in very low temperatures the tonite would simply burn cheerfully, without any explosion. After several experiments the entire crew, including the scientists and officers, began to saw a channel through the distance of 2,400 feet which separated them from liberty, and in five weeks the *Belgica* steamed out, after terrible exertion.

Unfortunately only two days passed before the ship was again caught in the ice, where she stayed for another month. The provisions were almost exhausted, and the *Belgica* steamed for Punta Arenas and home. Dr. Cook characterizes the work of this expedition as a stepping-stone to all future antarctic exploration.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S CONFESSION OF FAITH.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* for October Mrs. Humphry Ward contributes a paper in reply to criticisms of her recent proposal in the *London Times* to relax the standards of the Church of England so as to admit within its fellowship those who could not, for example, credit the virgin birth, the ascension, and the descent into hell.

To Lord Halifax's assertion that "German criticism" has become more conservative, Mrs. Ward concedes that the dates of the books of the New Testament are allowed to be much earlier than the Tübingen critics and others had imagined, but she rejoins that many of the ideas once thought most distinctively Christian have been traced by modern scholarship to the times before Christ.

She even says :

"We now know that Christianity as a system

of ideas was more than half in existence before the Lord lived and taught—that its distinctive doctrines of the kingdom, the Son of man, heaven and hell, angels and devils, resurrection, soul and spirit, were the familiar furniture of the minds amid which it arose. . . . The doctrine of a preëxistent Messiah, the elements for the doctrine of a suffering Messiah, the 'heavenly man' of St. Paul, the whole rich and varied conception of the after-life and its conditions, with its attendant ideas of angels and devils—to say nothing of that whole 'theosophy trembling on the verge of becoming a religion,' as it has been called, which the thought of Philo produced on Hellenistic ground—all these were already in existence either long before the Galilean ministry or before the First Epistle to the Thessalonians. What is popular speculation, the adaptation of Babylonian and Persian ideas, or theosophic philosophizing, from a Greek or Palestinian basis, in the generations preceding Christianity, 'cannot immediately become inspiration in the apostles,' as Dr. Hausrath says."

MRS. WARD'S VERSION OF THE CHRISTIAN FAITH.

The writer proceeds to offer the usual critical objections to the birth stories in the gospels, as also to the narratives of the ascension and the descent. But as no "new reformation" may hope to be wrought by mere negatives, the best thing to do is to present what Mrs. Ward seems to regard as the positive truth of Christianity. She says :

"Supposing that reflection on the facts of moral and intellectual experience, including Christ and Christianity, has brought us to 'faith'—that is, to the personal and intense conviction that the clew to the world lies in goodness and the struggle for goodness, and that behind that struggle and the relation of our will to it lies a divine will to good and a divine consciousness, with which our own will and consciousness are mysteriously but most truly connected—in other words, if the sum of our moral life, including, consciously or unconsciously, the influence of Christ's life upon ours, has brought us to Christ's doctrine of God, our view of the Christian phenomenon will be very different. We shall say to ourselves, It is impossible that such an influence upon man's mind and history can have arisen without special meaning in a world that issues from a divine thought and goodness. The moral life is not an accident; no more are those great religious influences which in all races and at all times have carried men beyond or through the moral life into the region of religious faith and hope. The forms that these influences take—which at bottom are always the

influence, so far as appears, of a man on men—may be often evanescent, but the influence itself, so far as it belongs to the central prevailing world force, the force that makes for righteousness, cannot be without significance in the divine purpose. The influence starts from a human life; but the life is more than appears—it is a symbol, a challenge, a divine word, by which, more conspicuously than through the ordinary processes of moral education, God speaks to and calls the souls of men. The life of Jesus Christ was at the beginning and is still such a symbol and challenge.

"TO BE A CHRISTIAN" IS—WHAT?

"To be a Christian is to adopt at once Christ's doctrine of God and his view of the kind and nature of that life which leads us to and reconciles us with God. It is also to feel Christ himself as a reconciler and revealer, and the influence of his life, historically working in us, as a healing and impelling force. It is to stand for Christ against the selfish and material elements of the world. It is to be tenderly and humbly eager to obey the few and simple directions that he laid down as to the outward rites of his society, or *ecclesia*—to bring our children to baptism, unto God, in the name of the Lord Jesus—to partake of his memorial feast, as the symbol and food of our mystical union with him, with the brethren and with God. It is to recognize the 'kingdom of heaven,' the striving life of 'faith,' and the society of the faithful as that to which Christ calls us, and to own himself as its king and leader. It is so to live this life in his love and service, and in the faith which flows from his heart into ours, and when death comes our dearest hope may be—within the general, tremulous, yet inextinguishable hope of humanity—that beyond the darkness and storm of the great change we shall in some way, inconceivable to human imagination, find our Master, and yield our humble account to him, and know him at last more truly even than Mary or Peter or John knew him on earth, in the presence and the light of God."

THE LAYMAN'S "CONSCIENCE CLAUSE."

The relief that Mrs. Ward asks for is in regard to the personal assent to the creeds required in confirmation. She says:

"Why should it be impossible that in the church confirmation service the bishop should address an alternative question to those candidates who might have claimed it in writing? The question might be of the simplest and least contentious character—for instance, 'Do you here, in the presence of God and of this congrega-

tion, renew the solemn promise and vow that was made in your name at your baptism, desiring to take upon yourselves the service of God and the following of Christ?'"

To this proposition English churchmen reply that the result of such an enlargement of the national Church would be the practical exclusion of those who hold to the historical presentment of Christianity.

Mrs. Ward closes this memorable paper thus:

"Let there be no strangling of the free life of knowledge and thought within the Church; no laying of other burdens on the brethren than those laid by the Lord himself; no final division and mistrust between those who trust in the same God, who are called by the same beloved name, who hope together the same unconquerable hope."

LADY HENRY SOMERSET ON TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for October Lady Henry Somerset writes on "Practical Temperance Legislation." She urges that all sections of the temperance world should unite in the support of some such measure as that outlined by Mr. Whittaker, M.P., in his memorandum to the report of the royal commission. She thus states Mr. Whittaker's recommendations in broad outline:

"1. Consolidate and reduce the number of classes of retail licenses.

"2. Reduce the number of licenses and abolish beer-house and grocers' licenses.

"3. Allow a term of grace before bringing ultimate provisions into operation. During that time carry out the reduction in the number of licenses, and arrange compensation to be paid by those who remain to those who drop out.

"4. Ultimate provisions, to come in force at the end of the years of grace: (1) Much higher license fees; (2) power to further reduce the number of licenses, close on Sundays, and close altogether by direct popular vote; or (3) adopt management by the local authority; (4) provide substitutes for and counter-attractions to the public-house."

THE TEST OF SUCCESS OR FAILURE.

She specially desires to lay stress on two points on which temperance people are not united, but on which she thinks they must be harmonious, for she holds these points to be "essential to any extensively useful scheme of liquor-law reform:" "First, the direct popular veto, and, secondly, the management by the local authority of such portion of the trade as is not suppressed by local veto." She observes:

"Just at present it is an article of faith among all sorts of 'superior persons' that prohibitory liquor laws have up to date been always and everywhere a failure, and that nobody but a faddist would propose that the power of prohibition should be given to localities in any part of the United Kingdom."

Against this prejudice she appeals not to the persistent belief of many temperance reformers, but to "the official statistics of the consumption of alcoholic liquors in certain British colonies and foreign countries" which have been republished this year by the board of trade. She examines these to see what has been the effect of prohibitory and local option laws in *reducing the consumption of alcohol*. She lays stress on this test as decisive.

RESULTS IN SCANDINAVIA.

In Sweden before the local option law of 1855 the consumption of spirits was enormous, estimated at from 6 to 10 gallons of proof spirit per head. By the end of 1856 the amount had been reduced to little less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head. Last year it sank to 1.65 gallons.

In Norway local option was introduced in 1845. Immediately beforehand the consumption of proof spirit per head was 16 liters; from 1846 to 1855 it was 8 liters; from 1876 to 1885 it was 4 liters; from 1890 to 1894 it was 3.4 liters; and is at present only 2.2 liters (0.48 gallon). Since 1845 there has been an increased consumption of wine and beer, averaging per head in 1897 0.59 gallon of wine and 4.62 gallons of beer. In all, the consumption of alcohol for 1897 was equal to 1.18 gallons in proof spirit.

In striking contrast to Norway stands Denmark, in so many respects akin. Denmark has had no prohibitory legislation and drinks more alcohol now than ever. "The alcohol consumed in Denmark in 1897 in the form of beer, wine, and spirits was equivalent to 5.02 gallons of proof spirit per head of the whole population. The present per head consumption of spirits is greater than that of any other country in Europe."

IN CANADA.

Canada is declared by the writer to be "the soberest Christian country in the world." During 1871-75 the yearly consumption in the Dominion was reduced to 1.615 gallons per head; during 1891-93 to 1.10 gallons per head. In British Columbia there has been no prohibition except on Sundays, and the annual consumption per head has averaged 2.30 gallons of proof spirit. Prince Edward Island, which is mostly a prohibition area, shows a corresponding average of 0.306 gallon. Comparing per head consump-

tion in British Columbia with the Dominion as a whole, the local option law has reduced the Dominion's drink bill at least one-half:

"The half of England's drink bill for the last year was £77,000,000, but, roughly, £17,000,000 of this sum was for duty. If we in this country had but had a 'failure' of the same character and on the same scale as that of Canada, we should have thereby saved £60,000,000 last year, or five times the money necessary to start an old-age-pension scheme. Prohibition prohibits on a large scale in Canada."

IN THE UNITED STATES.

The writer will not admit that prohibition has been a failure even in the United States. Under the local option system in Massachusetts, for example, the liquor traffic has been suppressed among 1,200,000 out of a total population of 2,200,000. As to the case of Maine she says:

"Prohibition in Maine is said to be 'an unquestionable and abject failure.' Let us look at incontestable facts. The population in Maine is 670,000. Prohibition is confessedly a success throughout the area inhabited by six-sevenths of this number. . . . There is some question as to the degree of success among the other 100,000 "

AN IMPRESSIVE CONTRAST.

Lady Henry sums up:

"Thus it appears that in local option countries—the United States, Canada, Norway, and Sweden—there has, during the last half century, been a decrease of from 50 to 75 per cent. in the consumption of alcohol. During the same period there has been an increase in Great Britain, France, Germany, and Belgium. This broad, strong fact can neither be argued nor sneered out of existence. And all the maladministration and evasion of the laws in question, so often and so earnestly pressed on our attention, has failed to prevent the realization of this magnificent result. . . . The average of the present rates of consumption of the four local option countries is equal to 1.74 gallons of proof spirit per head per annum, while the average of those of the following countries (where there is no popular local veto), the United Kingdom, Denmark, Hungary, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland, is 4.95 gallons per head. The details which are summed up in these two figures are all derived from the return published by our own board of trade."

Lady Henry argues that prohibition cannot entail any serious lack of vitality, since "the average of the death-rates of the four local option countries is 16.5 per 1,000 per annum, while that of the European countries named above as

having a high drink-rate have an annual death-rate of 24.9." These facts explain, in the writer's opinion, the tenacity with which temperance people adhere to local veto.

THE POPULATION QUESTION IN FRANCE.

IN the second September number of the *Nouvelle Revue* M. F. Martin considers at some length what is to France the vital question of repopulation. It is now difficult to realize that early in the seventeenth century the French were famed on the continent for their extraordinarily large families. But this state of things did not last very long, and one hundred years later a princess of France put on record that whereas in old days families of twenty-two to twenty-five children were quite usual, now five or six at most were the rule.

M. Martin quotes with some irony the various remedies that have been proposed during the last few years. One set of reformers would fain impose heavy taxes on bachelors, while rendering easier the fiscal lot of the parents of considerable families. Another suggestion which is constantly put forward is brushed aside by M. Martin—namely, that each successive child over and above a certain minimum should mean a lump sum in cash to the happy parents. An even more visionary panacea is the conversion of the French nation *en bloc* to Protestantism, or even Judaism, as it has been ascertained that both Protestants and Jews in France are more fecund than the rest of the people.

PROPOSED MEASURES.

One very practical step has been taken by a number of prominent Frenchmen drawn from diverse political groups and social circles—the formation of the National Alliance for the Increase of the Population of France. Among the members are Prince Henry of Orleans and the socialist deputy, M. Sembat. This society particularly deplors the increasing number of bachelors. In 1851 there were 914,788 bachelors in France, while in 1886 the number had increased to 1,543,662. The society on the whole approves the following remedies:

1. The grant of a double electoral vote to the fathers of more than two children.

2. The withdrawal of certain political rights from bachelors. This is not a new idea, for in October, 1795, the convention passed a vote excluding bachelors from the *Conseil des Anciens*, which then answered to the French Senate.

3. The reestablishment of a bastardy law. It is not generally known that this law was abolished by Napoleon, and the effect has been to

encourage illegitimacy and subsequent prostitution. The absence of a bastardy law is quite contrary to French feeling, and is undoubtedly the reason why French juries so constantly acquit unfortunate girls when they take the law into their own hands and revenge themselves, by means of vitriol generally, on their seducers.

4. A modification of the succession law. This is certainly the most practical of all, though it may not seem so to English people. The depopulation of France is almost entirely owing to the rigid rules which prevent a parent from disposing of his property as he pleases. The society seeks to modify these rules in the direction of the English system, which has certainly worked to produce large families. And it is remarkable in this connection to note that the lowest class of French parents, who have absolutely no property to divide at their death, invariably have enormous families—a fact which is full of terrible augury for the future of the nation. But as things are a great French landowner or manufacturer has all his interests set against having a large family. At the same time it must be remembered that this French system of equal division among all the children has brought about a remarkably wide distribution of wealth and has markedly raised the standard of comfort.

ITALIAN CAPTAINS OF AGRICULTURE.

IN agriculture as in manufactures the cry arises for trained "captains of industry." Given the right leader, the led will go every day to school under his leadership. This was the idea which, according to C. and L. Tod-Mercer, writing in *Longman's*, fired the mind of a model Italian landlord.

His aim was to form a college for young Italians who were or were to become landowners, where they might receive the highest training in everything, economic and moral, connected with the management and development of their estates.

"The idea has taken shape, and in 1896 the government handed over the magnificent old Benedictine monastery of San Pietro at Perugia, with all its lands, for the establishment of the new institution. There, under the fostering care and through the untiring zeal of Count F——, it is rapidly becoming one of the first agricultural colleges of Europe, and has already attracted attention and admiration in Germany and Russia from the comprehensiveness and efficiency of its scheme of instruction. The care and interest taken in the welfare and progress of the students individually by the Count is quite paternal, and if a great heaven of all that is noble, wise, and helpful is not gradually spread by means of this

college, it will not be his fault. It bids fair to become international.

"Great attention is paid on this estate to the housing of the workpeople. The Count builds model cottages and lets them at a rental of 4½ per cent. on the outlay. He shares the opinion of his countryman, Professor Nitti, that 'in manufacture as in agriculture, wherever energy is given out the well-fed laborer proves superior to the underfed,' and he visits the women and tries to get them to improve their cooking. He is also full of care for their health in improving their water supply; he insists on cleanliness both in their dwellings and in their stables, and provides for them a municipalized chemist shop. One instance very characteristic of his methods came to our notice as we studied the oil-making department. The olives are crushed at San Venzio by steam power; men work night and day in gangs which are fed during the six weeks' severe work by their master, and every day each man is weighed to see that he gains in weight; if not, he is put to other work. They nearly always do gain, and then the Count is satisfied that the rations given are sufficient."

BIG SKULLS AND WEIGHTY BRAINS.

PROF. ARTHUR THOMSON continues his instructive discourse on the "Treatment and Utilization of Anthropological Data" in the October number of *Knowledge*. Dealing with the form of skulls and brain capacity, he says:

"The average weight of man's brain is about 50 ounces, that of woman about 45 ounces. This difference between the sexes is less marked in savage than in civilized races, and is apparently explained by the fact that in the higher races more attention is paid to the education of the male than the female, and consequently the brain is stimulated to increased growth.

"It is hardly necessary to point out that quantity is no criterion of quality, and though the brains of many distinguished men have weighed much above the average (that of Cuvier weighed 64 ounces), there are abundant examples of equally weighty brains the possessors of which were not characterized by wits above the common herd.

"But apart from the mere size of the cranium we have to consider its shape. If a number of skulls be taken and placed on the floor so that we can look down upon them, we will at once realize that they display a great diversity of form, provided always that we are dealing with mixed groups; some are long and narrow, while others are broad and rounded.

"For scientific purposes these differences in

shape are recorded by the use of what is termed the cephalic index. In practice the cephalic index is obtained by the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Breadth} \times 100}{\text{Length}} = \text{Cephalic Index.}$$

"The results are grouped as follows: Skulls with a proportionate width of 80 or over are termed *brachycephalic*. This group includes, among others, some Mongolians, Burmese, American Indians, and Andamanese. Skulls of which the index lies between 75 and 80 are *mesocephalic*, comprise Europeans, ancient Egyptians, Chinese, Japanese, Polynesians, Bushmen, etc. While skulls with a proportionate width below 75 are *dolichocephalic*, and are more or less typical of Vedda, Eskimos, Australians, African Negroes, Kaffirs, Zulus, etc."

OUR HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

IN the *Educational Review* for October Prof. Andrew F. West, of Princeton, writes on the great change now taking place in American secondary schools. He says:

"The obvious cause of the change is twofold: First, the unprecedented increase in enrollment of pupils, and, secondly, dissatisfaction with the lack of sound educational character in many school programmes of study. As for the first cause, little need be said beyond citing the statistics for the eight years reported since the opening of this decade. In the school year 1889-90 our secondary schools (high schools and academies) enrolled 297,894 pupils. In 1897-98 the enrollment had risen to 554,814, a gain of 86 per cent., a rate that means doubling in ten years, and that also means a growth four or five times more rapid than the rate of increase in population.

"This huge gain—for so it might be called without exaggeration—was found to be widely distributed. It was most marked in the middle West in connection with the public high schools and least marked in the private Eastern academies. Nevertheless the gain is not localized or sporadic, but national. Such a widely diffused increase has naturally compelled attention to the problem of organizing the resources of the secondary schools in order to cope successfully with this increasing host of pupils."

SCHOOL PROGRAMMES.

The second cause of the change now in progress, as outlined by Professor West, was dissatisfaction with former school programmes of study.

"There were too many studies crowded into the programme. Congestion had followed at-

tempted condensation. It was becoming hard to find time to teach any subject in the free and ample way which alone gives permanent satisfaction. It was likewise found impossible to boil down the essence of studies into small volume and then administer the concentrated extract as daily scholastic food to the satisfaction of any one, whether scholar, teacher, or parent. There was nothing else left to do, when the studies were thus deprived of the space they needed, than to teach the programme in bare outline, or superficially, or sometimes in fragments. An ill-related smattering of many things instead of a full and gratifying knowledge of a few things of the most worth—this is the evil against which sound teachers had been protesting for years and too often protesting in vain."

"In other words, American opinion is moving steadily, and we think at last irresistibly, toward the sound elementary and elemental conviction that the best thing for the mass of pupils in secondary schools is a programme consisting of a few well-related studies of central importance, instead of a miscellany."

Thus the two causes have combined in one. The enormous increase in the enrollment of the secondary schools is compelling a general rearrangement of courses of study such as could not before have been effected.

STATISTICS OF SECONDARY STUDIES.

As evidence that this tendency is becoming strongly marked and that attention is being more and more concentrated on a few well-related leading studies, Professor West presents the available statistics for secondary studies for 1889-90 and 1897-98:

Studies.	Enrollment in 1889-90.	Enrollment in 1897-98.	Percentage of Increase.
1. Latin.....	100,144	274,293	174
2. History (except in the United States).....	82,909	209,034	152
3. Geometry.....	59,781	147,515	147
4. Algebra.....	127,387	303,735	141
5. German.....	34,208	75,994	131
6. French.....	28,032	53,185	107
7. Greek.....	12,869	24,994	94
8. Physics.....	63,644	113,850	79
9. Chemistry.....	28,665	47,448	65

"The importance of the figures is the more evident when we bear in mind that the rate of increase in the total enrollment of pupils from 297,894 in 1889-90 to 554,814 in 1897-98 is 86 per cent. But certain studies are growing faster than this; some of them much faster. Latin, to the surprise of many, heads the list with its literally enormous gain of 174 per cent., a rate fully double the 86 per cent. which represents the eight-year increase in the total number of

pupils. Next comes history with 152 per cent., then the two mathematical disciplines (geometry with 147 and algebra with 141), and then German with 131. After these we find French with 107 and Greek with 94. All these and only these exceed the average. Physics and chemistry close the list somewhat below."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FIGURES.

"Although figures for the other studies are not obtainable for the whole eight years mentioned, they are available for the last three years (1894-95 to 1897-98) of this period for all the other studies of any note, excepting English literature and civics. But not one of them shows an extraordinary rate of gain. Every one of them, if their rates of gain for the three years reported are estimated as three-eighths of their gain for the eight years, fall below the 86 per cent., and some of them (astronomy and geology) are falling behind very rapidly. The list of these studies is as follows: Astronomy, physical geography, geology, physiology, psychology, rhetoric. Trigonometry really belongs with these, though its statistics are given for six years.

"Where does English come in? Of course it comes in largely, and under the two divisions of English literature and rhetoric. Separate figures for English literature appear for one year only, the last of the eight years (1897-98), and consequently the rate of gain cannot be calculated. But be it large, moderate, or small, it will not detract from the exceptional value of the gains in Latin, history, geometry, algebra, German, French, and even Greek. We do not know distinctly just what the gain in English literature amounts to, but if it be very large, then we must add one more to our list of leading studies showing great increase. Rhetoric, the other side of English, seems to be gaining at about the average rate.

"The studies showing the most rapid growth in the eight years since 1889-90 are, then, the classics, mathematics, history, and modern languages. Just these and nothing else, unless we take the risk of adding English. Latin is at the head and Greek at the end of this line of seven victorious racers. History is a good second, with geometry and algebra almost abreast for third place. Then, at intervals, come German and French. That Greek is last need not be wondered at. The wonder is that Greek is surpassing the average rate of 86 per cent.

"But look at Latin. Not only is its rate of gain greatest, but it actually enrolls more pupils than any other secondary study except algebra and possibly English. The figures for Latin are

274,293; for algebra they are 306,755. Latin also enrolls twice as many pupils as French and German combined. The parent language does seem at least to be getting the parent's share.

"Passing to the other studies, it is most gratifying to find history assuming its proper place. Not alone because it is a fine study, but because it has such intimate relation to the whole humanistic side of education. History and the classics, history and modern languages, history and English—how finely all these combinations blend! Then the two mathematical disciplines are well up with the general increase in our favored group of studies. And again we note the value of the great gain in mathematics in its relations to other subjects. Mathematics and classics is a combination known of old. Mathematics and modern languages—how often these go together to-day!"

THE REFRIGERATION OF MILK.

IN the October REVIEW we gave a synopsis of a paper in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, by Professor Conn, on the Pasteurization of milk. It is interesting to note in this connection that important experiments have been made in this country in the condensation and preservation of milk by refrigeration. A process has been devised by Mr. B. F. McIntyre, of New York, by which 80 per cent. of the water is abstracted from milk by freezing it when in moderate agitation. Prof. W. T. Sedgewick has conducted experiments to ascertain the effect of refrigeration on the bacteria of milk.

Dr. Henry O. Marcy, of Boston, in a brief account of these experiments published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, says:

"It was found, although the resultant was not perfectly sterile, that the bacteria were in large measure destroyed, and that the concentrate put up in glass jars, such as are commonly used in the distribution of milk, has a keeping quality of weeks rather than days. Encouraged by these results, Mr. Edward Burnett, of Boston, well known for his practical studies in furnishing a better milk supply, has established a plant of sufficient capacity to demonstrate the commercial advantages of the process. It is believed that the process offers a practical solution of the difficult and expensive problem of milk distribution in cities; that the family supply will be furnished in a concentrate one-fifth the bulk of ordinary milk; and that distribution of it from house to house made once a week will be ample for practical purposes. By this process the fat-globules are uninjured, and as a result the cream is unim-

paired for table use. Pathologic bacteria are destroyed by the process, and the milk supply will be rendered safe for use.

"The economic advantages are obvious. In the first place the milk will be furnished the consumer at a material reduction in cost, and the waste in its daily use will be very greatly lessened. A far more satisfactory product in every respect will be furnished, and with a little care the pantry will be in constant supply. Mr. McIntyre is by no means satisfied with furnishing a product which contains even so little as 7 per cent. of water, and he looks forward to the practical demonstration of furnishing milk in a solid form, with keeping qualities equal to that of butter or cheese. I have in my possession a sample of solid milk prepared by him by this process, now some months old."

STATUES, MODERN AND "ANCIENT."

THE modern statue is often made, it appears, not by the artist who is credited with its creation. He only designs the clay or plaster model. The real work of sculpture is performed by other hands. Such is the testimony of Helen Zimmern in her instructive sketch of "The Genesis of a Statue" in the October *Leisure Hour*. She says:

"So mechanical is the making of a statue that many a modern sculptor never puts hand to his marble himself, or only bestows upon it the very last touches. And on account of the skill of the Carrarese, the saving in the cost of transport, eminent sculptors of all lands send their clay or plaster models to Carrara to have them there vivified into marble. . . . I saw such a sculptor's sketch, but seven inches high, being turned into a statue three feet in height."

Some of the "workmen" are better artists than those whose works they copy. Their pay runs from four to twenty francs a day, according to merit.

THE MANUFACTURE OF THE ANTIQUE.

The most curious, if not the most edifying, part of Miss Zimmern's paper is her account of the output of artificial antiquities. She says:

"The dealers are, of course, well versed in the tastes of their customers, and it is amusing to hear them sum up the different nations. Thus they tell me that English and Americans prefer to buy imitations of the antique, which means that the marble is polished and colored so as to represent the antique marble of any age. Quite a large section of the works is devoted to the manufacture of antiquities. First the statue is made complete, then broken, sometimes buried for a while, and finally colored. The workman

mixes a soft sandstone with water, and with this he smooths the statue. Afterward he rubs it down with pumice-stone, and then with a substance called English stone, a very hard material that does not scratch the marble, but closes its pores. The treatment gives that polish to the marble which imparts to it the look that comes from age. This done, the whole is colored to suit the length of time which it is supposed to have existed. The coloring process was not fully revealed to me, as it is a trade secret.

THE "AGING" PROCESS.

"I know that the substance consists of tobacco, coffee, and two or three other ingredients, which are all boiled together. With a brush this liquid is painted over the whole surface. After it has been on some ten or fifteen minutes the statue is washed, and it has the appearance of being some thousands of years old. If a greater age be desired the coloring substance is left on longer. I believe every minute is calculated to represent a century of life. This color does not wear away with time, but sinks into the stone—indeed, time only renders it more mellow. Statues thus 'doctored' are shipped to every part of the globe."

WILL THE RATE OF INTEREST CONTINUE TO FALL?

IN the November *Atlantic Monthly* Mr. Charles A. Conant discusses the question, "Can New Openings Be Found for Capital?" For more than twenty years the rate of interest has been falling, and it has finally come about that in the newer countries, Australia and America, the interest return seems to have permanently fallen from 6 to 4 per cent., while within the past year there has been something of a reaction in Germany and other continental countries, betokened by the appearance of higher discount rates.

THE MEANING OF FALLING INTEREST.

"The mere reduction of the returns upon saved capital offers in itself a serious social problem, independent of the danger of unsound investments and the loss of savings. If the savings of a lifetime have heretofore been just sufficient, with interest at 6 per cent., to afford a comfortable maintenance for old age, they will prove pitifully insufficient with interest reduced to 3 per cent., and inadequate to avert destitution if interest should fall to 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as has seemed among the possibilities of the future. The necessary saving in capital would be four times greater, in order to obtain a comfortable maintenance, with interest at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. than

with interest at 6 per cent. While the increased earning power of civilized men by means of machinery would bridge a part of this chasm, it would not solve the problem. If it should become practically impossible for persons of small and moderate earnings to save enough during their years of active life to provide for their years of decline, the civilized world would confront the problem whether saving for investment, among the laboring masses at least, should not be abandoned, and the support of old age derived entirely from current taxation. Such a moderate step as this in state socialism—already well under way in Germany and seriously discussed in Great Britain—might avert for many generations the congestion and consolidation of capital without shaking the pillars of the existing social system."

SOME NEW OPENINGS FOR CAPITAL.

"The accumulation of saved capital is now so much more rapid than it was even a quarter of a century ago, and the world is so much more completely equipped with the machinery of production, that something more than a new invention or an important war will be required permanently to raise the rate of interest. There are indications, however, of several possible openings which may absorb surplus savings and afford a moderate return for several decades to come. One of these is the universal application of electricity as a motive power; a second is the extension of railroads over the undeveloped countries of Africa and Asia; and a third is the equipment of these countries with the machinery of production. These openings for capital promise to absorb many millions within the next ten or twenty years."

These three outlets for the great mass of saved capital seeking investment Mr. Conant discusses in detail, with the result of estimating their absorbing capacity at an immense figure, equal to a probable effective relief for the present congestion of capital, and supposing that these three fields are capitalized during the next twenty-five or fifty years, he thinks it does not necessarily follow that the human race will be at a jumping-off place. He suggests, for instance, that when the food-supplying area of the world becomes limited in proportion to population, great demands for capital may arise for the production of food by chemical processes. "Already distinguished chemists are dreaming of an era when chemistry shall banish agriculture from the field and farm, and when the interior heat of the earth and the warmth of the sun shall be utilized to obtain the power now derived from the rapidly shrinking coal supply."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

THE November *Century* is an exceptionally fine number. In it begin two of the features promised for the coming season, Mr. John Morley's life of Oliver Cromwell and Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson's "Biography of a Grizzly." From Mr. Morley we may expect, of course, calm, judicious spirit in his treatment of that bold figure that put a king to death and flung parliaments out of doors at will. In his prologue Mr. Morley gives a hint of his attitude toward Oliver in the following paragraph:

"It is hard to deny that wherever force was useless Cromwell failed, or that his example would often lead in what modern opinion firmly judges to be false directions, or that it is in Milton and Bunyan rather than in Cromwell that we seek what was deepest, loftiest, and most abiding in Puritanism: we look to its apostles rather than its soldier. Yet Oliver's largeness of aim; his freedom of spirit and that energy that comes of a free spirit; the presence of a burning light in his mind, though the light to our later times may have grown dim; his good faith, his valor, his constancy, have stamped his name, in spite of some exasperated acts that it is pure sophistry to justify, upon the imagination of men over all the vast area of the civilized world where the English tongue prevails."

The life of Cromwell is illustrated profusely and with an unusual color scheme, which gives a rare delicacy and refinement to the drawings and reproductions of old prints with which the text is embellished. Mr. Thompson's nature-study, "The Biography of a Grizzly," is also illustrated in color, from the rarely veracious drawings of the author. The opening chapter, describing the birth and infancy of the grizzly family, is capitally done, and Mr. Thompson's vogue will doubtless be increased by this pleasant and unusual series in the *Century*.

Mark Twain contributes a chapter quite worthy of his fame, describing his *début* as a literary person. He dates his character "as a literary person" from 1866, when he had in cold blood determined to become a literary person and to do so by appearing in a magazine.

"I prepared my contribution, and then looked around for the best magazine to go up to glory in. I selected the most important one in New York. The contribution was accepted. I signed it 'MARK TWAIN,' for that name had some currency on the Pacific coast, and it was my idea to spread it all over the world, now, at this one jump. The article appeared in the December number, and I sat up a month waiting for the January number: for that one would contain the year's list of contributors, my name would be in it, and I should be famous and could give the banquet I was meditating.

"I did not give the banquet. I had not written the 'MARK TWAIN' distinctly; it was a fresh name to Eastern printers, and they put it 'Mike Swain' or 'MacSwain,' I do not remember which. At any rate, I was not celebrated, and I did not give the banquet. I was a Literary Person, but that was all—a buried one; buried alive."

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt writes on "Military Pre-

paredness and Unpreparedness," and contrasts the condition of the army at the outbreak of the war with Spain with the condition of the navy. As to the criticisms which have been so rife of the army management last summer he says:

"The mistakes, the blunders, and the shortcomings in the army management during the summer of 1898 should be credited mainly not to any one in office in 1898, but to the public servants of the people, and therefore to the people themselves, who permitted the army to rust since the Civil War with a wholly faulty administration, and with no chance whatever to perfect itself by practice, as the navy was perfected."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

WE have quoted in another department from the article in the November *Harper's* on the future of the United States in the Pacific and the far East, by Mr. John Barrett. Another article of current public and political interest is that on "Cuba in Suspension," by Charles M. Pepper, who is about to publish a book entitled "To-Morrow in Cuba." Mr. Pepper thinks that the Americans who are attempting to boom Cuba have not yet seen a salient truth—that Cuba being a farming country, the bulk of its wealth must come from the development of agriculture. The sugar and tobacco industries, which are getting back to a healthy state, must resume something of their former vigor before railroad-building, municipal improvements, and public parks can be gone into largely. This is the reason for the Foraker resolution forbidding new enterprises. Mr. Pepper sounds a healthy note all through his discussion of the question in reiterating the truth that promoters and capitalists should be quiet until the enormous labor of regenerating Cuba has been undergone. He is clear-headed, too, in presenting the political problems, in his warning that American partisan politics should be avoided while the regeneration of the island is under way. So far, he says, no taint of this danger has appeared.

The magazine opens with an excellent article entitled "Boston at the Century's End," by Sylvester Baxter. He gives a good picture of the activities, the tendencies, and the achievements of the metropolis of New England. Mr. Baxter concedes that the great market of literature and art in America has been transferred to New York, and that the activity in these things has been mainly concentrated there. Still, he thinks that taking all the phases of mental activity, together with the great institutions and instruments of learning, Boston yet holds rank as the intellectual, though not the literary, capital of the country. He compares the city's rank in America with that of Edinburgh and Dublin in Great Britain, or Dresden, Munich, and Hamburg in Germany—"a place where life is rich and where it is a delight to live, but which no longer stands first."

In Leila Herbert's pleasant account of "The First American" she describes Washington's homes and households. The genial and anecdotal method of this series succeeds in making it rather the best picture of

the Father of his Country for the lay reader that we have seen. The biographer gives an instance of an exception to the rule that Washington, admittedly a man of strong warring emotions, was also strong enough to hold his passions under control. When General St. Clair, sent out against the Indians in the West, had allowed the American army to fall victim to the identical stratagem—an ambush—against which Washington had earnestly, insistently, and repeatedly forewarned him, his rage was ungovernable. "Poor Mr. Lear, only witness to the violent outbreak, was terrified into silence as Washington, alternately pacing the floor and seating himself on the sofa, gave vent to a torrent of abuse and frightful accusation of St. Clair.

"After a time Washington recollected and collected himself, ashamed.

"This must not go beyond this room," he said.

"It is hard to keep a great man's secrets."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE November *Scribner's* opens with a dramatic account of "The Great November Storm of 1898," by Mr. Sylvester Baxter. Mr. Baxter estimates that millions of dollars were lost by the storm. The loss of life can never be exactly known, but it is certain that over 500 persons perished—more than were killed in battle on our side in the recent war with Spain.

In a readable account of "Pictorial Photography" Mr. Alfred Stieglitz tells us that it is a matter of fact that nearly all the greatest work in artistic photography is being done by amateurs.

In Mrs. John Drew's autobiographical sketch she pronounces the late John Drew one of the best actors she ever saw, and gives her opinion that if he had lived to be forty-five he would have been a great actor; that too early a success was his ruin, as it left him nothing to do. Every one assured him that he was as near perfection as it was possible for man to be—that is, every one except herself. "So he finished his brief and brilliant career at thirty-four years of age, about the age when men generally study most steadily and aspire most ambitiously."

The delightful series of Stevenson's letters, under Mr. Sidney Colvin's editorship, deal this month with the novelist's life in Samoa from November, 1890, to December, 1894, when he was throwing all his wonderful energy into the threefold life of planter, settler, and leading white resident, as unofficial politician and political critic, and as man of letters.

President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale, writes on "The Formation and Control of Trusts." He thinks that so far as the present tendency toward industrial consolidation is a financial movement for the sake of selling securities it is likely to be short lived; so far as it is an industrial movement to secure economy of operation and commercial policy it is likely to be permanent. It is interesting to know that President Hadley thinks that the question of State ownership of industrial enterprises, instead of becoming a great national issue, as so many now expect, will tend rather to become relatively unimportant, and may not improbably be removed altogether from the field of party politics. He thinks three lines of effort are advisable in the proper control of trusts: First, to increase the responsibility of the directors; second, to change the legal character of the labor contract; third, to increase the scrutiny of high import duties.

MCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the November *McClure's* we have selected Dr. Frederick A. Cook's article, "Two Thousand Miles in the Antarctic Ice," and Mr. Alexander Hume Ford's description of the Chinese Eastern Railway to review as "Leading Articles of the Month."

The Hon. George S. Boutwell, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Grant's first administration, gives the history of "Black Friday," that notable September 24, 1899, when Wall Street was convulsed and so many men were ruined by the sudden fluctuation in the price of gold, due to the fact that Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., had cornered practically all of the metal in the market. Ex-Secretary Boutwell gives the details in regard to General Grant's part in the proceedings, and completely exonerates the President from the slightest tinge of self-interest, and he shows, too, that General Grant had really little to do with the conduct of the Treasury Department, and that but one or two communications passed between the President and the Secretary on this subject during the critical period. When, on September 24, Secretary Boutwell received from his special correspondent in New York City a letter saying that the city was convulsed and that gold was jumping from 143 to 161, the Secretary decided to sell gold for the purpose of breaking the market, and after consulting with the President ordered \$4,000,000 of gold to be sold the next day. Within fifteen minutes after the dispatch announcing this policy was received in New York the price of gold fell from 160 to 133. Ex-Secretary Boutwell takes a conservative view of the part Fisk and Gould played in the transaction, and is inclined to believe Mr. Gould's statement before the investigating committee that he had not intended to carry the price so high by his operations. He thinks that notable financier had two main purposes, first, to profit from the advance in gold, and, second, the advantage that might accrue to his railroads through an increase of its business in the transportation of products from the West. If the price had not gone beyond 40 or 45 per cent. Fisk and Gould would have realized large profits, and the price of gold would doubtless have stimulated the sale of Western products, increased the business of transportation over the railroads, and aided us in the payment of liabilities abroad.

Mr. H. J. W. Dam gives a sketch of Sir Henry Irving's career, and presents the opinion of the veteran actor of the stage as a profession—the whole based on conversations with Sir Henry. He calls Irving "the best-loved and kindest-hearted man that has ever occupied the foremost place in a jealous profession." Mr. Dam says that Sir Henry's modest way of living has not changed since his great success; the surplus capital invariably goes, one way or another, into the service of his art.

This number of *McClure's* contains, in the midst of other imaginative work, Mr. Kipling's last poem, entitled "The King." The potentate so unmercifully raked over the coals in these verses is obviously Oom Paul Krüger, and Mr. Kipling's opinion of his country's foe is pretty well summed up in a single verse out of the eleven stanzas of "The King," no one of which leaves the poet's patriotism in doubt:

"Cruel in the shadow, crafty in the sun,
Far beyond his borders shall his teaching run.
Sloven, sullen, savage, secret, uncontrolled—
Laying on a new land evil of the old."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE November *Cosmopolitan* opens with an article by Vance Thompson on the coming Paris Exposition. Mr. Thompson tells us that the commissioner-general of the coming exposition estimates the number of visitors to Paris next year at 60,000,000. Thirty two millions came to Paris in 1889, but undoubtedly the figures of the pilgrimage this year will surpass those of the preceding exposition. The United States has been given about as much space as she asked for, and she asked for a good deal. Germany will have very little—less than an acre. Mr. Thompson mentions among other colossal and weird freaks which will enhance the attractions of this end-of-the-century fair a great wheel, in competition with our own Ferris article, a huge umbrella, a subterranean restaurant lighted with Bengal fire, a map of France in jasper mosaic, and a moving panorama of the world.

Olive Schreiner begins a series of articles under the title "The Woman Question." Her position is stated in her final paragraph:

"We do not ask that the wheels of time should reverse themselves or the stream of life flow backward. We do not ask that our ancient spinning-wheels be again resuscitated and placed in our hands; we do not demand that our old grindstones and hoes be returned to us, nor that man should again betake himself to his ancient province of war and the chase, leaving to us all domestic and civil labor; nor do we even ask that society shall again so reconstruct itself that every woman may be again a child-bearer (desirable as it might be and deep as lies the hunger for motherhood in every virile woman's heart); still less do we ask that she be continually employed in her craft, earning thereby social approbation; neither do we demand that the children whom we bear shall again be put exclusively into our hands to train. This we know cannot be. The past material conditions of life have gone forever; no will of man can recall them. But this is our demand: We demand that in that strange new world that is arising alike upon the man and the woman, where nothing is as it was and all things are assuming new shapes and relations—we demand that in this new world we also shall have our share of honored and socially useful human toil, our full half of the labor of the children of woman. We demand nothing more than this, and we shall take nothing less. *This is our 'WOMAN'S RIGHT'!*"

The *Cosmopolitan* continues its series on modern education in an essay by President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale. President Hadley finds many men who a few years ago were numbered among the opponents of traditional ideas who now regard a considerable knowledge of Latin as an element in liberal education of the present day. He sees, also, a growing readiness in almost all quarters to treat the moral, social, and athletic influences for which our college life has been distinguished as an integral and important part of this education.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

THE November *Lippincott's* contains an article by Prof. C. A. Young, of Princeton University, explaining the phenomenon we are looking forward to in November of a brilliant display of the so-called "leónids." These extraordinary meteoric showers will occur in the early morning of November 15 or 16, with a pos-

sible second shower on the 23d or 24th. The meteors will be from the swarm which follows in the track of Biela's lost comet. It is impossible to say just what point will give the best view or any view at all of the meteor shower, but the probabilities are in favor of the coast-line of the Atlantic. It is no extraordinary thing, of course, to see shooting-stars. The late Professor Newton calculated that about 20,000,000, large enough to be seen from the earth's surface under favorable conditions, enter our atmosphere every day. These are, however, very small, weighing probably scarcely a quarter of an ounce apiece, often being mere puffs of dust. Some of the larger ones that will come in November are of much denser matter, and will probably bombard the earth with fragments of stone and iron. But Professor Young says that there is not the slightest reason to expect any sensible effect upon the earth and the condition of human life; no earthquakes such as the Austrian Falb predicts nor unusual tides or pestilences.

The Hon. John C. Chase, mayor of Haverhill, Mass., writes on "Old Age Pensions from a Socialist's Standpoint." He draws a picture of the helplessness and great needs of old age, which he thinks justifies the most radical measures, and he proposes to solve the problem of caring for the aged by proposing a tax on industrial monopolies. His plan is as follows: "Each State to create an old-age-pension commission, whose duty it would be to ascertain the number of laborers above the age of, say, fifty-five, and disburse among them the amount due them each month or each quarter as a pension in part payment for services rendered, the State to raise the funds by an annual tax on all corporations and industrial combinations."

The Rev. Francis S. Borton contributes "An Unwritten Chapter in Our Relations with Spain," being the translation of a secret dispatch dated April 4, 1819, found some years since among the papers of Don Cortina, a noble Spaniard. The dispatch is from a Spanish agent in New Orleans to King Ferdinand VII., and serves to explain why the treaty negotiated in 1819 for the Florida purchase and duly ratified by the Senate of the United States was kept suspended for six months awaiting the signature of the Spanish monarch. The dispatch paints with great eloquence the value of Florida to Spain and its magnificent resources, and was well calculated to make the monarch hesitate.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

IN the November *Ladies' Home Journal* Mr. Clifford Howard tells "How the Next Census will be Taken." Next June is the date set for the taking of the twelfth census. Every one must answer the questions or be found guilty of a misdemeanor and become liable to a fine of \$100. Any official who knowingly makes a false statement for the census, and if he is convicted of the misdemeanor, may be fined \$5,000 and imprisoned for two years. Fifty thousand enumerators will work during the month of June, so that in the thirty days between June 1 and July 1 about 2,500,000 people must be recorded each day. The counting will be done at Washington, an electrical machine being used to do the tabulating, and the population of the country will probably be announced before December 1, 1900, though the full work of the census will probably require five or six years before its completion. Mr. Howard calculates that the work will cost about 15

cents a head for every man, woman, and child in the United States, or a total of between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000.

A considerable group of anecdotes are printed, showing the "Anecdotal Side of Gen. Robert E. Lee," most of them describing incidents of his life at Lexington, Va. His courtesy, generosity, and high sense of honor are pleasantly shown in several of them. Some shrewd observers of human nature are convinced that a man or a community in constant need of money will certainly lapse in high standards of honor and business. That General Lee was a notable exception to this is shown by the following incident:

"Soon after General Lee went to Lexington he was offered the presidency of an insurance company at a salary of \$10,000. He was at that time receiving only \$3,000 as a college president. 'We do not want you to discharge any duties, general,' said the agent; 'we simply wish the use of your name; that will abundantly compensate us.' 'Excuse me, sir,' was the prompt and decided rejoinder; 'I cannot consent to receive pay for services I do not render.' Nearly every mail brought him similar propositions, and just a short while before his death a large and wealthy corporation in New York City offered him \$50,000 per annum to become its president. But he refused all such offers and quietly pursued his chosen path of duty."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE *New England Magazine* begins with a contribution from A. F. Weber, consisting of a series of sketches of "American Economists of To-day," forming a very intelligent account of the score or two of American writers on political economy who, chiefly under the influence of the Germans, have done such good work in the last decade in the difficult problem of reducing political economy to something like a science. Of these Mr. Weber is inclined to place the late Gen. Francis A. Walker first. Mr. Robert G. Fitch describes the great Boston fire of November 9, 1872, with the help of a large number of good photographs. Henrietta H. Williams writes on "The Founder of Christian Science" and Mr. W. H. Winslow on John Ruskin.

THE BOOKMAN.

THE November *Bookman* editorially announces the retirement from its staff of Mr. James MacArthur, who had been a leading and enterprising factor in the building up of the magazine. Mr. MacArthur is going to join Harper & Brothers, and his successor is Mr. A. B. Maurice.

The editor of the *Bookman*, inspired by the physical proportions of Mr. R. H. Davis' and Mr. Gibson's heroes, longs for a football eleven made up of the strong men of classic fiction, and suggests the following line-up of brawny heroes:

"Left end, Michael Volodyovsky; left tackle, Le Noir Faineant; left guard, Pan Longin; center, Jan Ridd; right guard, Ursus; right tackle, Taffy Wynne; right end, Aramis; quarter-back, D'Artagnan; left half-back, Wilfred of Ivanhoe; right half-back, Porthos du Vallon de Bracieux de Pierrefoud; full-back, Athos Comte de la Fere.

"Looking over the Valhalla eleven, we are quite content. On defensive work a glance at the line from tackle to tackle makes us completely cocky and confi-

dent. With great respect for the ground-gaining qualities of the Princeton revolving tandem, the Pennsylvania guards back, the flying wedge which Harvard introduced a half dozen years ago, we doubt the efficiency of these plays when directed against a center trio composed of the strong men of 'Lorna Doone,' of the 'Fire and Sword,' and of 'Quo Vadis.' In selecting Le Noir Faineant as left tackle we have in mind not the stilted creature of history, but the rollicking knight who supped gayly in Sherwood Forest and exchanged buffets with Friar Tuck on the green before the castle of Front de Bœuf."

The *Bookman* says that Ouida is read no more to speak of, and calls her one of the most pathetic contemporary literary figures. Ouida, who has just published a new novel, "La Strega," is sixty years of age. She published her first novel, "Granville de Vigne," in 1861, at the age of twenty-one, and before she was thirty she had published the four novels which have been the most lasting of her works.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE November *Atlantic Monthly* begins with a discussion of "The Case of the Negro," by Mr. Booker T. Washington. Mr. Washington considers that it is useless to attempt to solve the "problem" by plans for the removal of the negro from this country and for transplanting him into the North. Mr. Washington's theory of the true means of overcoming the dangers of the race question is summed up in the following paragraph:

"Let us help the negro by every means possible to acquire such an education in farming, dairying, stock-raising, horticulture, etc., as will place him near the top in these industries, and the race problem will in a large part be settled, or at least stripped of many of its most perplexing elements. This policy would also tend to keep the negro in the country and smaller towns, where he succeeds best, and stop the influx into the large cities, where he does not succeed so well. The race, like the individual, which produces something of superior worth that has a common human interest wins a permanent place and is bound to be recognized."

Mr. Hugh Clifford writes on the Philippine question under the title "A Lesson from the Malay States." The chief lesson he has to draw from the British administration among the Malays is the part played in the government of these countries by the natives themselves. He gives the British credit for having cultivated a sense of duty and responsibility in the more intelligent Malays, and teaching them to work for the sake of the good in the work itself. This, Mr. Clifford thinks, is the only way to be successful in the Philippines. He thinks the United States must begin by convincing the natives that her motives are entirely altruistic, and that to do this she must for a time allow more power to be vested in the native officials than may theoretically be advisable. Mr. Clifford sums up the conditions of our success in the Philippines in three things: "A speedy abandonment of the present policy of armed aggression; the selection of a band of men who possess the instinct for the rule of a brown people; and a reliance upon the moral influence of the higher over the lower breed, instead of mere brute force."

Prof. Kuno Francke interprets "Goethe's Message to America." He sums up three important sequences of Goethe's philosophy especially important for Amer-

icans: First, the necessity of self-imitation, that the individual may accomplish something for the whole. Goethe said: "Every one needs to serve from the lowest rank upward. To limit one's self to one craft is best." Second, the necessity of a reverent attitude toward the large whole of which the individual is only an insignificant part. And finally, the assurance that this reverent attitude toward the larger whole, of which each of us forms a part, is the best foundation for genuine enjoyment. Professor Francke thinks that what he calls the joylessness of American life is caused, in part at least, by the absence of this feeling of reverence. Mr. Jacob A. Riis makes a very pleasant presentation of the good results of reform work in the New York slums under the title "Justice for the Boy." Mr. Charles A. Conant writes on the possibility of finding new openings for capital in an essay which we have quoted among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

FROM the October number of the *North American* we have selected Dr. Engelenburg's "A Transvaal View of the South African Question" and Professor Bourne's paper on "A Trained Colonial Civil Service" for review and quotation elsewhere.

The opening article is by Captain Mahan on "The Peace Conference and the Moral Aspect of War." In his concluding paragraph Captain Mahan says: "It is quite possible, especially to one who has recently visited Holland, to conceive that Great Britain and the Boers are alike satisfied of the substantial justice of their respective claims. It is permissible most earnestly to hope that in disputes between independent states arbitration may find a way to reconcile peace with fidelity to conscience in the case of both; but if, when friendly suggestion has done its best, the conviction of conscience remains unshaken, war is better than disobedience—better than acquiescence in recognized wrong. The great danger of indiscriminating advocacy of arbitration, which threatens even the cause it seeks to maintain, is that it may lead men to tamper with equity, to compromise with unrighteousness, soothing their conscience with the belief that war is so entirely wrong that beside it no other tolerated evil is wrong. Witness Armenia and witness Crete. War has been avoided; but what of the national consciences that beheld such iniquity and withheld the hand?"

Mr. R. M. Johnston contributes a rather hysterical discussion of the results of The Hague conference under the caption "In the Clutch of the Harpy Powers." In the absence of any official report of the proceedings of the conference, Mr. Johnston was evidently at a disadvantage, and seems to have assumed the truth of certain statements about the conference which have been repudiated by Commissioner Holls in an article published in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Prof. John Bassett Moore writes on the Alaskan boundary question. His paper is, in the main, a historical view of the dispute, bringing out the essential points in the American case. He covers the ground traversed by Mr. William H. Lewis in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for August. The full significance of the treaty of 1825 is well set forth by Professor Moore. Indeed, his paper leaves nothing to be desired as an exposition of the controversy from the American point of view.

In a discussion of "Some Social Tendencies in Amer-

ica" Bishop Potter emphasizes the preëminent importance of home life. He says: "The proportion of married people who in cities and towns live in hotels is coming to be one of the most curious and grave phenomena of our modern civilization. The proportion of such persons who have no children or whose children are in schools or seminaries would also be an interesting statistic; and the plea in such cases that the city is no place for children—as if any mere hygienic conditions could supply the place of home love and training—would bring us face to face with the most pathetic revelation of all."

In a statistical article on "Five Years of American Progress" Mr. Michael G. Mulhall shows that population in the United States is now advancing at a slower pace than ever before; that while import trade has fallen off 30 per cent. in five years, exports have risen by \$400,000,000; that the consumption of raw material in manufactures shows an increase of about 50 per cent. in five years; that the area of land under tillage has increased 10,000,000 acres since 1893, while the number of live-stock has fallen off 25,000,000; that there has been a great increase in the production of gold, copper, and petroleum, and a decline in the output of silver; that the public debt has risen \$250,000,000 since 1893, while the deficit of 1898, due chiefly to the war with Spain, reached \$103,000,000; that the money in actual circulation has risen \$241,000,000; that the banking business, to judge by the national banks, has increased 30 per cent. in five years, or three times as fast as the population; that notwithstanding the increase in mileage, the gross receipts of railroads fell \$88,000,000 and the net profits \$21,000,000; that the tonnage of port entries has risen 30 per cent., although the merchant shipping of the United States has steadily declined; that the average daily school attendance is increasing much faster than the population; that land grants to settlers and farmers average 10,000,000 acres yearly—the area under farms is at present approximately 707,000,000 acres, of which one-third is under crops and two-thirds under pasture.

Mr. A. Maurice Low makes some gloomy prognostications on "The Decline of British Commerce." He says: "If during the next twenty-five years Great Britain loses her trade as rapidly as she has during the quarter of a century from 1870 to 1895, she will have yielded her primacy as the greatest of the world's commercial powers. If in the quarter of a century ending in 1924 the same industrial progress is held by the United States as has marked the closing years of the present century, the United States will lead the world in export trade, with Germany second and Great Britain third."

Writing on "America and England in the East," Sir Charles W. Dilke endeavors to show the identity of American and British interests in China, although he looks for no immediate American intervention in Chinese affairs.

"Ian Maclaren" gives his impressions of "The Restless Energy of the American People." He says: "There is almost nothing that the United States does not possess, except political purity, and nothing which an American cannot do, except rest; and in the conflict with foreign competition he has almost discounted victory."

M. de Blowitz, Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, in an article which was cabled from Paris, discusses "The French Press and the Dreyfus Case." A

perusal of the article does not tend to increase one's respect for Parisian journalism.

In a survey of "The Present Literary Situation in France" Mr. Henry James exclaims: "The great historians are dead—the last of them went with Renan; the great critics are dead—the last of them went with Taine; the great dramatists are dead—the last of them went with Dumas; and of the novelists of the striking group originally fathered by the Second Empire, Émile Zola is the only one still happily erect."

THE FORUM.

SENATOR BURROWS, of Michigan, opens the October *Forum* with a brief article on the November elections in the present year and their bearing on the Presidential election of 1900. His conclusion is that "the State campaigns of this year cannot possibly be conducted upon national issues as they will be presented next year, and that the result of these elections, therefore, will give no safe indication of the probable outcome of the approaching Presidential contest."

The Hon. Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, writing on "The Present Outlook for Currency Reform," defines the next important steps which may be expected from Congress as (1) the declaration for the gold standard and (2) the enactment of the President's recommendation, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund, from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

In an article on "Commercial Japan" Mr. Oscar P. Austin, Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, affirms that in the principal agricultural importations of Japan—raw cotton, tobacco, flour, and other food-stuffs—she is likely to increase her demands and to look more largely to the United States than to any other part of the world to meet them; that in cotton manufactures it is probable that she will supply the home demand; and that in many other manufactures Japan will probably continue to call upon the outside world.

Prof. Rudolph Sohm describes "The New Civil Code of Germany." He says: "A wealth of material has been reduced to 2,385 terse paragraphs, every one of which is susceptible of definite construction. The ideas of the legislators are expressed with clearness and exactness, and throughout the entire work the sense of unity of form and content is plainly visible. No paragraph can be applied singly, but construction and application must be in accord with the code as a whole." He declares that in sense and content the civil code is strictly in accord with the popular spirit. "It accommodates itself in every way to the commercial activity of the time, and on opening its pages we feel that we are entering upon the world of to-day. In it we behold, as if reflected in a great mirror, the financial enterprise and other splendid activities of our age."

Maj. John H. Parker writes on "The 'National Guard' Problem." Major Parker recommends that one good regiment of National Guards should be formed in every Congressional district; that such regiments should be required to devote one month every year to purely military service, being reimbursed therefor by the national Government; that all arms and equipments should come from the national Government; and that the constitutional limitations of militia service should be strictly observed.

Dr. Walter B. Scaife reviews "A Century's Labor Legislation in France," showing that great improvement has been wrought in the condition of the French workingman. "He has passed from legal serfdom to theoretical freedom, from wretchedness to comparative comfort, from dense ignorance to the basis of knowledge, from helpless dissociation to the strength of union—in a word, from hopeless misery to hopeful progress."

Prof. George Hempl writes on the reduction of the collegiate course in this country from four to three years. Professor Hempl argues that such a change will be of advantage to our institutions of learning in that it will increase the number of students doing real graduate work, and that such students will go to the larger graduate schools and thus build up real universities, while it will make of the remaining institutions real colleges of a fairly uniform grade. The division of our higher institutions of learning into these two classes Professor Hempl regards as a real boon to the cause of education.

After reviewing the relations of the Transvaal in international law Mr. James G. Whiteley, a special student of diplomacy and international relations, reaches the conclusion that the intention of the convention of London was to make the Transvaal a semi-sovereign state, limited in its powers of making treaties, but free from intervention in its domestic affairs; and consequently it does not appear that England has a right to demand any change in the law of the franchise or in any other measure of domestic policy in the South African republic.

The Very Rev. Dean Farrar discusses "The Sunday Question;" Mr. A. Maurice Low sets forth the advantages of an alliance between the United States and England as contrasted with a Russo-American alliance; Mr. Stephen H. Emmens writes on liquid air; Prof. Theodore Stanton describes the plans now forming for "The Paris Congress of the History of Religions" in 1900; Mr. Joseph King Goodrich writes on "Chinese Daily Life;" Prof. Frank A. Fetter on "Social Progress and Race Degeneration;" and Mr. Charles H. Shinn on "Literature of the Pacific Coast."

THE ARENA.

ANOTHER change is announced in the management of the *Arena*, by which Mr. John Emery McLean succeeds Mr. Paul Tyner as editor, while the publication office of the magazine has been moved from Boston to New York.

In the October number there is a discussion of "Academic Freedom," in which the limits imposed on college and university professors by the responsibilities of their positions are defined by Prof. Albion W. Small, of the University of Chicago, while the necessity of an independent school of economics is set forth by Mr. Willis J. Abbot.

The Hon. W. J. Corbet, M.P., contributes a scathing arraignment of England's national morality, of which the most notable recent illustrations are the campaigns against the Afridis and the Soudanese. "These two instances," Mr. Corbet asserts, "serve to show how true is the aphorism about history repeating itself, and to show also with what relentless persistency the English nation has continued in its career of crime for so many centuries."

In an article entitled "Is the Republic Overthrown?" Mr. George H. Shibley argues that the present admin-

istration has usurped power in the Philippines in attempting to hold in subjection the people of the islands with no promise of self-government. He says: "The representatives of the sovereign power in the United States have usurped the authority of their principals and have refused and are refusing to promise the people of the Philippines ultimate self-government, and as a result we have war on our hands; but far worse than war is the desertion of the principle of self-government and the adoption of a principle that is the exact opposite."

This number contains articles on "The Swamis in America" and "An Interpretation of the Vedanta."

THE COMING AGE.

IN the October number of the *Coming Age* Miss Lillian Whiting gives some personal experiences in psychical investigation in the form of a conversation with the editor. There is also a conversation with Mr. Sam Walter Foss on the subject of "The Poet and the Common Life," in connection with which are reprinted many of the most popular verses by this poet.

Among the original essays in this number we note the following titles: "The Scholar in Social Service," by Dr. George C. Lorimer; "The Spiritual Side of Art," by F. Edwin Elwell; "The Natural Law of Permanent Peace," by Samuel Richard Fuller; "Mr. Herne's Contribution to American Dramatic Literature," by B. O. Flower; "How Shall We Deal with the Trusts?" by L. L. Albert; "The City of Mammon," by Rev. T. E. Allen; "The Victory of the Will," by Rev. R. E. Bisbee.

Of Mr. Herne's new play, "Sag Harbor," Mr. Flower declares: "It will not disappoint the lovers of the best in modern American dramatic work. Its scenes are laid on the shores of Long Island, where the dramatist spends his summers. The life depicted is as true and as typical of its locality as 'Shore Acres' is faithful as a presentation of farm life in Maine. It abounds in charmingly quaint characters, and unless I am greatly mistaken the part which Mr. Herne is to essay will prove as great as any of his creations."

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

THE October number of *Gunton's Magazine* appears with a new and attractive cover and several improvements in its contents, the chief of which is a ten-page "Review of the Month" by the editor. In this *résumé* noteworthy political events and matters of international interest are discussed in succinct paragraphs.

In this number there is an appreciative sketch of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. The writer says: "Mr. Vanderbilt's life is a clean, white page, open to the world. He demonstrated that great personal wealth can exist in perfect harmony with simple morality, sympathetic manliness, and the innate spirit of American democratic institutions. This is the standard he set, and it remains."

The Hon. Edward N. Dingley contributes a defense of the protection policy from the point of view of commercial empire. This writer scouts the proposition to abandon protection as a cure for excess of production, for which the true remedy, as he gives it, is an increase in the consuming power of our own people and an increase in the number of men, women, and children to consume our products.

The recent strike in the office of the New York *Sun* is the occasion of an article which voices some very sensible opinions on the subject of labor unions. The writer declares that organization is one of the best educators, both for employees and employers. Experience, he says, is broadening the view of employers and increasing the intelligence and spirit of fairness among the laborers. To say that organizations are a failure and must be resisted only means more strife, loss, and disturbances, social hatred, and constant distrust between laborers and employers.

In an article on "Maintaining the Gold Standard" the editor demands that Congress promptly enact legislation to make the gold standard thoroughly impregnable, since the nation has twice, in 1896 and 1898, confirmed its decision in favor of gold.

The editor does not believe that the building up of trusts has done away with fair and equal opportunities for young men in business life. He says: "The empty-handed country youth comes to the city for his opportunity. He can do nothing at home; get nowhere. He becomes a clerk or operative in the employ of a corporation. He can study, prepare himself, observe his surroundings and chances, and lay up money. Gradually such a one wins promotion, or if he finds some different and special bent and has it in him to rise, he will and does strike out and succeed. The world is not closed to talent—it is urgently demanding it; and the only real complaint that holds good is the scarcity of exceptional merit."

Mr. W. F. Edwards advocates reform in the arrangement of school work and in the grading of public schools. His suggestion is that the method now in use in the larger high schools of having one large session-room presided over by a teacher whose functions are general and who does no teaching, and a series of class-rooms and a class teacher in each special subject who hears all the classes in that subject from the lowest to the highest, be extended to the whole system. All the children would no longer take the same studies, but Mr. Edwards' plan would permit the taking of as many or as few studies at a time as a child could properly take, so that each pupil's studies would be allowed to proceed along natural lines.

In another department we have already quoted at some length from Mr. Julius Moritzen's article on "The Plight of Finland."

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

IN the October number of the *American Historical Review* Mr. Arthur M. Wolfson writes on "The Ballot and Other Forms of Voting in the Italian Communes," showing that as early as the thirteenth century stringent rules had to be made in these communes against such malpractices as interfering with the voters, repeating, and stuffing the ballot-box. Mr. Wolfson shows further that in coping with these evils the citizens were able to settle many of them with no small credit to themselves.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, of Baltimore, contributes the first of a series of papers on "Maryland's Adoption of the Federal Constitution," in which he shows the importance of Maryland's attitude pending the ratification of the Constitution by the other States. Mr. Frank M. Anderson begins a survey of "Contemporary Opinion of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions."

Mr. Carl Becker gives a detailed account of "The

Unit Rule in National Nominating Conventions." He shows that the Democratic party as a national organization has consistently stood for the rights of the States—i.e., the unit rule; while the Republican party, in refusing to be bound by the caucus resolutions of the States, has revealed the centralizing tendencies which would naturally be expected in an organization of its history and traditions.

In the department of "Documents" there are published several important letters of Bancroft and Buchanan on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in the years 1849-50.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THEOLOGY.

IN the October number of the *American Journal of Theology* Prof. John N. Coulter, of the University of Chicago, contributes an article on "The Proper Use of Science by the Pulpit," in which he says:

"The great body of thinking men want the Gospel from the pulpit, but they want its presentation to have something in common with their knowledge and their habits of thought. The most conspicuous additions to knowledge and the almost complete transformation of habits of thought have come from the development of science. It would seem essential, therefore, for the pulpit teacher of to-day to enter the laboratories of science in order that he may secure at least two things: (1) The scientific attitude of mind, which can only be obtained in an atmosphere of actual work; (2) some knowledge of the great underlying principles of science."

In a paper on "Ethical Postulates in Theology" the Rev. Dr. William Rupp asks the pointed question: "Is it not a fact that some of the central dogmas of theology are of such a character now that they cannot be preached to common Christian people? They are either not understood at all or where understood they awaken only surprise and opposition. They meet with no response on the part of the common ethical spirit of the age. What meaning, for instance, can this age see in the doctrine of total depravity? Men feel that they are bad enough, but they know too that they are not totally bad; and if they were, what use would there be then in preaching to them? And then, what sentiments are awakened by telling people that their little children are under sentence of damnation because of the sin committed by the first man? The reality and universality of sin are everywhere felt to be sad and painful facts, but to be told that this is all the consequence of an arbitrary decree and covenant of Almighty God, and that we and our children are being punished for sins which we have never committed, does not tend to awaken in us sentiments either of penitence or of piety. We simply feel that such a doctrine contradicts the teaching of our ethical nature and cannot be true."

THE NEW WORLD.

IN the current number of the *New World* (September) Dr. Clifton Harby Levy writes on "Progressive Judaism and Liberal Christianity." Dr. Levy laments the fact that Jews and Christians have long been at variance. He ascribes this evil to mutual misunderstandings. In his view there are many religious aims and ideals common to Judaism and Christianity, although it is a sad truth that differences rather than the bonds of sympathy between the two faiths have usually been emphasized. Still, Dr. Levy does not look for-

ward to any union of Jew and Christian. He says: "I believe in unity, not in union. There is no reason whatever why Jew and Christian may not do noble work in harmony—distribute charity, stretch out their hands to the ignorant and low-spirited, strive to elevate their humbler fellow-creatures, and take both synagogue and church to those who will not come to either."

Mr. Edward Porritt contributes an interesting historical sketch of the relations of Unitarianism to the beginnings of English liberalism. He describes the period from the beginning of the American Revolution to the battle of Waterloo as the formative period of modern English liberalism. "It was during this period that Unitarianism became identified with what in later years developed into the Liberal party in England, an identification it never lost until the historic division in the Liberal party over Gladstone's home rule bill of 1886."

Prof. George Santayana, of Harvard University, writes on "Greek Religion;" Mr. Charles Wendte on "Popular Education and Public Morality;" Dr. Otto Pfleiderer, of the University of Berlin, on "Jesus' Foreknowledge of His Sufferings and Death;" Prof. George A. Coe on "Necessity and Limitations of Anthropomorphism;" Mr. Albert Gehring on "The Genesis of Faith;" Mr. James T. Bixby on "The Scientific and Christian View of Illness;" and Mr. Henry T. Colestock on "Substitution a Stage in Theological Thought."

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA.

IN the October number of *Bibliotheca Sacra* are articles on Theodore Dwight Woolsey, by Prof. Jacob Cooper; "Rupprecht on the Pentateuch," by the late Rev. Samuel Colcord Bartlett, D.D.; "Is Paul a Competent Witness?" by the Rev. Edward F. Williams; "Two German Hymns: A Study in German Hymnody of the Reformation," by Prof. Edwin W. Bowen; "Government and Atonement," by the Rev. Archibald Eugene Thomson; and "Idea of Salvation as Presented in the New Testament," by the Rev. Frank C. Woods.

In this number is published a series of letters of the Hon. John McLean, who was a judge of the United States Supreme Court during the years 1830-61 and more than once a prominent Presidential candidate. These letters give utterance to Justice McLean's views on questions at issue during the important period in which he was a prominent figure at Washington. They throw light on the political contests of those times.

The Philippine question is discussed at some length by Mr. Z. Swift Holbrook, who concludes that the only practical issue now before the American people is the support of the administration. "We must support the President. No other alternative is left us, because we are responsible before the world for the protection of life and property. It is not the business of government to save men's souls, but to make good citizens and to exercise authority over those committed to its charge."

The Rev. William Byron Forbush writes on the mission of America in the far East. His conclusions, on the whole, are optimistic. He believes that the negro is better off in America to-day than he would have been if he had remained in Africa or had gone anywhere else; that the Indian has been uplifted since he has lived with the white man; that Hampton and Tuskegee are better types of the ultimate future than the slave-block and lynching; and so he believes that in the course of time the Philippine Islander will learn to thank the white man for what he brings him.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

IN another department we have quoted from Mr. Garrett's article on "The Inevitable in South Africa" in the October *Contemporary*, and also from Lady Henry Somerset's discussion of the temperance problem in the same number.

Mr. Zangwill writes on Zionism, Sir Robert Stout on New Zealand, and Mr. Alfred Nundy on a national church for India.

THE NEW EVANGELICALISM.

The theological paper is by Dr. P. T. Forsyth, and treats of the cross as the final seat of authority. It is too purely theological to admit of full notice here, but all who wish to know whether the new evangelicalism is tending would do well to read and study it. He presses for the conversion of the word and perhaps the idea of "evangelical," and insists that not the Bible, but the Gospel, and the Gospel alone, is the religion of Protestants. He lays stress on two points:

"I. Grace to-day must be a gospel not so much of the supernatural as of the superhuman; it needs to be preached as transcending human love even more than natural law.

"II. And as it is thus much more than sympathy, so it must be a gospel not in the first place of freedom, but of authority."

He leads up to this conclusion:

"There is but one authority which corresponds to all the conditions I have named, that is ethical, social, historic, personal, living and present. It is revealed, absolutely given, and forever miraculous to human thought as the divine forgiveness always must be. It is the grace of God to us sinners in the cross of Christ that is the final moral authority, as being the supreme nature and act of the supreme moral being. And it is forever a wonder to human thought except in so far as it has made in man its own thought. It is not irrational—it is rational; but it is not in reason to realize its own deep nature and content till it is redeemed. It provides a new standard and ideal which it guarantees as the final reality and therefore the final authority. . . . It is only a deep and expiatory view of atonement that invests Christ with this final moral claim or the cross with its ultimate authority."

AN IMPERIAL VOLUNTEER FORCE?

"Miles," writing on "Military Volunteers and Regulars," passes in review a great number of topics bearing on England's land forces. He urges that the militia bill when reintroduced should prescribe compulsory ballot for the unit area which did not supply its proportion of voluntary enlistment, and not on the larger area of the county. The offer of the London Scottish leads to the remark that while regulars would be most valuable at the front, "we should like to see legislation which would provide for the occasional volunteering for active service for the term of a campaign." The writer makes a somewhat vague suggestion which seems to point to the empire, and not the kingdom, being the area within which volunteers should undertake to serve. He says:

"If we are right as to that particular tendency of Englishmen to wish, when the time comes, to be actually at the front, a great statesman ought to be able to utilize this desire in creating a vast possible reserve for real emergency, not for service at home only, but for imperial needs. The possibility of such employment

would give an immense stimulus not only to volunteer recruiting, but to the zeal with which the volunteers would prepare themselves to be fit for it."

THE PROGRESS OF PLANT-DOCTORING.

Mr. J. B. Carruthers heads his paper, "Wanted, Plant Doctors." He claims that no branch of science has advanced more in recent times than plant pathology and therapeutics. He gives these samples of the value of the practice of plant medicine:

"The prevention and cure of the phylloxera on the vines of the continent by means of spraying with the Bordeaux mixture rescued a whole industry in France from destruction. The surgical treatment of canker in trees has saved countless numbers of valuable trees; and various diseases of field crops, from dodder in clover to finger and toe in turnips, have been to a large extent stamped out. In a recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture the loss by plant diseases in that country is estimated at £40,000,000 annually, and in the same report it is stated that the curative means employed in the case of a disease of peach-trees—'peach-leaf curl'—have secured a gain to peach-growers in California only of £100,000. In America they recognize the need and advantages of such work, and every State has its workers in plant diseases paid out of public funds, the whole being directed and controlled by a National Department of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology. Germany has its scientific laborers in this field by the score."

TWO HUMANE APPEALS.

Miss Edith M. Shaw describes "The Workhouse from the Inside" from the standpoint of a workhouse officer. She makes more intelligible the hardening effect on character which workhouse employment is said to entail. And she urges, "Look to the comfort of your officers," and preserve them from being degraded either in themselves or in the eyes of the inmates.

Mr. Thomas Holmes recites from his experience in connection with the police-court mission certain instances of "Obscure Causes of Crime." It is a beautiful paper, teaching charity in the best sense, not merely by the pathetic personal examples adduced, but by the loving spirit in which the whole is written.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

A SONNET by Algernon Charles Swinburne stands first in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century* for October. It is entitled "After the Verdict, September, 1899." It describes France as she lies torn asunder by "fire of hell and hate," in the shame cast on her by "her meanest born" "soldier and judge." Yet she

"Lies not wholly vile who stood so great."

The poet has this great word of generous praise for the Dreyfusites and their vindication of the fair fame of France:

"High soul and constant hearts of faithful men
Sustain her perfect praise with tongue and pen
Indomitable as honor."

MISTRUST IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Rev. S. Usher Wilson—"a voice from Cape Colony"—sends to the *Nineteenth Century* his view of the situation in South Africa. He says:

"Now, mistrust is the keynote of the Boer nature. Mistrust is the strength of the Afrikander Bond. Mistrust is the festering sore in South Africa. . . . Apart

from questions of suzerainty and an 1884 convention, the selfishness of a small number of enemies to progress, driven by mistrust of one another to occupy a vast tract of land far beyond the actual requirements of the struggle for nutriment, must be condemned in these days when old-time demarcations are breaking down and the young man claims to be cosmopolitan."

The writer insists that Mr. Hofmeyer's object is to undermine British supremacy in South Africa. This is his emphatic counsel:

"Great Britain must intervene to put an end to the mistrust and racial feud that now exist and are paralyzing the commerce of Cape Colony. Great Britain must assert her supremacy in order to stem the poisonous sap that flows through the branches of the bond, the evidence of its deleterious work being found in the evil fruit it produces."

He goes on to predict that some day, when Great Britain is involved in European war, "the whole of Africa will be in a blaze," from the Soudan, where the false prophet will again raise his standard, down to the Cape. The paper concludes with the asseveration:

"The horrible possibility of a long racial feud in South Africa, spoken of by the home press as a thing of the future, is here already, and has been here, alas! for some time past; nor will it be swept away except by a prompt and firm decision that Great Britain shall be recognized by one and all as the paramount power in South Africa."

TIBETAN MYSTICISM.

The Rev. Graham Sandberg, who confesses to being enamored of Tibetan studies, gives many extracts from the memoirs and poems of a Tibetan mystic, the most Reverend Milaraspa. Of his philosophy the writer says:

"Were we to quote here these enunciations they would be found to contain no real recondite wisdom, nor even any scheme of metaphysics and morality which could be dignified with the title of an ethical system. They are mostly mere pretentious phrases which have little consistency, and the profundity is only apparent and will not bear analysis. There is nothing ennobling to the individual or calculated to make the world the better, or, even in the Buddhist sense, less steeped in misery, in the doctrines of sublime vacuity and indifference to all earthly claims with which Buddhism, whether Indian or Tibetan, occupies itself. It is essentially the religion of phraseological forms and onomatopoeical positions. Even the universal philanthropy preached becomes degenerate when it would condescend to practical individual exercise."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Alexander Sutherland seeks to dissipate the fear of overeducation, the one remedy for which is more education.

Maj. C. C. Townsend foretells a great demand for electricity in India. Power in the form of coal is scarce except in north Bengal; but just where power is most needed—in southern and central India—nature has provided some of the grandest waterfalls which can be utilized for electrical development.

Mr. J. A. Gibson repeats his "cry of the consumptives" for compulsory notification of phthisis, special doctors, and special sanatoria.

We have quoted in another department from Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest confession of faith.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE article of most striking topical interest in the October *Fortnightly* is the review of Mr. Chamberlain's diplomacy, by "Diplomaticus," from which we have quoted elsewhere.

HISTORY IN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. Andrew Reid, writing under the above title, declares that a very tolerable English history might be compiled out of the advertisement columns of newspapers alone. A history of manners and morals certainly might, whatever we may say about a political history. Here is an advertisement from the *Daily Post* of 1728:

"At Mr. Stokes Amphitheatre in Islington Road, this present Monday, being the 7 of October, will be a complete Boxing Match by the two following Championesses: Whereas I, Ann Field, of Stoke Newington, ass driver, well known for my abilities in boxing in my own defence wherever it happened in my way, having been affronted by Mrs. Stokes, styled the European Championess, do fairly invite her to a trial of her best skill in Boxing for 10 pounds, fair rise and fall; and question not but to give her such proofs of my judgement that shall oblige her to acknowledge me Championess of the Stage, to the entire satisfaction of all my friends.

"I, Elizabeth Stokes, of the City of London, have not fought in this way since I fought the famous boxing-woman of Billingsgate 20 minutes, and gained a complete victory, (which is six years ago); but as the famous Stoke Newington ass-woman dares me to fight her for the 10 pounds, I do assure her I will not fail meeting her for the said sum, and doubt not that the blows which I shall present her with will be more difficult for her to digest than any she ever gave her asses."

A FACTITIOUS CRISIS.

"An Oxford Tutor," writing on "The True Meaning of the Crisis in the Church," questions the existence of the crisis at all:

"To me the whole discussion seems to a great extent factitious, the creation of the newspapers, themselves roused by the sudden sally of Sir William Harcourt into the field of ecclesiastical controversy, a sally in which he displayed his great polemical gifts, but no real comprehension of the state of religion and theology in England."

MUNICIPAL TRADING.

Mr. Walter Bond writes against the craze for municipalization, which he thinks is in general both unprofitable and unjust. He says:

"The operations of a municipality should properly be restricted to such work as cannot by any reasonable use of language be said to benefit any one section of a community more than any other—in other words, a municipality should only perform works of general public necessity. This formula would bring within the sphere of municipal operations all that directly relates to public buildings, public health (drainage, water, sanitary, and building regulations), public security (police, street-lighting, and fire protection), and public amenities (roads, pavements, parks, and open spaces). Every municipal undertaking should be essential to the general welfare."

THE AGED-POOR PROBLEM.

Mr. Geoffrey Drage, M.P., writes on the above topic, and does not seem to see much hope in old-age pensions,

which he considers have failed signally both in Germany and Denmark. The effect in England would be disastrous :

"It has never yet been admitted in England that all persons over a certain age have a right to relief ; the state has so far undertaken only to relieve destitution. Financially it would involve an enormous burden of at least between £17,000,000 and £20,000,000 a year in England and Wales. It is hard to say where the funds would be found, but it is obvious that there would be no finality about the scheme. It would be the beginning of a system of political corruption, *panem et circenses*, such as contributed largely to the downfall of the Roman empire. From a poor-law point of view there is nothing to show that the poor-law expenses would be diminished."

Tinkering at the present poor law seems to be Mr. Drage's only remedy.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Messrs. Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery, writing on "The Sea Story of Australia," point out that the first half century of Australian history was primarily a story of the sea. In the value of its trade Sydney exceeds that of any British port, London, Liverpool, and Hull excepted.

Mr. H. G. Parsons contributes an article on "Australian Federation from the Inside," which is mainly interesting as showing the entire predominance of material and commercial interests in the politics of the Australian colonies.

Miss Frances H. Low writes on "Mrs. Gaskell's Short Stories," Mr. Joseph Jacobs relates an interesting "Romance of Scholarship," and there is an article by the late Charles Yriarte on Eugène Plot, the famous French connoisseur and collector.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE Dreyfus case claims a great share of the October *National*. It seems to have infected certain of the writers with something of the Gallic virulence of invective. Thus the editor in his *chronique* elects to call the most objectionable of Dreyfus' foes "cannibals," and declares that "France evidently teems with cannibals of all kinds." M. Judet is "the patriotic cannibal." "The Catholic cannibal" is represented by *La Croix*; "military cannibalism" by the *Petit Caporal*; M. Rochefort is "a splendid specimen of Parisian cannibalism."

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Maurice Low, reviewing the month in America, declares :

"England to-day has the best opportunity she has ever had of arriving at such a cordial understanding with the United States that from this time on the two countries will act in unison in whatever is of material interest to both, and will practically be allies where an alliance would be valuable. . . . It is simply a question whether it will 'pay' England to make some concession to the United States, so as to feel sure that in the United States England has a warm and strong friend. . . . If the United States is not an ally of England, then most assuredly she will be of Russia. It is a very simple proposition."

"THE ONLY VITAL SCHOOL IN EUROPE."

This, Mr. W. A. S. Benson says, is the creation of William Morris in arts and crafts :

"That he found the arts of decoration practically dead in England, that he left them the one vital style of modern days, recognized through Europe as the only school of design which was not an empty echo of passed systems ; his own work constituting the central current of the nascent style ; this is one aspect of his work. . . . His unique achievement, for which, indeed, there is no parallel in the history of the graphic arts, consists of the great series of designs for surface decoration, painted, woven, or printed."

Of later development the writer says :

"English designers are doing their part. They are recognized in Europe as the exponents of the only vital modern style, a style still immature and in the nature of things not reaching immediate perfection all round ; but in the main logical, consistent, and progressive."

ANGLO-RUSSIAN GOOD-WILL.

In his *chronique* the editor records with satisfaction the interchange of cordiality between Russian and English naval officers at Odessa. He notes "a better outlook in Anglo-Russian relations than at any time since the formation of the dual alliance," and adds :

"If that unholy combination collapsed, as it may do under stress of circumstances, there would be nothing to prevent a *rapprochement* between Russia and Great Britain. . . . Private letters from St. Petersburg report an excellent disposition on the part of the government. If the peace conference cranks in this country would only hold their tongues Lord Salisbury might be able to do business with Russia."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE October issue of the *Westminster* is below the record set by recent numbers. Forty-seven out of 120 pages are devoted to a single article, and that article "to be continued ;" and the subject is the painful one of the state regulation of vice. The writer, who is anonymous, sets out to prove that legislation of this kind is unnecessary, that it promotes rather than prevents the evils it professes to avert, and that its end could be attained by innocuous and salutary measures.

An impassioned appeal to Liberals on overcrowding and land reform is entitled "On Which Side Art Thou ?" Its temperature may be gathered from these paragraphs :

"In view of such facts one can only come to the conclusion that the Newcastle programme was from first to last a *fraudulent prospectus*, that the Liberal 'leaders' are conscious hypocrites and have deliberately betrayed and are now deliberately betraying the democracy, or one must write them down as the most hopeless set of blundering incompetents that ever held office.

"We have a right to demand that should the leaders of the party prove traitors to humanity, those of the rank and file who are pledged to the taxation of land values shall at once take steps to issue a straightforward and thoroughgoing manifesto to the electors, calling upon them to force the question to an issue at the next general election. Where are the 'Liberal Forwards' on this question ?"

Mr. George Pringle sketches the history and government of Guernsey under its classic name of "Sarnia Felix." It appears that Guernsey, too, has its Uiltlander problem, which the original electors are not too ready to consider.

Mr. T. M. Hopkins pleads for the abolition of cor-

poral punishment in school, and asks why a penalty applied with misgiving to criminals of extreme ferocity should still be thought suitable for boys.

"Vox Clamantis" describes "the motives of agnosticism" as these: "to do right because it is right; to follow truth because it is truth;" but concludes with a longing after God and immortality, to which uncertainty adds pathos.

The first article is a wistful appeal to France to vindicate the world's love for her by doing justice in the Dreyfus case.

CORNHILL.

THE October number of *Cornhill* is eminently readable. Most of its contents indeed belong to the category of "light literature." Mr. Barry O'Brien's paper on Curran, Lady Broome's "Colonial Memories," and Michael MacDonagh's "Reporter's Table" are full

of amusing stories. But an interesting addition is made to our naval history by Professor Morris' discovery of Captain Cook's first log in the royal navy—which claims separate notice—and naturalists will be drawn with zest to C. Parkinson's observations "amid the islets of the Sargasso Sea"—the region of the Atlantic between Bermuda and the Azores.

In his conference on books and men Urbanus Sylvan avows himself impressed by seaside camps for London street-arabs, and remarks: "To see an officer walking across country surrounded by some half dozen boys with proud and interested faces gives one an idea of the right sort of education for these lads. It must be education by men, and not by books, and the men should be soldiers, not scholars. . . . But how excellent a thing it would be if our unemployed Guardsmen had half a dozen Hooligan youths told off to each of them, with whom they might walk in St. James' Park and talk of many things!"

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE September numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* are not notable for articles dealing with recent events of historical interest, either in France or abroad.

To the above verdict, however, there is one conspicuous exception in the shape of a thoughtful presentation of the views entertained by those still convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus. But even that is discreetly stowed away in M. Charmes' admirable fortnightly summary in the second September number. The anti-Dreyfus side of the case has now for some time practically failed to obtain a hearing in this country, and it may therefore be worth while to follow M. Charmes in his singularly dispassionate analysis of the famous affair.

THE ANTI-DREYFUS VIEW.

In the first place, M. Charmes admits that the court-martial of 1894 was entirely illegal and that revision was fully justified, but he claims that the Rennes trial was not only fairly conducted, but that every possible opportunity was given to Dreyfus and his friends to make good their contentions. Two secret *dossiers*—one diplomatic and the other military—were produced and were fully communicated to the defense. M. Charmes evidently attaches paramount importance to these *dossiers*, the authenticity of which was never for a moment questioned by the able advocates who had charge of the defense. He urges that only those who have thoroughly examined these *dossiers* have any right to form an opinion as to the correctness of the Rennes verdict. As to the finding of extenuating circumstances, M. Charmes explains that it is a very common accompaniment of verdicts in France, and, though perfectly well known to be illogical, is yet found in practice to give a useful flexibility to the administration of the rigid French code. Finally, M. Charmes assures us that France has no cause for uneasiness in the violent animosity of which she has recently been the object. In France alone, he says, would Dreyfus have been given the justice of a second trial. In every other country the difficulty would have been disposed of summarily and without publicity.

THE PARLIAMENT OF PEACE.

M. Arthur Desjardins, the well-known authority on international law, gives a lucid and well-written account of the proceedings of the peace conference; and in conclusion he resolutely maintains the view that the conference was very far from being a failure, though of course it did not bring about an immediate and ready-made Utopia.

CHINESE RAILROADS.

France is waking up to the importance of the Chinese question from the commercial point of view, and M. Leroy-Beaulieu contributes a fairly well-informed article on the crucial subject of railroads in the Middle Kingdom. In 1905 or 1906, if there be no internal convulsion, the greater number of the lines for which concessions have been obtained will have been built, and China will have been thrown open to the full impact of Western civilization. Will she, he asks, be thereby saved from dismemberment? He is inclined to think that for some time at least China will remain a sort of Tom Tiddler's ground, where the various European powers will pursue commercial objects rather than annexation. M. Leroy-Beaulieu gives an interesting comparison of the relative miles of railroad allotted to each great power. Great Britain comes first with about 3,000 miles, Russia next with rather over 2,000, then Germany with 1,200, while France and Belgium have 1,000 and 400 respectively. More portentous in its way is the appearance of the United States as a factor in far Eastern politics, though Americans have as yet only got quite a short line to build.

FRANCE IN THE LEVANT.

In his paper on the prospects which confront France in the Levant M. Lamy lays great stress on the importance of religious influences. He considers that there has been a great Roman Catholic victory in the Levant, and that the political fruits of it will fall into the lap of France. Indeed, he goes so far as to think that Catholicism is even making an impression on the Turks themselves. Protestantism, to whose missionary efforts he pays a warm tribute, he considers not suited to the genius of Oriental races, who, he declares, are

naturally fond of pomps and ceremonies. M. Lamy does not attempt to explain how the irreconcilable hostility of Catholic and Greek Orthodox is to be dealt with—indeed, he seems to imagine that France and Russia will hand in hand convert Islam to Christianity.

CUBA'S FUTURE.

In an article entitled "Cuba's Future" M. Benoist gives some curious figures as to the staple trade of the Pearl of the Antilles. In good years the island produces 28,000 tons of tobacco. In 1889 300,000,000 cigars, worth \$13,500,000, were made in Cuba, and it is rather significant that no fewer than 50,000,000 of these fragrant weeds were evidently too good to part with, for they were consumed in the island. The fall in consequence of the rebellion and the American war was extraordinary. In 1889 the export of cigars to America numbered 250,000,000, whereas in 1897 it had fallen to 34,000,000. The raw material is now exported to America and manufactured there.

OTHER ARTICLES.

We have noticed elsewhere Madame Massieu's paper on her visit to Burmah and the Shan States. Among other articles may be mentioned the third installment of M. Varagnac's elaborate study of Castelar, and a paper by M. Bourdeau on the differences which broke out among French socialists when M. Milleraud joined the present French cabinet with General de Galliffet.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE September numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* contain an exceptional amount of interesting matter. We have noticed elsewhere M. Martin's instructive and thoughtful analysis of the population question in France.

GREATER GERMANY.

It is undoubtedly significant of a notable change in French public opinion that the place of honor in the first September number should be given to M. Rouvier's article on Greater—i.e., Colonial—Germany. The French writer recalls the fact that on a memorable occasion the Red Prince pronounced the phrase: "We have just conquered on the field of battle; it is now a question of fighting and of conquering on the industrial field." A united Germany was in 1870 admirably adapted to carry out this programme. Even now, in spite of emigration, there are 16,000,000 more Germans in Germany than there are French in France, and for every French baby born two German babies make their appearance. Nowhere has industrial Germany shown her intelligence more remarkably than in the creation of a merchant navy. In 1871 there were 147 steamships in the German merchant service, but there are now 1,200, and Hamburg has become the ninth port of the world. M. Rouvier admits, however, that as a coloniz-

ing power Germany has not been successful, but he makes the most of the singular fact that though German emigrants are very unwilling to settle in the colonies of their own flag, they nevertheless have poured in hundreds of thousands—it might almost be said in millions—into the United States, the South American republics, Turkey, Syria, and even Russia. Of these countries the United States is by far the favorite, 96 percent. going there. As to the German colonies proper, M. Rouvier states, what is not very well known, that in the seventeenth century Germany had already established herself in Africa in the guise of a commercial company on the Guinea coast, but in 1718 the company was wound up, and the eyes of the Hohenzollerns were turned away from Africa till 1884, when the colony of the Cameroons was founded. None of the German colonies are really healthy for the residence of whites. Thus in 1897 the mortality among the Europeans in the Cameroons was 60 per cent. Moreover, the proportion of officials to colonists is in most cases absurdly great.

THE GERMANS IN ITALY.

There is another German article in the second September number, which is written from a much less pro-German point of view. Indeed, the writer, who signs himself "Sens," declares that the present alliance between Germany and Italy is quite unnatural. The whole genius of the Italian people is anti-Teutonic. The present relations between the two countries is attributed in this article to the influence of Italian Jews, who, though not numerous, are active, intelligent, and wealthy. They own a great many of the Italian liberal newspapers, notably the *Tribuna* and the *Piccolo*.

THE FRENCH LITERARY MAN.

M. Maclair draws a melancholy picture of the material and moral conditions of the modern French literary man. Unless he has genius which lifts him into the position of a Zola or a Daudet, it is with difficulty that he can draw a bare subsistence from the writing of books, and M. Maclair evidently considers journalism out of the question for an honorable man. The only really profitable branch of literary work in Paris is writing for the stage; and here M. Maclair laments that it is the worst work which is generally the best paid, a lively and immoral farce bringing more grist to the mill than half a dozen witty and sparkling comedies.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned one on the utilization of the French colonies in Africa, by M. d'Atanoux; a technical and historical account of the annual French army maneuvers since the Franco-German War; an apologetic paper on the terrible tragedy of the Voulet-Chanoine mission in the Soudan; and the conclusion of M. Muteau's careful inquiry into the question of secondary education.



THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS

POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

First Steps in International Law. By Sir Sherston Baker, Bart. 8vo, pp. 428. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$3.50.

Sir Sherston Baker is a well-known English barrister, and author of law books. He is regarded in London as an authority on Admiralty law, and has long been interested in all phases of the law of nations. He has edited for English readers one of the best American text-books on international law,—that of Halleck. In his preface he explains that the present volume has grown out of a public lecture delivered by him under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce in May, 1898, on the questions in international law (particularly those relating to neutrals) that had arisen in the war between Spain and the United States. The volume is well up to date in its references, and is so systematic in its arrangement as to be very convenient for reference. It is permeated throughout by the practical point of view of an experienced lawyer, though sufficiently appreciative of the contributions to international law of the more academic writers.

The Government of Municipalities. By Dorman B. Eaton. 8vo, pp. 526. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$4.

Mr. Eaton has in this volume provided us with the best systematic treatise that is available for the American student, law-maker or municipal reformer upon the principles that should be observed in the framing of a city charter, and upon the position of the American city in the State of which it is one of the minor jurisdictions. The book is logical and argumentative, rather than historical or descriptive; and its opinions are so strongly and definitely expressed that it will not find full acceptance in all quarters. It will, however, carry conviction to many minds, and it must have a decided influence upon future legislation affecting the structure of city governments in this country. Mr. Eaton finds in the English system of municipal government the best general framework. He proceeds to adapt that system to American purposes. He places himself with those who regard the common council, rather than the mayor, as the center of a proper municipal organization. There can be no doubt of the gradual drift of the best opinion in this country towards that view,—the only position of stable equilibrium and the only one fitted to a democratic system of government. Mr. Eaton, more than any other one man, has identified himself with the great cause of an efficient, non-partisan civil service in this country; and he has been a life-long student of public administration. As a lawyer and a public official in times past he has had much practical experience both with the drafting of administrative laws and with their practical working. This volume is the ripe product of many years of thought, experience and observation.

Tropical Colonization: An Introduction to the Study of the Subject. By Alleyne Ireland. 8vo, pp. 282. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

Mr. Alleyne Ireland is an Englishman who informs us in the preface of his book that he has spent most of his time in the past twelve years in British colonies and dependencies, having visited India and Ceylon, and having spent nearly seven years in the West Indies and South America, presumably in Jamaica and British Guiana. He came to the United States a little before our declaration of war against Spain, and the awakened interest of Americans in the question of administering and colonizing warm regions led him to publish several articles in magazines on European experi-

ences in tropical dependencies. These circumstances have led him to the writing of the present volume, which has the merit of being terse and brief,—a fact that wide margins, heavy paper and large type might at first seem to obscure. Mr. Ireland confines himself principally to the attempt to answer three questions: (1) How to govern a tropical colony; (2) how to manage the labor question in order to the successful industrial development of the colony, and, (3), the significance from the standpoint of the sovereign State of the possession of tropical colonies. It is possible that he somewhat underestimates the extent of American information upon these subjects, and the accessibility of works of a more thorough-going character. A valuable feature of the volume is its bibliographical appendix.

History of the Zoar Society from its Commencement to its Conclusion: A Sociological Study in Communism. By E. O. Randall. 8vo, pp. 100. Columbus, Ohio: Press of Fred J. Heer.

The experiences of the various societies that have at one time or another tried the practical organization of life on the communistic plan in the United States are always worthy of record. They are interesting in themselves, and they have value as illustrations of economic or sociological principles. A well-known experiment of this kind was that of the Zoar Society in Ohio. The Zoarites came originally from Württemberg, in Germany, early in the present century. Their movement was akin to that which established the Harmony or Rappist Society at Economy near Pittsburg. The Zoarites settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, some eighty years ago. Their communistic organization has now been abandoned, and the property has been divided among the survivors. The history of this experiment is recorded in an interesting monograph by Mr. E. O. Randall, who prepared it primarily for the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society. It appears as one of the publications of that society for the current year, but it is also bound as a separate brochure. It will stand as the authoritative account of a very interesting social undertaking.

Discussions in Economics and Statistics. By Francis A. Walker. Edited by Davis R. Dewey. 2 Vols. 8vo, pp. 454—481. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$6.

The late General Walker's papers on finance and taxation, money and bimetalism, economic theory, statistics, national growth and social economics have all been included in the two volumes edited by Dr. Davis R. Dewey, and just published by Henry Holt & Co. The editor has made little attempt at condensation. General Walker's political economy, as Dr. Dewey very aptly remarks in the preface, "was not merely a profession; he felt it and lived in it. The significance of this life of conviction and philosophy can only be gained by taking Mr. Walker's writings as he left them."

The True Basis of Economics; or, The Law of Independent and Collective Human Life. Being a Correspondence Between David Starr Jordan and J. H. Stallard on the Merits of the Doctrine of Henry George. 8vo, pp. 130. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. Paper, 50 cents.

The occasion of this correspondence between President Jordan and Dr. Stallard was the letter of Henry George to the Pope on the condition of labor. Some of the objections to Mr. George's theories are answered by Dr. Stallard. Dr. Jordan's objection to the single tax theory, as he puts it, is not so much to the idea of the public use of land rentals as to the "divine or metaphysical argument in its favor." The whole correspondence is suggestive and instructive.

The Philadelphia Negro: A Social Study. By W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, and Isabel Eaton. With Introduction by Samuel McCune Lindsay. (Publications of the University of Pennsylvania.) 4to, pp. xx—520. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$2.50.

Dr. Du Bois, who has already published several important studies of negro life in this country, is the author of an exhaustive account of the negro's social condition in the city of Philadelphia, which has just been published for the University of Pennsylvania in its series of "Political Economy and Public Law." Dr. Du Bois' investigations covered several years, and never before has so much information relating to the city life of the American negro been collected. Much of the material thus gathered is of far more than local importance, and should be considered by all students interested in the progress and environment of the American negro. In the same volume is concluded a special report on negro domestic service, by Miss Isabel Eaton, of the College Settlements Association.

Tramping with Tramps: Studies and Sketches of Vagabond Life. By Josiah Flynt. 12mo, pp. 398. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

The essays, stories, and sketches contributed during the past few years to the popular magazines by Mr. Flynt have been included in this book, together with a prefatory note by Dr. Andrew D. White, our ambassador at Berlin, who cordially endorses these sociological studies. Mr. Flynt has been a companion of tramps, or "hoboes," as they call themselves, not only in the United States, but in England, Germany and Russia as well. He has learned to pass himself off as a genuine tramp, and has become proficient in the use of the universal tramps' vocabulary. In all these experiences Mr. Flynt has never sought the society of unemployed workmen looking for work, but rather affiliated with the class which persistently avoids employment. He has even been to jail with his fellow-vagrants. It may therefore be safely assumed that what Mr. Flynt does not know about the lives, motives and aspirations of the *genus* tramp cannot well be learned by any respectable man.

The Hooligan Nights: Being the Life and Opinions of a Young and Unrepentant Criminal Recounted by Himself. By Clarence Rook. 12mo, pp. 276. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

This volume is nothing more nor less than the life record of a London burglar, as set down in "Hooligan's" own language by Mr. Clarence Rook, a London journalist. Mr. Rook has made a careful study of the London criminal class. He does not publish the "Hooligan Nights" as a novel, "or in any sense a work of imagination," but rather as a document throwing a clear light on the actual condition and aims of the young London criminal of to-day.

Social Laws: An Outline of Sociology. By G. Tarde. Translated by Howard C. Warren. 16mo, pp. xi—213. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

The leading ideas of one of the best known of French sociologists are expressed in the brief volume of which an English translation has just been made by Professor Warren, of Princeton. A preface is furnished by Prof. James Mark Baldwin.

Successful Methods in Business, and Other Papers. By James G. Cannon, Samuel S. Sewall, C. R. Evans, and Warren Jeffries. 12mo, pp. 82. New York: The Business Publishing Company. Paper, 25 cents.

Partnership. By Joseph Hardcastle. 12mo, pp. 31. New York: The Business Publishing Company. Paper, 25 cents.

Bookkeeping Frauds, and Methods for Their Detection. By A. T. Craig. 12mo, pp. 31. New York: The Business Publishing Company. Paper, 25 cents.

The "Pigeonhole Library for Business Men" is a series

of brief manuals on practical subjects in business and commercial life. The series includes treatises on "Partnership," an essay on "Bookkeeping Frauds and Methods for their Detection," and papers on "Successful Methods in Business," contributed by successful business men.

The Art of Living. By Robert Grant. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Search-Light Letters. By Robert Grant. 12mo, pp. 234. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

These essays by Robert Grant have appeared in the pages of *Scribner's Magazine*. They have to do with the most practical problems of daily life, such as income, house-furnishing, education, occupation, and social ambitions.

HISTORY.

The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America. By John Fiske. 2 Vols., 12mo, pp. 294—400. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4.

In Mr. Fiske's series of volumes on American history, "The Beginnings of New England" is followed by "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America." Mr. Fiske gives due credit to the extent and importance of the Dutch influence in the settlement of this country, but avoids the extravagance of some of the recent writers on that subject. Because there were free schools in Holland in the sixteenth century, for example, Mr. Fiske is not disposed to concede that the free schools of New England in the following century were introduced or copied from those in the Netherlands. After describing the experiment of William Penn and the growth of the Quaker settlements in Pennsylvania, Mr. Fiske concludes with a chapter on "The Migrations of Sects," in which he brings out interesting facts relative to the Jews, the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and the Huguenots.

The Growth of the Constitution in the Federal Convention of 1787. By William M. Meigs. 8vo, pp. 374. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.50.

In this volume Mr. Meigs has endeavored to trace the origin and development of each separate clause in the Federal Constitution from its first suggestion in the Convention of 1787 to the form finally approved. All students of the Constitution will at once recognize the value of this service. Heretofore it has always been difficult to trace any point of discussion through the proceedings of the Convention as published in Elliot's "Debates." Thoughtful students before this time have followed Mr. Meigs' method in respect to some particular clause, or clauses of the Constitution, but, so far as we know, this is the first attempt to complete such investigation for the entire document. The volume has been prepared in a workmanlike manner, and is indexed.

Old South Leaflets. Volume IV. 12mo. Boston: Directors of the Old South Work. \$1.50.

The appearance of the fourth completed volume of "Old South Leaflets" reminds us of the proportions that have been attained by the Old South work in Boston within the past decade. The republication of documents is only a part of this work, but it is significant that one hundred such documents have already been printed, many of which are of great importance to an understanding of American history. In the present volume the selections range from "Washington's Words on a National University" to the "Words of John Brown," and "The First Lincoln and Douglas Debate."

Maximilian in Mexico: A Woman's Reminiscences of the French Intervention, 1862-1867. By Sara Yorke Stevenson. 8vo, pp. xiv—327. New York: The Century Company. \$2.50.

One of the most dramatic episodes in the history of this continent is the subject of a volume of reminiscences by Mrs. Sara Yorke Stevenson. Mrs. Stevenson was an eyewitness of the remarkable series of occurrences in Mexico

which resulted from French intervention in 1832. She saw something of the inner court life of Maximilian's imperial government, and in her book she sets forth clearly and forcibly the pathetic and tragic elements in the short history of that ill-fated reign. Never before has the story been told so fully and authoritatively in English, and it is a distinctive contribution to the political and diplomatic history of the times.

A Political History of Europe Since 1814. By Charles Seignobos. Translation Edited by S. M. Macvane. 8vo, pp. xxi—881. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$3.

The comparatively small number of works on modern history in English has been notably enriched by the addition of "A Political History of Europe Since 1814," by Charles Seignobos, of the University of Paris, a translation of which has been edited by Professor Macvane of Harvard, who says: "The author's capacity for seizing on the decisive events of recent European history, his skill in using one event to explain another, his steady interest in the welfare of the common mass of men, his thorough freedom from national or other prejudice, and above all his very suggestive generalizations on the later history of Europe, give his work instructive qualities not always found in our general histories."

Syllabus of a Course of Eighty-seven Lectures on Modern European History (1600-1890). By H. Morse Stephens. 12mo, pp. xviii—319. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.60.

This volume is the second, revised and enlarged edition, of a syllabus of lectures on modern European history. It has been used in Cornell University by Professor Stephens during the past five years. It is published in book form at the request of former pupils and of other professors of history in colleges and universities.

France and Italy. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. Translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

The latest addition to Imbert de Saint-Amand's long series of contributions to modern European history is a work on France and Italy covering the year 1859, with special reference to the two great battles of Magenta and Solferino. As in the earlier works of this author, much light is thrown on the character of Napoleon III.

The Roman History of Appian of Alexandria. Translated by Horace White. 2 Vols., 12mo, pp. lxix—413—554. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.

It is an interesting fact that so busy a journalist as Mr. Horace White, of the *New York Evening Post*, should have found time during the past five years to produce a two-volume translation of Appian's "Roman History." It is also significant that the work is dedicated by the author to Prof. Joseph Emerson, of Beloit College, as "late-coming fruits of his instruction." Mr. White undertook the work because he considered the works of Appian as constituting an indispensable part of Roman history until now not accessible in English. Appian says in his preface that he was a native of Alexandria in Egypt, and that he came to Rome, where he practised the profession of an advocate in the courts of the emperors until they appointed him procurator. It is inferred that he held this office in Egypt, his native country. His book is believed to have been published about A.D. 150; it was in Greek.

Sources of the History of Oregon. The Correspondence and Journals of Captain Nathaniel J. Wyeth, 1831-6. Edited by F. G. Young. 8vo, pp. xix—262. Portland, Oregon: Oregon Historical Society. Paper, \$1.

The Oregon Historical Society has performed a valuable service in publishing the correspondence and journals of Capt. Nathaniel J. Wyeth, containing the record of two expeditions for the occupation of the Oregon country in the

early '30s. This publication is part of a series known as "Sources of the History of Oregon," and is accompanied by maps, an introduction and an index. Captain Wyeth was a highly-esteemed New Englander, and the principal founder of the ice industry. He was a friend and townsman of James Russell Lowell.

White and Black Under the Old Régime. By Victoria V. Clayton. With Introduction by Frederic Cook Morehouse. 16mo, pp. 195. Milwaukee, Wisconsin: The Young Churchman Company. \$1.

This book pictures the agreeable side of the old slave system from the Southern point of view. It also relates many interesting episodes in the life of the late President Henry D. Clayton of the University of Alabama, who had been a major-general in the Confederate service and, after the Civil War, a judge of the circuit court of Alabama.

The Free Harbor Contest at Los Angeles. By Charles Dwight Willard. 8vo, pp. 212. Los Angeles, California: Kingsley-Barnes & Neuner Company.

In this volume the full story of the long fight in Southern California to secure the San Pedro Harbor is related. The motives and issues of this contest are less perfectly understood outside of the State of California than in it. Suffice it to say that the fight was popularly waged in behalf of a harbor located at a point open to competition. The Southern Pacific Railroad wished the harbor to be located at Santa Monica, while there was a popular agitation in favor of San Pedro. In the end the advocates of San Pedro won.

Important Events: A Book of Dates. Compiled by George W. Powers. 24mo, pp. 321. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

In this little book of dates more than half the space is devoted to the continent of America, the larger portion to affairs in the United States. By the use of abbreviations Mr. Powers has been able to condense information to a remarkable degree. He has chosen events that best illustrate the progress made by any given country. The material is all completely indexed. The arrangement is by geographical divisions. The volume is smaller and more compact than any publication of the kind with which we are familiar.

The Moorish Empire: A Historical Epitome. By Budgett Meakin. 8vo, pp. xxlii—576. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Lim.; New York: The Macmillan Company. \$5.

The author of this volume, who has already published several works treating of Morocco and the Moors, frankly states that his principal object has been "rather a contribution to our knowledge of the people than to that of dry-as-dust facts." Wherever he has quoted statements of historical facts the authorities should be examined and compared. The volume is elaborately illustrated, and is really what it pretends to be,—a convenient epitome of Moorish history and legend. It fills a place not occupied heretofore by any work in English.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Hero of Manila: Dewey on the Mississippi and the Pacific. By Rossiter Johnson. 12mo, pp. 152. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Mr. Johnson has written a book that will especially interest the youth of our land. He has devoted a large proportion of space to an account of Admiral Dewey's school days and earlier career in the navy. Mr. Johnson has succeeded in collecting numerous authentic anecdotes of Dewey's early life, and he employs these with good effect in developing the plan of his book. Mr. Johnson's declared belief that in every useful life there is a plan and purpose from the beginning, "whether the immediate owner of that life is aware of it or not," is well illustrated in this brief biography.

The Life and Letters of Admiral Dewey. By Adelbert M. Dewey. 4to, pp. 559. New York: The Woolfall Company. Sold by subscription.

This volume has been compiled with the assistance of several members of Admiral Dewey's family. Its unique feature is a series of reproductions in *facsimile* of the Admiral's letters during his naval career, with extracts from his log-book. The work is copiously illustrated.

Our Three Admirals: Farragut, Porter, Dewey. By James E. Homans. 12mo, pp. 98. New York: James T. White & Co. \$1.

This little volume contains excellent brief sketches of the lives of Farragut, Porter and Dewey, the three officers who have attained the highest rank in the United States Navy. These accounts may be regarded as authentic, since they were submitted for revision to the relatives of the subjects, and, in the case of Dewey, to the Admiral himself. So brief a work can give only the more important facts of biographical interest, but it is satisfactory to know that the accuracy of these facts is fully assured.

Life of Charles Henry Davis, Rear Admiral. By Charles H. Davis. 8vo, pp. 349. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$3.

This is the life of an American naval officer who preserved the best traditions of the service during an active period of over fifty years. Admiral Davis had won distinction before the Civil War, and "it was his previous work on the Coast Survey, and his intimate acquaintance with the hydrography of the coast," says his son, "which enabled him to buoy out the channel for Du Pont's victorious fleet at Port Royal." Davis was really in command at Fort Pillow and Memphis, though Admiral Foote, having been compelled by illness to depart, had left his flag flying.

The Story of Magellan, and the Discovery of the Philippines. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

As Mr. Butterworth well says, the value of Magellan's discoveries has received a new interpretation in the development of South America and especially in the ceding of the Philippine Islands to the United States. Mr. Butterworth has attempted no more than to write short, picturesque story of Magellan's adventures, based on the recognized authorities. To this narrative he has added several tales of the Philippines. The volume is appropriately illustrated.

Admiral Phillip: The Founding of New South Wales. By Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

In the series of "Builders of Greater Britain" Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery have contributed a sketch of Admiral Phillip and the founding of New South Wales. In this, as in several of the preceding volumes of the series, much suggestive material is exploited relative to the ways and means by which England's colonial empire has been founded and developed.

The Autobiography and Letters of Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant. Arranged and Edited by Mrs. Harry Coghill. 8vo, pp. xv+451. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.50.

Mrs. Oliphant's autobiography has been cordially received in England because of its freedom from affectation and pretense of every kind. As one of the most remarkable literary careers of the century Mrs. Oliphant's life has been known, in a way, to the public for many years. Her struggles to maintain herself and family after the early death of her husband were most heroic. As a writer in *Blackwood's* has put it, the more private side of Mrs. Oliphant's career, as disclosed in this autobiography, while it forms a distinctive feature of the book, is inexpressibly melancholy; and yet it is a record of triumph.

Matthew Arnold. By George Saintsbury. 12mo, pp. 232. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Professor Saintsbury's biography of Matthew Arnold is not long, and contains few facts not already brought to light in the "Letters" published several years ago by authority of Mr. Arnold's family. In style and method Professor Saintsbury's book is what one would expect of one literary critic writing of another. The volume convinces one that its subject was emphatically a "man of letters."

Letters from Ralph Waldo Emerson to a Friend, 1838-1853. Edited by Charles Eliot Norton. 12mo, pp. 81. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

Who the friend was to whom these letters were addressed by Emerson in the years 1838-53 has not been revealed to the public; but Professor Norton states in his introduction to this little volume that the friendship began when Emerson was thirty years old, and lasted unbroken and cordial until his death. The friend was younger than Emerson, it seems, by nine years. "At the beginning of their friendship he had lately returned from Europe, where he had spent a year and a half under fortunate conditions. Europe was then far more distant from New England than it is to-day, and more was to be gained from a visit to it. The youth had brought back from the Old World much of which Emerson, with his lively interest in all things of the intelligence, was curious and eager to learn." Professor Norton says that this friend possessed the "practical qualities and the acquaintance with affairs in which Emerson was fortunately deficient, but which he held in high respect. I say fortunately deficient, in so far as they might have detracted from that pure idealism in which lay the unique charm of Emerson's nature, and the originality and permanence of his work."

Letters and Recollections of John Murray Forbes. Edited by Sarah Forbes Hughes. 2 Vols., 8vo, pp. 353-264. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$5.

Mr. John Murray Forbes was an American citizen of the highest type, one of the pioneers of railroad-building through the Middle West, active in Civil War financiering, the intimate friend of Emerson, Longfellow, Holmes and Agassiz, and throughout his long life respected by all with whom he came in contact. These memoirs, published by his daughter, reveal Mr. Forbes as one who, "keeping himself in the background, never stinted work, or money, or service of any sort, for the country he loved so well."

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Auld Lang Syne. Second Series: My Indian Friends. By F. Max Müller. 8vo, pp. 303. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

So much has been written and published by Prof. Max Müller on Indian subjects, that it will doubtless surprise many of his readers to learn from the preface of his second volume of "Auld Lang Syne" that the great linguist has never visited India, although, as he says, he has "known for many years the beauties of its literature, the bold flights of its native philosophy, the fervid devotion of its ancient religion," which, taken together seem to him to give a much truer picture of what India really was and is still meant to be in the history of the world than any material thing in India itself. Professor Müller contends that while his picture of India is ideal, an ideal portrait may sometimes be truer than even a photograph.

A Looker On in London. By Mary H. Krout. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

The author of this work was fortunate in having opportunities to see what was going on in England during the years 1865-97, and her account of some of the important scenes and events of those years is quite different from the ordinary traveler's journal. She gave special attention to

the Jameson trial, and reports the proceedings at length. She was also a witness of the Queen's Jubilee celebration, and of various other important occasions. Her book is an entertaining commentary on English customs from an American point of view.

Babylonians and Assyrians: Life and Customs. By A. H. Sayce. 12mo, pp. 266. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

A series of handbooks in Semitic studies, under the editorship of Prof. James A. Craig of the University of Michigan, has been projected, and one volume of the series devoted to the life and customs of the Babylonians and the Assyrians, by the Rev. A. H. Sayce, has just appeared. The editor and publishers of this series have been fortunate in securing the interest and cooperation of special scholars. Professor Sayce is so well known as a student and writer of Assyrian life that the value of his work is immediately recognized everywhere. This little volume embodies the very latest discoveries regarding the literary, scientific, theological and commercial achievements of this great branch of the human family.

Quaint Corners of Ancient Empires: Southern India, Burma, and Manila. By Michael Meyers Shoemaker. 8vo, pp. 212. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.25.

While a large part of Mr. Shoemaker's book is devoted to Southern India and Burma, it is to the chapters on Manila that the American reader will turn with surpassing interest. In his account of the Philippines of to-day the writer devotes special attention to the friars, who, he says, have nothing in common with the enlightened Catholics of Europe and America. "They are of the dark ages, and the account of their actions will certainly astonish the members of that great church in other lands—actions so terrible that they have completely wiped from the memory of the natives all recollections of any good they (the friars) may have accomplished, driving the people to take vengeance even upon churches and the graves of the dead." The volume is well illustrated.

The Cruise of the Scythian in the West Indies. By Susan de Forest Day. 8vo, pp. 297. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. \$2.

This volume, which embodies descriptions of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, and other noteworthy places in the West Indies, is the first of a series of volumes embracing the voyages, experiences and histories of a number of famous yachts, describing the cruises that these yachts have made and the countries visited by them. This will be known as the "Log Book" series. The present volume contains some account of the late President Heurieux, of Santo Domingo. The book is illustrated from photographs.

The Importers and Exporters Pictorial Guide to, and Business Directory of, Porto Rico: 1899. Square 8vo. New York: The Pictorial Guide Publishing Company. Paper, \$1.

Business firms interested in the exporting and importing trades between Porto Rico and the United States will appreciate the value of a business directory of the island. This work should prove of material assistance in establishing financial and commercial relations with our new dependency. The illustrations are from a series of particularly good photographs.

Baja California Ilustrado. By J. R. Southworth. Large 4to, pp. 86. San Francisco: The Hicks-Judd Company. \$2.50.

The compiler makes the claim for "Lower California, Illustrated" that it is the first complete work on this territory thus far published. It is at any rate the first book of the kind made accessible to American readers. It is printed in both English and Spanish, for the most part in

parallel columns. It is well illustrated, and affords a very good general description of the country and its inhabitants. It is a fact seldom recognized in this country that the peninsula of Lower California possesses for its area the most extensive seaboard of any country in the world. This stretch of coast is broken by numerous harbors. Mr. Southworth declares that the territory possesses the healthiest and most delightful climate in the known world, while the soil, with irrigation and proper cultivation, will produce the cereals and fruits of the temperate zone, as well as those of the tropics.

Tunisia, and the Modern Barbary Pirates. By Herbert Vivian. 8vo, pp. 341. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$4.

Mr. Herbert Vivian has had no difficulty in convincing himself that he is the only authoritative modern writer on Tunisia. He says: "Those in English belong to a former generation; those in French are prejudiced and stupid." Accordingly, Mr. Vivian claims to have covered new ground. His chapters are at least based on recent observations and throw light on modern conditions. The illustrations are excellent. Much information is given about the manners and customs of the Tunisians.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

A Short View of Great Questions. By Orlando J. Smith. 12mo, pp. 75. New York: The Brandur Company, 220 Broadway. 50 cents.

Mr. Smith, in an unpretentious little volume of seventy-five pages, has given us the results of a manifestly deep and sincere consideration of the greatest problems that can occupy the human mind. It summarizes several philosophical views of the meaning of life, rejects materialism as essentially immoral and inconsistent with the laws of mind and of spirit, and equally rejects theology as arbitrary and unsatisfactory. This condemnation of theology, however, by no means implies the rejection of religion. The groundwork of Mr. Smith's own philosophy is belief in the immortality of the soul and faith in the justice and goodness of the eternal power that rules the universe. The study of these principles has led him to accept the doctrine of reincarnation as the only one consistent with full belief in the immortality of the soul.

The Life of the Spirit. By Hamilton Wright Mable. 16mo, pp. 361. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Readers of the *Outlook* will recognize in this little volume several of Mr. Mable's papers which have appeared from time to time in the pages of that periodical. Among the subjects are: "The Religious Conception of Life," "Revelation through Character," "The Way of Work," "Love of Country," "Health and Courage," "Religion Out-of-Doors" and "Beauty and Immortality."

God's Education of Man. By William DeWitt Hyde. 12mo, pp. 252. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

President Hyde indicates in this volume what he regards as the most important modifications of theology which have come about in our time. Dr. Hyde is especially happy in his illustrations, and in literary style his book is almost unique among works of this class.

Can I Believe in God the Father? By William Newton Clarke. 12mo, pp. 215. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

This book is made up of a series of lectures, dealing with such topics as the being of God, divine personality, the relation between God and man, and the moral effect of the doctrine of God. These lectures were delivered at the last session of the Harvard Summer School of Theology. They have been commended by competent critics as valuable interpretations of theological truths.

The Messages of the Later Prophets. By Frank Knight Sanders and Charles Foster Kent. 16mo, pp. xx—882. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

In this series of "Messages of the Bible" Professors Sanders and Kent have laid emphasis upon the concise, forcible, and realistic interpretation of the Scriptures. They have grouped the books of the Bible according to a natural classification, arranging their contents in the order of appearance, and paraphrasing their language.

The American Jewish Year Book. 5660—September 5, 1899 to September 23, 1900. Edited by Cyrus Adler. 12mo, pp. 290. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America. 75 cents.

This is the first general year-book of the Jewish institutions of America. It contains a directory of national organizations, a directory of local organizations arranged alphabetically by States and towns, a list of Jewish periodicals published in this country, and statistics of Jewish population. The work has been edited by Dr. Cyrus Adler.

LITERATURE AND CRITICISM.

Some Principles of Literary Criticism. By C. T. Winchester. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

In this volume Professor Winchester attempts a summing-up of certain qualities that, by common consent, are to be found in all genuine literature. His deduction of the principles to be assumed in criticism is not especially novel; for the most part he merely states truths universally admitted. His book was originally prepared for the college lecture room.

The Development of the English Novel. By Wilbur L. Cross. 12mo, pp. xvii—329. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

Among the interesting topics discussed by Professor Cross in his treatment of the English novel are the influence of Spanish literature, the historical allegory and the French influence, the novel *versus* the drama in the times of Richardson and Fielding, the "novel of purpose," James Fenimore Cooper and the romance of the forest and the sea, the school of the philosophical realists in England—Mrs. Humphry Ward and Thomas Hardy—and, finally, a brief discussion of Rudyard Kipling. An appendix contains helpful bibliographical notes.

The Chiswick Shakespeare. Hamlet; Macbeth; As You Like It; Othello. 4 Vols., 16mo, pp. 174—122—129—155. Each Volume with an Introduction and Notes by John Dennis. New York: The Macmillan Company. Each, 35 cents.

The publication of the "Chiswick Shakespeare" affords another opportunity to secure a valuable edition of the dramatist at a remarkably low price. The text is that of the Globe edition, while the introduction and notes of each volume are furnished by John Dennis, and the illustrations by Byam Shaw; print, paper, and binding are excellent.

An Introduction to the Prose and Poetical Works of John Milton. By Hiram Corson. 12mo, pp. xxxii—803. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

In this volume Professor Corson has made a compilation of Milton's autobiography from passages contained in his various works, and has also made a selection of passages which set forth Milton's idea of true liberty. These selections are followed by complete reprints of "Comus," "Lycidas" and "Samson Agonistes," with notes by Professor Corson.

A Kipling Primer. By Frederic Lawrence Knowles. 12mo, pp. 219. Boston: Brown & Co. \$1.25.

In the prefatory note to this little volume Mr. Knowles remarks that the world has never before witnessed the spec-

tacle of a collected edition of an author's works issued within a dozen years of the date on his earliest title-page. It might also be said that seldom, or never, has an author required a "primer" of his writings at the age of thirty-four. The work includes a biographical sketch of Mr. Kipling, critical chapters on, and an index to his writings, with a full bibliography.

Patriotic Nuggets. Gathered by John R. Howard. 24mo, pp. 204. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. Flexible cloth, 40 cents.

This little volume contains extracts from the writings of Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Webster, Lincoln, and Beecher—"bits of ore from rich mines." It was suggested, the publishers tell us, by the popular success of the "Don't Worry Nuggets."

SCIENCE AND ART.

The History of the European Fauna. By R. F. Scharff. 12mo, pp. 364. London: Walter Scott, Ltd.; New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Among the books recently imported from London by the Scribners is an important volume on "The History of the European Fauna" by Dr. R. F. Scharff, of the Science and Art Museum, Dublin. The work is supplied with a bibliography and index.

The Story of the Living Machine. By H. W. Conn. 16mo, pp. 191. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Flexible cloth, 40 cents.

In "The Story of the Living Machine" Professor Conn reviews the conclusions of modern biology in regard to the mechanism which controls the phenomena of living activity. Professor Conn has compiled this little volume with a view to giving a clear idea of the trend of recent biological science, and he endeavors to make these conclusions fully intelligible to elementary readers.

Les Grandes Legendes de l'Humanite. By L. Michaud d'Humiach. ("Les Livres d'Or de la Science." No. 13.) 16mo, pp. 187. Paris: Schleicher Frères. Paper, 1 franc.

La Mer, les Marins, et les Sauveteurs. By Leon Berthaut. ("Les Livres d'Or de la Science." No. 14.) 16mo, pp. 208. Paris: Schleicher Frères. Paper, 1 franc.

Les Pyrénées Françaises. By Géza Darsuzy. ("Les Livres d'Or de la Science." No. 15.) 16mo, pp. 191. Paris: Schleicher Frères. Paper, 1 franc.

Les Chemins de Fer. By Louis Delmer. ("Les Livres d'Or de la Science." No. 16.) 16mo, pp. 160. Paris: Schleicher Frères. Paper, 1 franc.

We have already commented on some of the earlier issues of this popular encyclopædia. Each volume is a marvel of condensation, and novelty of treatment. Of the most recent issues one volume is devoted to the great legends of humanity, another to the profession of the sea, a third to the French Pyrénées, and a fourth to railroads. Each volume is illustrated.

Drawing for Printers. By Ernest Knauff. 12mo, pp. 246. Chicago: The Inland Printer Co. \$2.

Mr. Ernest Knauff, the editor of that worthy little periodical, the *Art Student*, has published in this volume a practical treatise on the art of designing and illustrating in connection with typography. There was never a time when some such careful, intelligent, and scientific instruction in this art was more needed. The number of illustrated papers and the quantity of illustration in them has increased in the past decade beyond anything ever conceived a score of years ago. The field of practical designing and illustrating furnishes a livelihood for many thousands in the United States, and the work of these artists affects the public taste to an extraordinary degree, and to a greater degree every year.

Mr. Knauff aims in this book to give instructions for the beginner, as well as the more advanced student. He is peculiarly fitted by temperament, as well as by his work during many years as director of the Chautauqua School of Art, to give wholesome and effective advice. Throughout his chapters he insists on the value of careful observation as the basis for good work, and his evident enthusiasm for conscientious achievement in these practical fields of art must prove infectious. The volume is illustrated with some hundred of pictures and diagrams, in illustration of the author's instructions, and is carefully indexed.

The A B C of Bee Culture. By A. I. Root. Revised by E. R. Root. 8vo, pp. 396. Medina, Ohio: The A. I. Root Company. \$1.20.

This is a well-known encyclopædia of bee culture, of which 60,000 copies have been sold in this country during the last twenty-two years. In the present issue many of the articles have been rewritten, and others so extensively revised that the book, as a whole, is practically a new work. In an appendix are presented biographies and portraits of noted bee-keepers, together with pictures of the most noted apiaries.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.

Organic Education. A Manual for Teachers in Primary and Grammar Grades. By Harriet M. Scott, Assisted by Gertrude Buck. 12mo, pp. 344. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.25.

An Outline of the History of Educational Theories in England. By H. T. Mark. 12mo, pp. 139. Syracuse, New York: C. W. Barden. \$1.25.

A Plain Talk About the Kindergarten. Paper, narrow 8vo, pp. 23. Springfield, Massachusetts: Milton Bradley Company.

The Evolution of General Ideas. By Th. Ribot. Translated by Frances A. Welby. 12mo, pp. 231. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. \$1.25.

Discourse on the Method of Rightly Conducting the Reason and Seeking Truth in the Sciences. By Rene Descartes. Translated by John Veitch. 12mo, pp. 87. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. Paper, 25 cents.

Elementary Illustrations of the Differential and Integral Calculus. By Augustus De Morgan. 12mo, pp. 144. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd.; Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. \$1.

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 Zinc-Mining, F. Eberle, Cos.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	DH.	Deutscher Hausschatz, Regensburg.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Boston.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	NIM.	New Illustrated Magazine, London.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	NW.	New World, Boston.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NAR.	North American Review, N. Y.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	Ed.	Education, Boston.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
AngS.	Anglo-Saxon Review, N. Y.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
APB.	Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, N. Y.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	Pear.	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
Arena.	Arena, N. Y.	Gunt.	Gunt's Magazine, N. Y.	PhoT.	Photographic Times, N. Y.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	PL.	Poet-Lore, Boston.
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	Home.	Home Magazine, N. Y.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	Hom.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
Art.	Artist, London.	HumN.	Humanité Nouvelle, Paris.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	IntS.	International Studio, London.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	IA.	Irrigation Age, Chicago.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies, Phila.	ReS.	Réforme Sociale, Paris.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	JF.	Journal of Finance, London.	RR.	Review of Reviews, London.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	RDP.	Revue du Droit Public, Paris.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal, London.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RPAr.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	Leish.	Letsure Hour, London.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parliaméntaire, Paris.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RRP.	Revue des Revues, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	RSoc.	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RPL.	Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome.
CasM.	Cassell's Magazine, N. Y.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Cham.	Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Char.	Charities Review, N. Y.	Met.	Metaphysical Magazine, N. Y.	SelfC.	Self Culture, Akron, Ohio.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	SR.	Sewanee Review, Sewanee, Tenn.
Cage.	Coming Age, Boston.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Cons.	Conservative Review, Washington.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	Sun.	Sunday Magazine, London.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, London.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	MonM.	Month, London.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	Wern.	Werner's Magazine, N. Y.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine, N. Y.	Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	WWM.	Wide World Magazine, London.
		Mus.	Music, Chicago.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
		NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
		NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	YM.	Young Man, London.
		NatR.	National Review, London.	YW.	Young Woman, London.
		NC.	New-Church Review, Boston.		

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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GEN. SIR REDVERS BULLER, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., P.C.

(In supreme command of all the British troops in South Africa.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

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No. 6.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Standing by
the Government
in War-Time.*

It is a view commonly held among statesmen that partisanship must not be too obtrusive where foreign policy is concerned, while in times of warfare the government must be sustained rather than criticised. This view has evidently had wide acceptance in the United States and in England during recent and still pending emergencies. For example, the by-elections held in England since the outbreak of war in South Africa have given the Conservative candidates abnormally large majorities—not because of any sudden disapproval of Liberalism, but simply because the existing government happens to be Conservative, and the people have thought it needful to show their unquestioned loyalty in the face of active foreign war in one direction and of rumored hostile intrigues elsewhere. In like manner, though not to so marked a degree, the American elections in November sustained the administration. It is true that Mr. Bryan ingeniously read into the returns a great deal of comfort for his supporters; but the most candid newspaper opponents of President McKinley's policy have declared that the elections indicated an unmistakably strong support of the chief measures to which the administration is committed, and particularly of its Philippine policy.

*Acceptance of
the Philippine
Policy.*

It is one thing, of course, to support the government in a time of war, and it is another thing to espouse the policy, in pursuance of which war has arisen, with enthusiasm and without misgivings. Surely few people well acquainted with the undertone of American sentiment would now say that there is deep joy or gladness in the hearts of the people in consequence of our having extended our sovereignty to the Philippine Islands. It is true that there are those who continue to say that this nation is delirious with the fever of imperialism, but they are in error. The average American craves imperial dominion about as little as does the average Swiss. Nevertheless, it is the gen-

eral conviction of the country that a sequence of events which human foresight could not control has thrown upon us the burden of establishing order in the Philippines, and of taking Spain's place there as sovereign in the meaning that international law attaches to that term.

*An
Influential
Report.*

The preliminary report of the Philippine commission was given to the public on November 3. Thus its conclusions were distributed throughout the country a few days before the elections of Tuesday, November 7. Four of the commissioners—namely, President Schurman, Admiral Dewey, Colonel Denby, and Professor Worcester—had been in session at Washington for several days, the fifth commissioner being General Otis, who, of course, has remained at his post as chief commander at Manila. Admiral Dewey's exceptional knowledge of everything that took place in the earlier intercourse between Aguinaldo and our representatives lent special weight to a document which assures the American people that there has been no breach of faith whatever on our part toward the Filipinos, and that our continued presence in the islands has been practically unavoidable from the moment when Admiral Dewey successfully carried out the order to find and attack the Spanish fleet. The country undoubtedly looks upon the war with deep regret and abhorrence, but for that very reason there has been the stronger disposition to approve and support the costly and decisive measures upon which the administration has entered for bringing the struggle to an end. The situation was one where hesitation or half-heartedness would be disastrous in the extreme.

*The Verdict
of the
Ballot-Boxes.*

The defeat of the administration at the polls last month would in its turn have operated against our arms in the field, for the reason that Aguinaldo and his chief colleagues have come to look upon the war as a partisan affair, and to think that Mr. Bryan



MRS. GEORGE DEWEY.

(From a photograph taken by Cline in a few days before her marriage to the Admiral.)

and the Democrats are their particular friends and well-wishers, while Mr. McKinley and the Republicans are their implacable enemies. This was, of course, an off year in American politics, and the Republican victories were not overwhelming; but they were sweeping enough to indicate unmistakable support of the administration's Philippine policy. The most important of the State campaigns was that of the President's own State of Ohio, where national issues were principally under discussion, although personal and local party controversies had something to do with the results. Mr. Nash, the Republican candidate for governor, was elected by a plurality of some 50,000 votes over the Democratic candidate, Mr. McLean, whose campaign was fought very largely upon a platform of opposition to the President's Philippine policy. It must be remembered, however, that there was

a third candidate—namely, Mayor Jones, of Toledo—who ran upon an independent ticket and who was also frankly opposed to the Philippine policy. Mr. Jones received about 100,000 votes. If the Philippine question had been the only matter at stake, it might be permissible to add together the McLean and Jones votes in order to show that Ohio had condemned the administration. But Mr. Jones' vote represented not so much a dislike of any particular public policy as a repudiation of party methods. The outcome of the election in Nebraska was a personal triumph for Mr. Bryan. There was no governor to be elected this year, and the offices to be filled were few and non-political in their nature; but the occasion was used as a test of personal and party strength with a view to the Presidential election next year. Mr. Bryan in the closing days of the campaign made a great number of speeches in all parts of the State, again exhibiting his wonderful endurance and power as a campaigner; and his candidates carried the State by a good average majority. If the Republicans had carried Nebraska and the Democrats had carried Ohio, it is likely enough that neither Mr. McKinley nor Mr. Bryan would have been renominated next year. In that case



Photo by Baker.

HON. GEORGE K. NASH.

(Elected governor of Ohio on November 7.)

Mr. McLean, of Ohio, would very possibly have been the Democratic candidate on a platform of opposition to the Republican policy in the Philippines, while the Republicans in return would have sought to confer the nomination upon Admiral Dewey, the chief exponent of the Philippine policy, who last month married Mr. McLean's sister, Mrs. Hazen. As matters stand, it is commonly agreed in political circles that Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan are quite sure to be the respective nominees of their parties.

*The Administration In-
dorsed in the
East.*

In Pennsylvania Col. James E. Barnett, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, recently returned from the Philippines, was elected State treasurer on the Republican ticket by a plurality of 110,000 votes. His nomination helped to identify the Pennsylvania Republican campaign with the Philippine policy. In Massachusetts, where the literary propaganda against the Philippine policy has had its headquarters, and where the so-called "anti-imperialists" all joined the Democrats in supporting Robert Treat Paine, Jr., for the governorship, the Republican nominee, Mr. W. Murray Crane, was elected by a majority exceeding 65,000. The anti-imperialists kept their issue prominent above all else in the Iowa campaign, but the Republicans reelected Gov. Leslie M. Shaw by a majority of over 60,000. In New York and in New Jersey legislatures were elected, and in both States the Republicans were victorious by majorities exceeding those of the last preceding election. Tammany, it is true, carried New York City by one of its rousing majorities—exceeding 50,000—but this local result had no relation whatever to national questions, Tammany having no political convictions of any kind whatever. This Tammany-Democratic victory in New York City was offset by Republican success outside of the metropolis, so that the lower house of the



COL. JAMES E. BARNETT, OF THE TENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

(Elected treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania.)

Legislature will stand 94 Republicans to 56 Democrats. In the State at large, which outside of New York City gave a Republican majority of about 90,000, national policies were discussed, so that the administration may be considered as having won a distinct triumph. It is no secret that Speaker Reed's retirement to private life was in part due to his total disapproval of the policy of his party in respect to "expansion" and the Philippines. For that reason it is not a little interesting to note the fact that Hon. Amos L. Allen, who favors the policy of President McKinley, has been elected by about the same majority in the First Maine District that Mr. Reed received a year ago, although the campaign was fought on the expansion question.

*The Elections
in Other
States.*

In Virginia a legislature was elected with practically no Republican opposition, and in Mississippi a Democratic governor, Hon. A. H. Longino, was elected by a large majority over a Populist-Republican fusion candidate. The Maryland election resulted in Democratic success, Hon. John Walter Smith being chosen governor by a majority of about 12,000. The campaign was only in a minor sense waged upon national issues, several questions of a local and personal character having had great prominence. Ex-Senator Gorman's friends regard the result as restoring that gentleman's political prestige. In Kentucky, also, although Mr. Bryan had visited the State in the course of the campaign and some other outside speakers had participated on both sides, an uncommonly bitter contest was waged upon issues even more exclusively local and personal than in the Maryland case. A bolting ticket had been nominated by the opponents of Mr. William Goebel, the regular Democratic candidate for governor, and the Republican candidate, Mr. W. S. Taylor, seems to have been



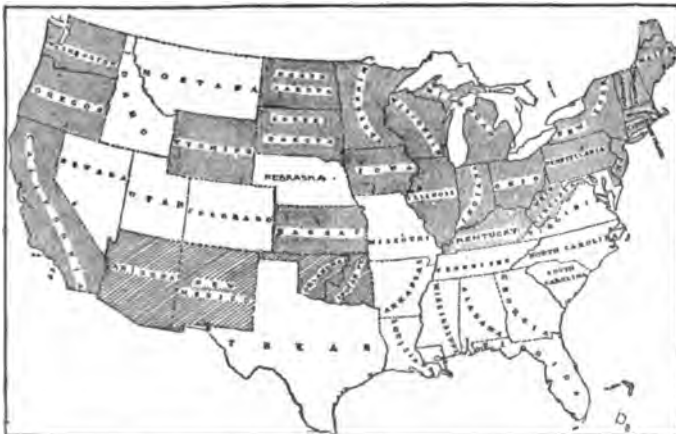
MR. GORMAN AS THE REAL CANDIDATE.

(A campaign cartoon.)



GOVERNOR-ELECT SMITH, OF MARYLAND.

elected by a small but safe plurality, while the Legislature is Democratic and will probably elect Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn to the United States Senate. The claims of Mr. Goebel's friends that their candidate was actually elected created great excitement in the State and aroused fears of disorder and violence. County elections in Colorado resulted in very general and decisive gains for the Republicans, who are now claiming that they will carry the State next year. In like manner the local elections in Kansas are reported to show an aggregate Republican majority of nearly 10,000 over the combined Democrats and Populists. South Dakota voted for three Supreme Court justices, and the Republicans carried the State by majorities approximating 5,000—a striking change of front.



THE WHITE SPACES INDICATE STATES DEMOCRATIC IN THEIR LATEST ELECTIONS.

*The Indications
for Next
Year.*

The accompanying map, prepared by the New York World, is intended to show the political complexion of the States of the Union according to the most recent elections that they have held, some this year and some last. If the Presidential election next November should turn out according to the indications shown on this map, the Republican ticket would secure 285 electoral votes and the Democratic only 162. In 1896 Mr. McKinley received 271 and Mr. Bryan 176. It does not follow, of course, that great changes may not take place

within a year. Usually the party in power suffers in the elections of the second and third years of a given administration; but Mr. McKinley has been more fortunate. If the war in the Philippines should now be promptly ended, and if the present period of business prosperity should be prolonged, every candid Democrat would certainly have to admit that the party in power would enter upon the campaign next year with many advantages. The purely business argument against risking the uncertainties of a political change in flush times would be used with much effect.

*The Trust
Question
in Politics.*

Early in the season the Democrats had given the country reason to think that they intended to enlarge very greatly upon the trust issue in the several State campaigns. As it turned out, however, neither party seemed disposed to identify itself in any final way with the extreme opposition to trusts on the one hand or the unqualified justification of them on the other. It is true that some Democratic papers like the *New York Journal* insisted upon the view that the voters, by preferring the Democratic ticket on November 7, would in effect be binding down the great trust Gulliver, as note Mr. Davenport's cartoon here-with reproduced. It is said that Mr. Henderson, who is to be Speaker, decidedly favors the plan (heretofore discussed in this magazine) of a constitutional amendment which will enable Congress to assume jurisdiction over monopoly combinations of capital in an effective manner not now possible in view of decisions of the federal courts. An amusing Minneapolis cartoon puts Mr. Henderson and the Republican party in the attitude of fighting the trust dragon with the

lance of a constitutional amendment. Meanwhile the Industrial Commission has gone forward with its invaluable inquiry into the concrete facts as to existing combinations of capital.



ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON UP TO DATE.

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

*The
Renewed War
in Luzon.*

The long-awaited military activities of the dry season in Luzon were entered upon with vigor last month by the forces under General Otis' command. As Colonel Pope (recently chief quartermaster in the

Philippines, who has just returned to this country) reminds us, the "dry season" in Luzon does not really mean that there is drought, but that it rains only three or four times a day, whereas through the rest of the year it pours continually. Thus regions that are impassable up to November may in that month be traversed by soldiers who wade to the knees through miry swamps, dragging machine guns that sink to the wheel hubs. The average reader in this country has found it hard to understand the Luzon situation. The geography and strategy



THIS IS THE DAY FOR THE LITTLE PEOPLE—WILL THEY DO IT?

From the *Journal* (New York).

that are concerned in the South African war are comparatively simple—at least we have known where the English were, and the movements of the Boers have not been very obscure or mysterious. But with all our campaigning in the Philippines, from February to October, we had seemed to be thrashing over the same ground again and again. One dispatch gave the reader the impression that the Filipino forces were wholly dispersed and that Aguinaldo was fleeing with a hundred or two of his followers. In the next, Aguinaldo was reported as somewhere within a few miles of Manila, with a compact and well-equipped army of 20,000 or 30,000 men. Such news seemed contradictory; and it naturally baffled the ordinary reader.

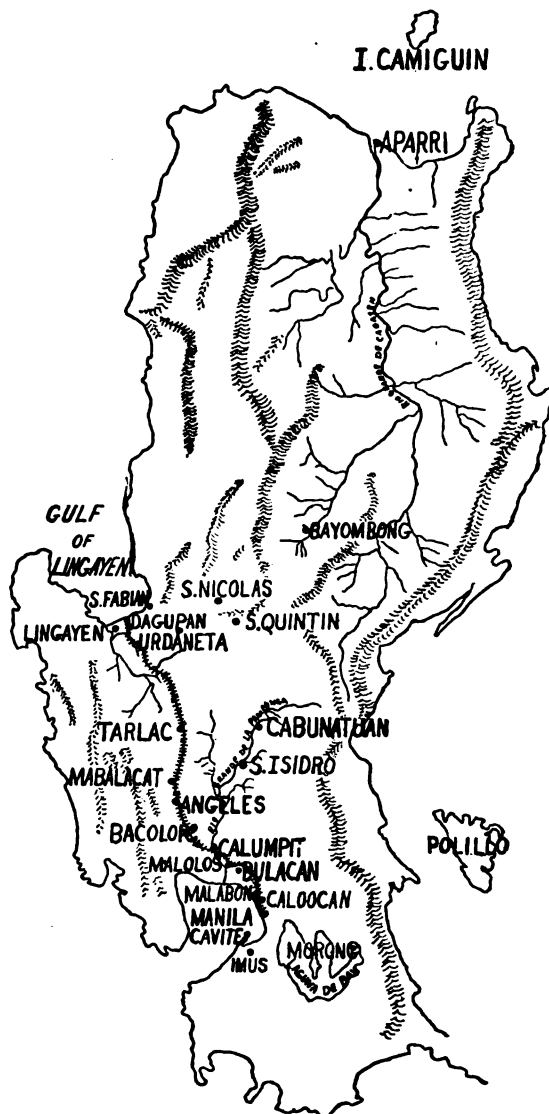
*Nature of
Filipino War-
fare.*

It seemed to many to be discreditable that American troops should have been capturing again the places which had been already reported as captured several times. But men lately returned from Manila are able to throw much light on what has seemed so much like a game of marching up the hill and marching down again. The Filipinos have not been carrying on warfare in a regular, set fashion. We have been encountering much the same sort of difficulty that General Campos met in Cuba. His successor, General Weyler, could only make progress by devastating the country and massing the population under his *reconcentrado* order. The nature of the country has made it comparatively easy for the Filipinos to scatter and re-form again, and so it has happened that sometimes their forces have been concentrated in large bodies, while at other times they have been dispersed in small detachments. A principal object of our campaign has been to capture their arms, exhaust their ammunition, and cause them to see the hopelessness and folly of persisting. It is true that we have taken towns, abandoned them, and subsequently taken them again. But, as Colonel Pope explains, we were not after the towns, but after the Filipinos. Nothing would have been gained by placing garrisons of our troops in small, unwholesome places without fortifications, which can be reoccupied just as often as the plan of campaign may require. Manila is more important by far than all the rest of the towns in Luzon put together. General Otis has had to exercise great watchfulness in order to prevent arson, assassination, and uprising in that city; and it has been necessary to keep a considerable portion of the troops on sentinel duty there to prevent the ingress of dangerous characters. We have carried on our operations in provinces where the tone of the population was hostile, and although it may be

easy to sweep across such a region, apparently driving out all armed opponents, the nimble enemy reappears again, just as the disturbed grasshoppers in a hay field instantly close in behind the mowing-machine. It would seem to have resolved itself mainly into a question of capturing or convincing the leaders.

*The Plan to
Take
Aguinaldo.*

It is the opinion in official circles that with the capture of Aguinaldo and perhaps a few others the insurgent movement will promptly collapse. A great effort



MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE NEW CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTH PART OF THE ISLAND OF LUZON.



GEN. ARTHUR MACARTHUR.



GEN. HENRY W. LAWTON.

(The two generals who are carrying on the active fighting in Luzon.)

was made last month to bring the war to a close by surrounding Aguinaldo and compelling him and his army to face a final engagement. He was understood to be in a town that for some little time had been the capital as well as the military headquarters of the so-called Filipino republic. This town was Tarlac, on the Manila and Dagupan Railroad, some sixty-five miles north of Manila. With the beginning of November General Otis had under his command in the Philippines, in round numbers, 40,000 enlisted men and officers. Late in October the public was given to understand that General Lawton was establishing a permanent station at San Isidro, on the Rio Grande de la Pampanga River, some distance southeast of Tarlac, and that a part of his army, led by General Young, was moving forward to Cabanatuan, which is directly east of Tarlac. General MacArthur, with a large force, was stationed at Angeles, about twenty-five miles south of Tarlac. In the opening days of November we were informed of incidents and details in the gradual forward movement toward Tarlac of American troops from these three places. We were told that General Lawton's troops, in the main, were living off the country, which was capable of supplying them for some time to come with mutton and buffalo meat and with abundance of rice. Numerous small engagements were reported, with the almost unvarying result of the capture by our troops of guns, ammunition, and various supplies.

Wheaton's Expedition and the Plan of the Campaign. On November 5 came announcements from Manila which threw clearer light upon the logic of these operations.

We were then informed that General Wheaton would start from Manila on the following morning with the Thirteenth and Thirty-third Regiments and proceed on transports to a port on the Gulf of Lingayen. Dagupan, the terminus of the railroad, is on this gulf, and is about forty miles north of Tarlac. The intention evidently was to hem in Aguinaldo and his troops and cut them off from escape into the northern provinces of Luzon. The insurgents had thrown up intrenchments at various points and were resisting the advance of MacArthur's troops from the south and of Lawton's from the east. Not to dwell here upon the hard campaigning of the advance movement, let it suffice to say that General MacArthur's main column marched into Tarlac on the afternoon of November 13. The insurgents had fled. Some commissary stores were captured, but the appurtenances of the Filipino government had been removed, with Bayombong as the objective. This is not to be confounded with Bayambang, which is on the railroad north of Tarlac. The proposed new capital is a town a long way north beyond the mountains. It was found that as early as October 5 Aguinaldo had issued a decree declaring that this place would be the new capital, "owing to the unhealthy condition of Tarlac." Meanwhile Lawton's advance troops were pressing on rapidly to the

north past San Quintin, expecting to form a junction with Wheaton's men, who were moving eastward from Dagupan. On the 14th it was announced that heavy rains had made the roads so impassable that General Wheaton had not yet been able to make a junction with Lawton's troops, and that thus there was a bare chance that the retreating insurgents might be able to slip through and get into the mountain country; but in that case it was believed that they could not carry any considerable supplies with them or maintain a large organization. In this transfer of the operations to the northward our troops had entered upon a different country, where population is not so dense and where tobacco rather than rice is the staple crop.



THE LATE MAJ. JOHN A. LOGAN.

*Aparri and the
Loss of the
"Charleston."*

Bayombong, which was supposed to be the new rallying-point for Aguinaldo and his government, is in the province of Nueva Vizcaya and in the great basin of the Rio Grande de Cagayan, the principal river of the island, which flows directly north until it enters the China Sea at the port of Aparri, about a hundred miles to the north of Bayombong. It was thought not unlikely that Aguinaldo's real purpose was to follow the river to this port with a view to making his escape if possible to Hong Kong. In order to prevent this, it was reported that a military and naval expedition would sail from Manila to Aparri. It was supposed to be in connection with recon-

noitering for this expedition that the United States cruiser *Charleston*, commanded by Capt. George W. Pigman, was wrecked on November 2 on an uncharted reef a few miles from Camiguin Island, which is twenty-five or thirty miles north of Aparri. All on board escaped and landed eventually on Camiguin Island, where they were met with hospitable treatment from the natives. Lieut. John D. McDonald, of the *Charleston*, performed a notable feat in going with seven other men in an open sailing launch across a very rough sea for a distance of 235 miles to the Gulf of Lingayen in order to give the news and obtain succor. McDonald was fortunate enough to meet the transport *Aztec* homeward bound at the mouth of the gulf. The *Aztec* towed the launch back and met the battleship *Oregon*. The gunboat *Helena* was signaled and started at once to relieve the shipwrecked crew. It was hoped the *Charleston* might be saved, and salvage vessels were ordered by Admiral Watson from Hong Kong, while Lieutenant Hobson was designated as the expert to take charge of the attempt to float the cruiser.

*The Death
of
Major Logan.*

The operations that we have been describing, which led to the taking of Tarlac and the retreat of the insurgents from all that region, were not conducted without some sharp fighting and the loss of valuable lives. Among the casualties most regretted was the loss of Maj. John A. Logan, of the Thirty-third Infantry, under General Wheaton's command. He was shot while leading his battalion through an almost impassable country against intrenchments of the enemy at San Jacinto, a short distance to the east of Dagupan, on Sunday, November 12. Major Logan was the only son of the late Gen. John A. Logan, and he had inherited his father's soldierly qualities. He was born in 1865 and was widely known throughout the country. He sought service at once on the outbreak of the war with Spain and was in the Santiago campaign on the staff of General Bates. Last summer he was made a major in the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, and was ordered with his regiment in September to Manila, having arrived there on October 27. Ten days later his regiment was sailing for the Gulf of Lingayen as a part of General Wheaton's command, and less than a week had elapsed after the landing until he met death in the attack on San Jacinto.

*Death of
Col. Guy
Howard.*

Some three weeks earlier Lieut.-Col. Guy Howard, son of Gen. O. O. Howard, who was chief quartermaster at the front with General Lawton's troops and who

was in charge of the work of establishing the new base at San Isidro, was killed on the river in that vicinity while supervising the transportation of supplies. Colonel Howard had grown up to an army life, having been with his father in the Indian campaigns of the Northwest. In recognition of his services at the time of the Custer massacre in 1876 he was given a lieutenant's commission in the army by favor of General Sherman and President Grant. He saw much hard Indian fighting, and subsequently in the quartermaster's department was a worthy and useful officer.

The End Thought to be Near. As already stated, the renewed operations began with an American army of about 40,000 at the opening of November. Before Christmas it is expected that this number will have been swelled to about 65,000. By the middle of November the insurgent forces seemed already to be completely disintegrated. Our increased strength can hardly fail to impress the Filipino mind with the uselessness of further resistance, and while guerrilla bands may continue for some time to make trouble, it is the opinion of the newspaper correspondents at Manila, as well as of the officials at Washington, that anything at all resembling organized warfare on the part of the Filipinos will certainly have come to an end within a very short time. Nor is it believed that the Tagals since leaving Tarlac will ever again be able to carry on their civil government from any fixed center. Our cavalymen were already by the middle of November pressing on rapidly toward Bayombong, and there was no reason to think that Aguinaldo's civil government could establish itself there even for a few days. In some other parts of the Philippine Archipelago a considerable degree of peace and order had already been secured. Thus on November 7 there was transmitted from the Island of Negros, by way of Manila, to the President of the United States the following dispatch :

The civil governor, counselors, judges, and secretaries who constitute the new government of this island, in taking possession of their offices this day, have the high honor of affectionately saluting your excellency, and trust that in the inauguration of this form of government, based upon the liberal and democratic institutions which have made that great republic so grand and prosperous, a new era will open up to this region which will enable it to reach the legitimate goal of its aspirations.

MEMECIO SEVERINO.

Professor Worcester's Attitude. Prof. Dean C. Worcester, whose knowledge of the Filipino people is intimate and of some years' standing, has returned with a fund of fresh information and, furthermore, with perfectly clear convic-

tions as to the merits of the controversy over our policy and as to the future duty of the United States. In *Harper's Weekly* for November 18 Professor Worcester presented a summary of the Philippine situation that flinches at no point, and that specifically controverts almost every allegation upon which the American "anti-imperialist" leaders have based their arguments. Not very many of us can go to the Philippines to find out things for ourselves, and most of us would find it difficult to make sure of the facts even if we were suddenly landed at Manila. We must perforce believe somebody, and it seems reasonable to rely in the main upon the information brought back by such men as Admiral Dewey, President Schurman, and Professor Worcester, corroborated by independent investigators like the Hon. John Barrett. Professor Worcester is convinced (1) that Aguinaldo was not misled by American promises of independence ; (2) that Aguinaldo's ambitions made the present war inevitable ; (3) that the so-called Filipino republican government was that of a self-appointed dictator ; (4) that the insurgent movement has been that of an oppressive and cruel military domination, plundering the people. He shows that even in their own Tagalog territory the insurgents had "failed to administer justice, protect life and property, provide for public education and just taxation, or to satisfactorily perform any of the legitimate functions of government." By way of contrast he points to the state of affairs in the island of Negros, where American authority has been ac-



NEGROS TAKES THE CAKE.

In the civilization cake-walk in the Philippines.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis.)

cepted with encouraging results and where the municipalities are being instructed in the art of local self-government.

Securing Our Trade with China. It is plainly the opinion of the administration that we are in the Philippines to remain permanently, and that such burdens and disadvantages as go with the establishment and exercise of authority there must be counterbalanced by whatsoever benefits we may be able to derive from a general strengthening of our commercial position in the Pacific. From the business standpoint, the most important thing to make sure of is the opportunity for the normal increase of the trade of the United States with China. Our commerce with that empire has increased rapidly within the past decade, but its present dimensions are small indeed in comparison with what may be expected at the end of another ten years. The only thing to fear has been that our chances of trade would be diminished by hostile tariffs erected against us in those Chinese provinces where the Russians, French, and Germans have been establishing spheres of influence. Hitherto our trade has been protected under treaties with China which entitle us to the advantages of the most favored nation. It is now reported that our Government, through its ambassadors, has asked the European governments to give us written assurances that their new claims and pretensions in certain parts of

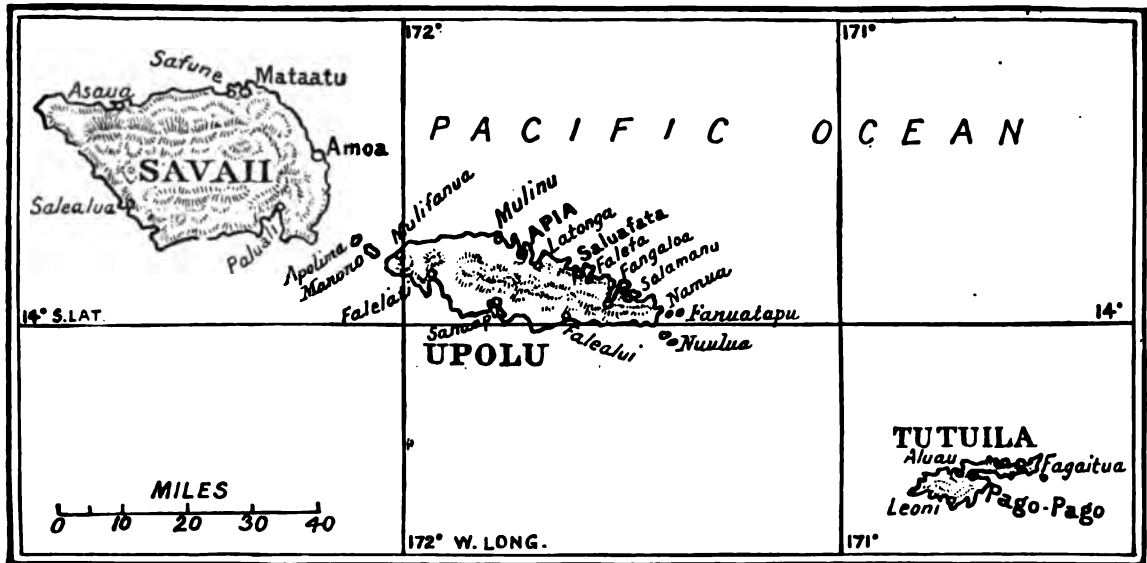
China will not be asserted to the prejudice of our trade. The United States has no wish to participate in the division of Chinese territory, and will be entirely satisfied if its existing commercial privileges are not disturbed. It is supposed that our position in this matter has not only the most active and earnest support of England, but also the cordial assent of Germany. Japan's approval is also evident. With England, Germany, the United States, and Japan in agreement regarding questions in the far East, France and Russia could not well do otherwise than accede to reasonable proposals.

England, Germany, and Samoa. In the world of diplomacy the topic most discussed last month was the evidence—cropping out in many ways—of an understanding between Germany and England that might be considered as, in a limited sense, an alliance. A special prominence was given by England to this understanding, because of its supposed efficacy in breaking up the half-formed plan of a continental coalition to checkmate England's policy in South Africa. As an earnest of the friendliness of the two empires, the British Government made some haste to arrange the Samoan question in a way highly agreeable to Germany. The Germans long ago set their hearts upon the abrogation of the triple protectorate over Samoa, in order that they might acquire an out-and-out title to a part, if not the whole, of the group. England has never cared very much for Samoa; but the United States, having years ago acquired rights over the harbor of Pago-Pago for a coaling-station, was not willing to withdraw. It was at length arranged between England and Germany that they would both retire from the island of Tutuila in favor of the United States, provided the United States would agree to allow Germany to acquire the rest of the group, comprising the two great islands of Opolu and Savaii and some smaller ones. England, as compensation, was to receive from Germany certain small Micronesian islands, unimportant except for a port or two which England professed to regard as useful to her. The general opinion, of course, has been that the real price paid by Germany for England's withdrawal from Samoa has been the show of friendliness at a critical moment which has enabled England to pursue her South African policy without danger of European interference. The new arrangement cannot, of course, go into effect until it has been approved by our Government, with the ratification of the Senate. There will be some keen questioning as to the rights of the natives under this proposed change of sovereignty. It will presumably be the plan of the United States to de-



A FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVOR.

UNCLE SAM: "I'm out for commerce, not conquest."



MAP OF SAMOAN ISLANDS, TO ILLUSTRATE PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT.

velop its coaling-station and to protect the inhabitants of the island of Tutuila in the exercise of their own laws and customs so long as peace and order prevail. The people of England had small interest in the Samoan question *per se*, but they were enthusiastic over its settlement in such a manner as at an opportune moment to make it appear that the governments both of Germany and the United States were well disposed toward the government of Great Britain. Thus the way was paved for a hearty reception to the German Emperor, who left Berlin with the Empress and a distinguished retinue on Friday, November 18, to visit his royal grandmother at Windsor.

The New Congress.

The Fifty-sixth Congress assembles for its first session on Monday, December 4. The Republicans will have a larger majority in the Senate than at any time before for twenty years. They also maintain a working majority in the House, although this majority is smaller than in the two preceding houses. The most striking personal change will be the absence of Speaker Reed, who has resigned from Congress and has entered upon the practice of law in the city of New York. His successor in the Speaker's chair, as is now fully agreed by all, will be the Hon. David B. Henderson, who has been a representative in Congress from the Dubuque district of Iowa for sixteen years. The session will have an unusually large amount of important business to transact, most of it growing out of the results of the war with Spain. The government of Porto Rico

and Hawaii must be provided for in suitable statutes, and the new Samoan arrangement must come up for approval or rejection. The Senate



SENTINEL PUNCH: "Who goes there?"

GERMAN EMPEROR: "Friend!"

SENTINEL PUNCH: "Pass, friend, and all's well!"
From Punch (London).

will be called upon to ratify the treaties signed by our delegates at The Hague in furtherance of the project of an international tribunal of arbitration and of certain reforms and improvements in international law. An effort will be made to secure currency legislation for confirmation of the gold standard and to provide for a greater flexibility in the paper-money system. The executive departments were busy in November completing their reports for to Congress, and President McKinley was engaged upon his annual message.

*The Utah
Congressman-
Elect.*

The State of Utah, which, like all other States, has two seats in the Senate, has only one Representative in the House. In the Fifty-fifth Congress the Representative was William H. King, of Salt Lake City. The member elected last fall to succeed King is also a Democrat, named B. H. Roberts, of Centerville. Utah being a woman's suffrage State, and the whole State comprising a single Congressional district, the election was a popular State affair in the fullest sense. Many of our readers will remember the exceptional interest that the campaign excited on account of the fact that Roberts had formerly been one of the most notorious of Mormon polygamists, having served a term in prison for violation of the Edmunds law ten years ago. The admission of Utah to the Union in 1896 was secured upon the distinct understanding that polygamy should be permanently abandoned by the Mormons. But for an agreement of this sort, recognized in the constitution of Utah and in the statutes, admission to the Union could never have been gained. Under the circumstances, as understood better by the Mormons than by anybody else, the election of Mr. Roberts to Congress to participate in the making of laws for the whole country was a flagrant insult to the people of the United States, and a deliberate violation of every principle of honor and good faith. The people of the United States do not want Roberts in Congress, and they have been taking measures to have their views well understood by their own representatives. Congress owes it to itself either to refuse to seat Roberts or else to expel him after he takes his place. It will not be necessary to make any apologies or explanations to the people of Utah, who are perfectly aware of the gross impropriety of their conduct in electing a polygamist. It is well to remember that the immediate point at issue has nothing to do with religious freedom or toleration, nor yet primarily with the moral aspects of polygamy. It has to do with constitutions, statutes, and plain business-like agreements. In our opinion the wise Congressman is the man who will demand and

secure a chance to vote on this question without deeming it necessary to debate it. For many years, while Utah was a Territory under the control of Congress, polygamists were not eligible to office. Congress at length admitted Utah to statehood on the perfectly distinct understanding that the status of polygamy was not to be improved. If Congress should now accept an avowed Utah polygamist as a member of its own body, it would stultify itself. The case calls for a very simple, summary treatment.

*A Year's
Immigration.*

It is a rather curious fact that Senator Lodge's measure for the restriction of immigration to this country, which was carried through both houses of Congress only to be vetoed by President Cleveland, has dropped almost wholly out of public discussion and notice. A vestige of the proposal finds admittance to Massachusetts Republican platforms, but this would appear to be out of personal courtesy to Mr. Lodge. The Fifty-fifth Congress, which came in with Mr. McKinley's election, had on its hands in the first place the Dingley tariff, and in the second place the war with Spain. Meanwhile the tide of immigration, which had ebbed decidedly for a while, has begun to respond to the improved business situation and the greatly increased demand in this country for labor. In 1892 the records show an immigration of 623,000, which had fallen to 229,000 in the fiscal year ending with June, 1893. Mr. Powderly, the present commissioner of the bureau of immigration, now reports that the total arrivals for the



CONGRESSMAN-ELECT ROBERTS, OF UTAH.

last fiscal year were 311,715. No attempt is made in these records to include emigrants from Canada or Mexico. The arrivals from Italy, Austro-Hungary, and the Russian empire show very large gains. The extraordinary increase from the latter country is attributable to the state of affairs in Finland, where the process of Russianization is alienating and driving away a class of people whom we should welcome here for their intelligence, thrift, and fine qualities as a race. It is probable that about 15 or 20 per cent. of the immigrants who arrived during the fiscal year for which Mr. Powderly makes report were of a kind that it would be well for us not to have admitted if any feasible plan could have been found for rejecting them.

The War in South Africa. The war in South Africa, which began with a series of stirring events which were promptly reported, soon settled down to a position of deadlock, with scant news by reason of strict censorship and the destruction of lines of communication. The war began before the English were ready for it. The Boers had taken the offensive because their only chance lay in striking before the great body of English reinforcements should arrive. The principal movement of the Boers was into the English colony of Natal, where the principal English advance post was on the line of the railroad at Ladysmith, while smaller bodies of troops were still nearer the frontier at Glencoe and Dundee. The first engagement was at Glencoe, where the British were victorious at first. Their position being untenable against greatly superior numbers, they were obliged to fall back upon Dundee. From Dundee, in turn, after inflicting severe losses upon the Boer army, they were obliged to retreat to Ladysmith—a movement which was executed with skill and good fortune. General Symons, who had been in command of the advance post, an able officer who had had a distinguished career in India, was fatally wounded and died soon afterward. The forces at Ladysmith were under the command of General White. The troops from the Orange Free State, supporting those from the Transvaal, joined in the siege of that town.

Varying Fortunes. General White on October 30 met with a very serious misfortune in the loss of a detachment of some hundreds of men who had been sent out in the night to execute a flank movement and seize a position in the hills, but who were themselves surrounded and captured after heavy fighting and severe loss. This event filled England with dismay for a time, and created an impression of extreme

peril at Ladysmith that was afterward shown to be exaggerated. The Boers succeeded in getting between Ladysmith and the source from which relief must come by capturing the important railroad bridge at Colenso; but they soon found it necessary to concentrate all their efforts upon the one object of capturing Lady

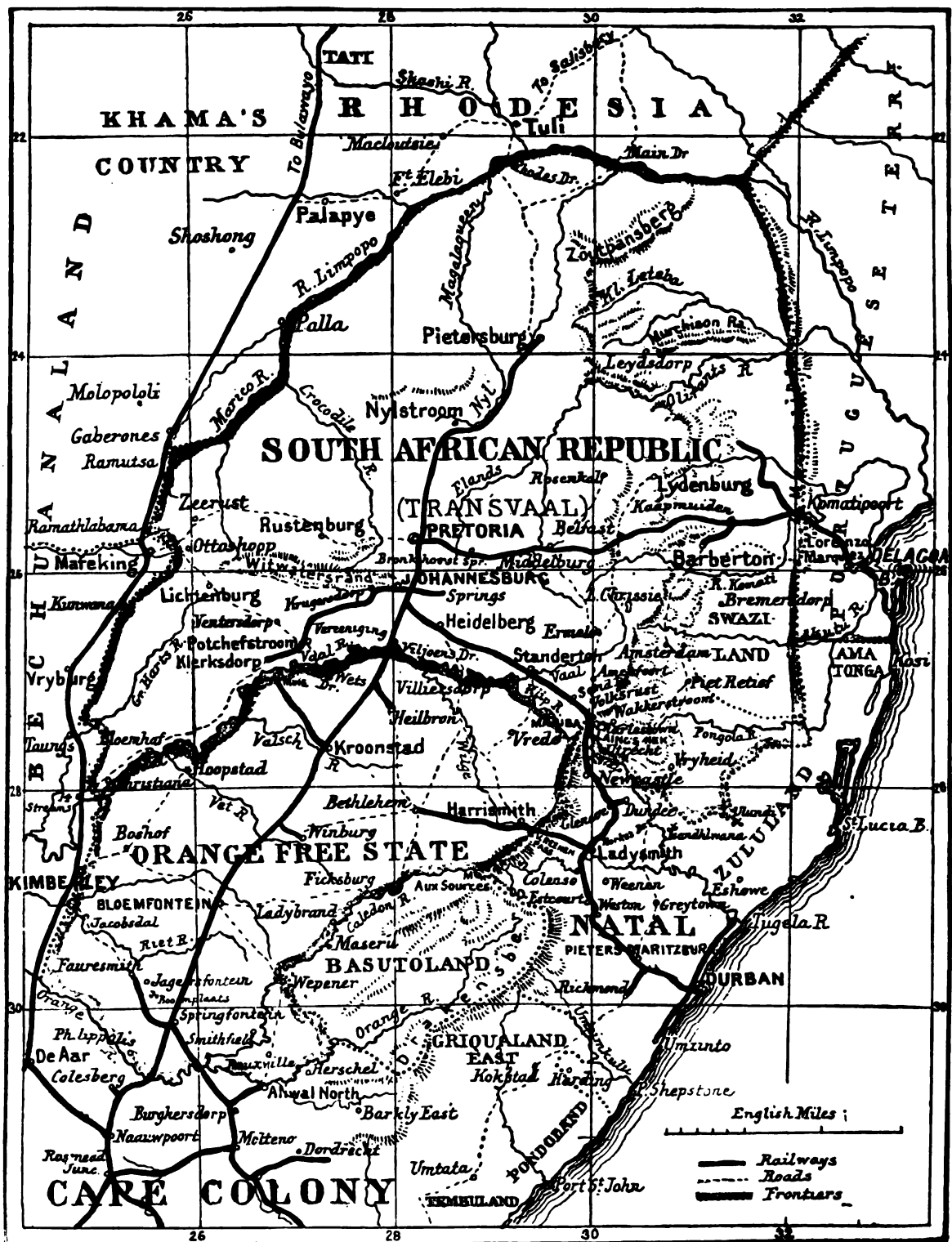


THE LATE GEN. SIR WILLIAM PENN SYMONS.

smith before the British commander-in-chief, General Buller, could dispatch a relief army from Durban. Although the meager and belated reports that reached the outside world from the scene at Ladysmith were somewhat contradictory, the probability increased as the month of November advanced that General White would be able to hold his own, and that the Boer campaign in Natal would have been a failure. So long as Ladysmith held out the Boers could not spare many troops to proceed further south and east, and meanwhile the English were accumulating strength and making ready for the early coming of ample reinforcements.

Favorable British Prospects.

As matters stood after the middle of November, it was reasonable to assume that if General White should be able to hold his ground for ten days longer, the military situation for the Boers in Natal would have become untenable. If indeed they were not ready to make overtures for peace, the Boers could retreat to the mountains and hold out very stubbornly for a considerable time. But General Buller, with his great army well organized and abundantly provided with supplies, could choose his own time to occupy Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, and Pretoria. On the west border the



MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR (REPEATED FROM LAST MONTH).

Boers were held in check by the unexpected resistance of the English garrisons at Mafeking and Kimberley. A comparatively small force at Mafeking, commanded by Colonel Baden-Powell, seemed to be equal to an indefinite siege by an almost unlimited number of Boers. Colonel Baden-Powell developed the most remarkable ingenuity, operating armored trains on a belt railroad, with which he surrounded the town, and resorting to other novel methods of offense and defense. At Kimberley, where Cecil Rhodes was present and in charge of defensive operations, the Boer investment was similarly unsuccessful.

*The Dearth
of News.*

It would be gratifying to us to be able to present our readers with precise and thorough statistical information regarding the conditions of the South African war through the month of November, but it cannot now be done. The British forces invested by the Boers at Ladysmith were not very far from 12,000 men all told; but the number of Boers operating in Natal were estimated by one London paper as high as 30,000 and by another at considerably below 20,000, while nobody in Europe or America really knew anything at all about either the numbers or the distribution of the troops of the allied republics. As these pages were closed for press, the Boers' campaign in Natal was directed toward doing everything possible to check the advance of British reën-



GEN. SIR REDVERS-BULLER.

forcements, in order, if possible, to exhaust the ammunition and food supplies of General White's beleaguered forces. The destruction of a British armored train between Estcourt and Colenso, with a considerable loss of life, and later the destruction of the Colenso railroad bridge, with other operations of the Boers along the railroad line, had made it possible that the English would withdraw from Estcourt, in order to concentrate more securely at Weston or at other points nearer Pietermaritzburg. There were also rumors in the third week of November that General Joubert, the Boer commander-in-chief, had been killed, although the accuracy of the report was generally doubted, and it subsequently appeared that he was either wounded or ill. This veteran soldier is highly esteemed by the military experts of all nations for his ability as a strategist and his tried qualities of courage and humanity. Thus far the war has been conducted in such a way that the actual fighters on both sides have gained a high degree of respect for one another, and in both camps the prisoners of war have been treated with kindness, while no discrimination has been made against enemies in the treatment of the wounded. General Buller, who commands the British forces, is a veteran of much experience in England's small wars, and has had South African experience on two or three former occa-



LIEUT.-COL. R. S. BADEN-POWELL.



RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE TUGELA AT COLENSO



WAGON BRIDGE OVER SAME RIVER AT COLENSO.

sions. The confidence that England feels in him is well founded. General Methuen, as our pages closed, was pressing on with all possible energy to relieve the beleaguered town of Kimberley.

Public Opinion in England and Elsewhere. Public opinion in England, though still greatly divided as to the original merits of the South African question, and particularly as to the avoidability of the war, has been well-nigh unanimous in the view that the war must be supported and conducted with

the utmost efficiency. The Liberals have been disposed to drop the discussion of the original merits of the controversy with the Boers, in order to criticise the party in power for having brought on a war without being properly prepared. Parliament was ready enough to vote the money that was asked for. It is significant that an implication in the Queen's speech to Parliament which was interpreted as meaning that the Transvaal is a part of the British empire, though sharply impugned by some of the Liberals, may be regarded as having been adopted by the representatives of the British people. Lord Salisbury has not said expressly that it is the intention of the British Government to annex the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, but he has written a letter denying that his remarks at the Lord Mayor's banquet were to be considered as a pledge to the contrary. Nobody knows how long the war will continue, but it is generally expected, both in England and throughout Europe, that it will result in the addition of the two republics to British South



Colonel Baden-Powell.
Colonel Nicholson. Mr. Wallace.

AT MAKEKING: COLONEL BADEN-POWELL AND OFFICERS ON BOARD AN ARMORED TRAIN, DISCUSSING HOTCHKISS MOUNTING.



AN ARMORED TRAIN SENT FROM DURBAN TO THE FRONT.

(This train consists of a powerful engine, tender, and three trucks. The sides have been raised to over six feet in height. The plates are loop-holed with long individual slots, through which the men in the train can use their rifles. Each truck is capable of carrying sixty-four men. The train is painted khaki color. The engineer and fireman are completely closed in and take their directions by bell signals.

From the Graphic (London).

Africa. Olive Schreiner has continued to send to England and America impassioned protests against British policy, but her dispatches have incurred the displeasure of the censors and have been much curtailed by the official blue pencil. Meanwhile her brother, the prime minister of Cape Colony, has assured the great Dutch population under his jurisdiction that they need not bear arms against their brethren of the allied republics, but that, on the other hand, they must stay quietly on their farms and lend no aid of any kind to the enemies of the British crown. There is now no prospect whatever that the Dutch of the Cape Colony will join the Boer cause. From Holland to Hungary the unofficial feeling of the continental peoples is intensely



GOOD-BY, DADDIE.

(The little son of Piper-major Lang, of the Scots Guards, bidding his father farewell.)

hostile to John Bull and sympathetic toward Krüger, Steyn, and the republics. But the European governments are not inciting such sentiments on the part of people or press.

Private Aspects of War. When war is at a great distance and our own friends are not concerned, we sometimes forget the private side of it. But few in England can now well forget; and the War Office in London is overrun with



LADY AUDREY BULLER AND DAUGHTER.

anxious parents and friends seeking information. Lord Salisbury himself, whose wife died on the 20th, has a son fighting in South Africa. The English illustrated press has of late teemed with pictures that suggest the pathetic and personal side of the war, two or three of which we reproduce for their suggestiveness, as in themselves touching commentaries upon one aspect of warfare. The Boers are to be defeated with fearful losses in the end, but meanwhile they will have destroyed the fondest hopes of many a fine British family.

International Affairs. The writers in the daily press who deal with international politics as a great game of chess have been busy with startling rumors and conjectures. But as yet there is little to be reported as actu-



PRESIDENT KRÜGER'S GREAT-GRANDSON, FRITZ ELOFF, AGED FOUR.—"THE LITTLE LIEUTENANT."

ally known. Russia is usually at the center of these mysterious plots. Thus we were told last month that Russia was adopting a new and bold policy in Korea, which meant war with Japan almost any day before Christmas. The Japanese, we were further told, had smuggled 30,000 soldiers into Korea disguised as coolie laborers. The Russian ambassador to the United States declares that there is nothing whatever in these assertions. He declares that Russia and Japan understand one another sufficiently well in Korea, and that—far from being disposed to put American trade at disadvantage in northern China—the Russians greatly desire to have American machinery and other products in the development of Siberia and the adjacent regions. Again, we have been told that Russia was on the point of taking advantage of England's preoccupation in South Africa by virtually seizing the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles and by annexing Persia. Still further, we were informed that Russia and France were to possess themselves of Ceuta, the Pillar of Hercules that lies directly opposite Gibraltar at the entrance to the Mediterranean, for the sake of neutralizing the strategic value to England of her great fortified rock. And so one might go on to recite other ingenious and highly startling rumors of international plot and counter-plot. In some of them, of course, there may be a foreshadowing of things that are really to happen.

Matters in France.

Some echoes from the Dreyfus case and the agitations that surrounded it were bound to be heard when the French chambers came together for the new session. It was predicted, indeed, that the ministry would be overthrown. But nobody was prepared for the extraordinary vigor as a parliamentary debater that the minister of war, the Marquis de Galliffet, was destined to show in his defense of his own administration and his attacks upon the anti-Dreyfus agitators. This old martinet, the idol of the army for a quarter of a century, gave the military politicians such a tongue-lashing that they were cowed into grumbling submission. It is likely enough, therefore, that the cabinet will hold its own. Meanwhile the French are looking forward to the year of the great exposition with a sincere wish to be quiet and orderly at home and at peace with the world. Like all the other European powers, they are seeking to enlarge their navy. They also hope in several cautious and incidental ways to improve their colonial empire while England is at war. They wish, for example, to strengthen their position in north Africa, and, if possible, to gain the predominance in Morocco. If England should meet with unanticipated reverses in

South Africa, the French might try to reopen the question of Egypt; but this is only a remote contingency. Continental powers are somewhat painfully aware of the manner in which England controls the submarine cable system of the world, and the French are now proposing to lay a cable to connect their possessions in Cochin China with the Russian telegraph system at Port Arthur.



BACK TO BUSINESS.

MADAME LE RÉPUBLIQUE: "Now that the Dreyfus affair is disposed of and rebels are in custody, I can devote myself to the exhibition."—From *Punch* (London).

Marseilles has celebrated the 2500th anniversary of its founding by a Greek colony about 600 B.C.

Norway and Sweden.

Several of the European powers have been deeply absorbed during the past few weeks in matters of a strictly domestic nature. Thus the Norwegians have abated none of the fervor of their determination to cut themselves loose at many points from a union with Sweden that they intensely dislike. They have been successful in securing the adoption of a distinct Norwegian flag, and they are determined to go into diplomacy on their own account. They demand a separate foreign minister and a Norwegian consular system. In

short, what they seem determined to acquire is ultimate separation and independence. The ideal thing would be a confederation made up of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland.

*Austrian
Discord.*

Racial troubles in Austria have been renewed with all the bitterness of former years. Previous to 1897 the law required the use of the German language in all army orders and words of command. The opposition to this led to riots and almost to civil war, until, two years ago, the Bohemians were allowed to use their own language. This privilege has now been withdrawn, and German is again the uniform official tongue of the empire. This return to former usage is not calmly acquiesced in. The "Young Czechs" are furious.

*Spain's
Troubles at
Home.*

The Spaniards have been leading a stormy political existence for some weeks past. The prosperous Barcelona district has objected to the payment of taxes and has demanded decentralized government in a way that has been looked upon at Madrid as nothing short of disloyalty and secessionism. There have been riots at Barcelona, arrests of prominent people, and a movement thither both of troops and of warships. The leading Spanish statesmen have been more bitter and vociferous in their attacks upon one another than they were last year in their attacks upon the United States. In reply to the rumors that England was obtaining a port in the Canaries, and that Russia, as a result of Count Muravieff's visit to Madrid, was negotiating for Ceuta, the ministry has announced in the Cortes that no alienation of Spanish territory is contemplated. There have been various cabinet changes of late.

*Some
Obituary
Notes.*

Elsewhere comment is made upon the career of the late Gen. Guy V. Henry, who died in New York on October 27; and we have also alluded on a previous page to the death in battle of Maj. John A. Logan, near San Isidro, in the island of Luzon. A distinguished historian of the Civil War, Mr. John Codmon Ropes, of Boston,



THE LATE MR. GRANT ALLEN.

died on October 28, as also did the celebrated inventor, Mr. Mergenthaler, whose linotype has practically revolutionized the printing of American newspapers. Mr. Mergenthaler came to this country from Germany as a young watchmaker at the age of eighteen in 1872. He went to Washington, where for several years he made apparatus for the Signal Service Bureau. Mr. William Henry Webb, who died at the age of eighty-three on October 30, was in his day a famous builder of ships, as was his father before him. His father made a great reputation as a shipbuilder in the period of the War of 1812, and the son was eminent for several decades as a builder and owner of ships. The versatile scientist and author, Mr. Grant Allen, died in England last month.



MARSKILLES, FRANCE, ON OCCASION OF THE RECENT CELEBRATION OF THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE CITY.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From October 11 to November 20, 1899.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

October 21.—The troops under Sir George White defeat a smaller body of burghers at Elandslaagte; a force under Major-General French captures the Boers' position, with guns, camp equipment, horses, and wagons....Colonel Plumer's outposts encounter the enemy at Rhodes' Drift, near Tuli.

October 22.—A large column of the Boers move north; General Yule falls back from Dundee and concentrates on Glence Junction; General White at Ladysmith is reinforced from Pietermaritzburg.

October 23.—General Yule abandons Glencoe to join hands with Sir George White.

October 24.—Sir George White repulses a Free State force at Rietfontein, between Ladysmith and Newcastle....President Steyn issues a proclamation annexing a portion of Cape Colony north of the Vaal River....Successful sortie from Kimberley; Boer outposts driven back and Commandant Botha killed....Mafeking bombarded.

October 25.—The British forces in Natal concentrate at Ladysmith....A body of the Eighteenth Hussars captured.

October 26.—The death of General Symons is announced by General Joubert....General Yule's column enters Ladysmith after a very hard march....Thirty men of the missing Eighteenth Hussars arrive at Ladysmith, the rest arrive at Pretoria as prisoners.

October 27.—Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Schreiner issue a proclamation to the effect that President Steyn's annexation of Bechuanaland territory is null and void....The German corps is reorganized in the Transvaal; the proclamation calling out the militia is published....General White has a slight brush with the Boers at Lombards Kop.

October 29.—A military balloon sent up from Ladysmith discovers Boers to be in force north and northwest of Ladysmith.

October 30.—Boers shell Ladysmith; British loss in killed and wounded is 300; British forces advance; the Tenth Mounted Battery, the First Gloucester Regi-

ment, and the first battalion of the Irish Fusiliers are surrounded among the hills and obliged to surrender to the Boers after losing heavily; the Boers send 870 prisoners to Pretoria; British force retires to cantonments.



COLONEL PLUMER.

(Commanding the British forces in Rhodesia.)

October 31.—The total of British losses since the beginning of hostilities, October 11, including officers and men killed, wounded, and captured, is believed to exceed 2,000.

November 2.—Telegraphic communication with Ladysmith is cut off; the Boers renew the bombardment of the town.



VIEW OF MAFEKING CAMP.



ESTCOURT, NATAL.

(On the railroad between Ladysmith and Pietermaritzburg, to the south of Colenso, the scene of recent Boer operations.)

November 3.—A second order for the mobilization of the British militia is issued in London....The British evacuate Colenso, in Natal....In the fighting around Ladysmith a column of Boers is annihilated.

November 6.—The Boers shell Mafeking.

November 7.—The Boers begin a vigorous bombardment of Kimberley.

November 8.—A general Boer attack on Mafeking is



COLESBERG, CAPE COLONY.

(Taken by the Orange Free State troops.)

Town, making the total of British reinforcements about 27,000.

THE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

October 21.—In an expedition up the Chiquita River, a branch of the Rio Grande, Maj. Guy Howard is killed on the army gunboat *Oceanita*.

October 23.—While chasing insurgents near Calamba, southeast of Manila, the Twenty-first Infantry loses 1 man killed and 4 wounded.

October 27.—General Young's column, moving northward from San Isidro in the direction of Santa Rosa, encounters the Filipinos intrenched beyond the Tuboatin River; 2 Americans are killed and 1 wounded.

October 30.—In fighting near Laboa the Americans lose 1 killed and 2 wounded; Captain French is mortally wounded....General Young's column enters Cabanatuan, north of San Isidro.

November 1.—General Lawton's successful advance northward from Cabanatuan is reported; the villages of Aligaa, Talavera, and Cobal are taken.

November 2.—Colonel Bell, with the Thirty-sixth Volunteer Infantry and a troop of the Fourth Cavalry, clears the country of insurgents around Porac, driving them into the mountains; the American loss is 1 killed and 2 wounded.

November 5.—Two columns of General MacArthur's division take Magalang, northeast of Angeles.

November 6.—Three transports carrying a brigade of 2,500 men under General Wheaton leave Manila for Dagupan, on the western coast of Luzon.

November 7.—General Wheaton's expedition is successfully landed, under fire, at San Fabian, near Dagupan....Colonel Bell takes Mababacat, which is at once occupied by General MacArthur's troops....An attack on General Young's forces at Talavera is repulsed without loss to the Americans....The cruiser *Charleston* is wrecked on a reef off the northwest coast of Luzon.

November 11.—General MacArthur takes Bambau; an officer of the Thirty-sixth Regiment is killed.

November 12.—Colonel Bell occupies Tarlac, the Fili-



THE LATE GENERAL DE KOCK.



COLONEL SCHIEL.



GEN. H. P. N. PRETORIUS.

(Boer officers taken prisoners at Elandslaagte.)

repulsed by Maxim and Hotchkiss guns; Boer loss is 50 killed.

November 9.—The first British transport, carrying a part of the army corps, arrives at Cape Town and is ordered to proceed to Durban....A vigorous attack on Ladysmith is repulsed with a Boer loss estimated at 800 killed and wounded.

November 10.—Additional troops of General Buller's army corps arrive at Cape Town and transports leave Liverpool and Queenstown for South Africa....In a skirmish south of Kimberley 2 British officers killed.

November 11.—Kimberley sustains a severe bombardment without material damage.

November 16.—A British armored train is wrecked near Estcourt by the Boers and 56 prisoners, including Lieut. Winston Churchill, the newspaper correspondent, are taken to Pretoria.

November 17.—Four more British transports arrive at Cape Town.

November 18.—Six more transports arrive at Cape



NEW TOWN HALL AT KIMBERLEY.

pino capital, without opposition, Aguinaldo having escaped....Maj. John A. Logan, of the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, and 6 enlisted men are killed near San Jacinto in an engagement with insurgents.

November 18.—General MacArthur, continuing to advance northward in Luzon, occupies the towns of Gerona, Panique, and Movcada.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

October 23.—Governor Roosevelt announces the appointment of a special commission to draw up a statute for the unification of the New York State school system....Richard Croker takes personal charge of the Tammany campaign in New York City.

October 25.—In his message to the Georgia Legislature Governor Candler discusses the subjects of crime and mob violence.

October 30.—The Philippine commission holds its first meeting in Washington....The New York City budget for 1900 is approved.

October 31.—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy testifies before the Mazet committee in New York City concerning the Ramapo Water Company.

November 2.—The Philippine commission presents a unanimous preliminary report to President McKinley.

November 7.—Elections are held in 12 States; Ohio, Iowa, Massachusetts, and Kentucky (on the face of the returns) elect Republican governors; Maryland and Mississippi elect Democratic governors; Pennsylvania elects the Republican candidate for State treasurer; South Dakota elects the Republican candidates for judicial offices; Nebraska elects the fusion (Dem.-Pop.) candidate for judge of the Supreme Court; Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Iowa elect Republican legislatures; Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, and Virginia elect Democratic legislatures; Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco elect Democratic mayors; Albany, N. Y., elects a Republican mayor.

Following are the names of the governors-elect:

Iowa (reflected).....	Leslie M. Shaw.
Kentucky.....	{ on the face of } W. S. Taylor.
	{ the returns }
Maryland.....	John Walter Smith.
Massachusetts.....	W. Murray Crane.
Mississippi.....	H. L. Longino.
Ohio.....	George K. Nash.

November 15.—Secretary Gage announces the willingness of the Government at Washington to purchase, within the next two weeks, \$25,000,000 of United States bonds of the issues falling due in 1904 and 1907, with a view to relieving the stringency of the money market.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

October 21.—The Ontario cabinet is reconstructed.... President Andrade, of Venezuela, disbands his troops.

October 23.—Gen. Cipriano Castro, leader of the Venezuelan insurgents, is warmly received in Caracas.

October 24.—The Czechs cause disorderly scenes in the Austrian Reichsrath....The last session of the present New Zealand Parliament closes....General Castro forms a Venezuelan government....Colonel Pando, Federalist, is elected president of Bolivia.

October 25.—Forty-three Russian government officials at Sebastopol are arrested on charges of fraud and corruption.



MR. F. W. REITZ.

(Transvaal state secretary.)

October 27.—Sir H. S. Northcote, M.P., is appointed governor of Bombay in succession to Lord Sandhurst.

October 28.—Gen. José Manuel Hernandez leads an insurrection against the new Castro government in Venezuela.

November 11.—The French Senate, by a vote of 157 to 91, declares itself competent to try the conspiracy cases.

November 12.—Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, is surrendered to General Castro after heavy fighting.

November 13.—The complete defeat of the Colombian insurgents is announced.

November 14.—The French Chamber of Deputies and the Italian Parliament are opened.

November 16.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 340 to 215, declares confidence in the government on the question of the conspiracy trials.

November 18.—M. Déroulède is sentenced by the high court at Paris to three months' imprisonment for insulting President Loubet.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

October 23.—William P. Lord, of Oregon, is appointed United States minister to Argentina, to succeed William T. Buchanan, resigned.

October 24.—The United States and Russia reach an agreement to submit to arbitration the claims growing out of the seizure of American sealing vessels in Bering Sea by Russian officials.

October 30.—Aguinaldo refuses to surrender the Spanish prisoners held by the Filipino insurgents.

November 7.—Representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany at Washington sign a treaty providing for the arbitration of Samoan claims for damages resulting from naval and military operations in the spring of 1899, and naming as arbitrator King Oscar of Sweden and Norway.

November 8.—An agreement by which Great Britain cedes her Samoan interests to Germany, while Tutuila and other small islands go to the United States, is officially announced in London and Berlin.... The Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany hold a conference at Potsdam.

November 13.—The first port in the Chinese province of Hu-Nan is opened to foreign trade.

November 18.—Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, resigns.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

October 23.—The Belgian officer accused of the murder and cruel treatment of natives of the Congo Free State is sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.... The Pope receives 150 English and Irish pilgrims.

October 25.—Admiral Sampson is presented with a sword by the State of New Jersey.... Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler is inaugurated president of the University of California.... A house in Washington, D. C., is presented to Admiral Dewey.

October 26.—The British steamer *Zurich* founders off the coast of Norway and the crew of 17 men is lost, the captain alone being rescued.... The will of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt is made public.... Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of the province of Santiago de Cuba, issues an order establishing a training-school for the orphan sons of Cuban soldiers.

October 28.—Columbia defeats Yale at football by a score of 5 to 0.

November 2.—A sword is presented to Gen. Frederick Funston by the State of Kansas in recognition of his services in the Philippine campaign.

November 6.—President McKinley appoints the governors of all the States a committee on the centennial celebration of the establishment of the capital of the United States at Washington.

November 9.—Admiral Dewey is married in Washington to the widow of Gen. William B. Hazen, U. S. A.

November 10.—The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court decides to reduce the bond re-



THE REUNITED DREYFUS FAMILY.

quirement for the rapid transit contracts in New York City from \$14,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

November 11.—General Brooke issues a proclamation for the observance of Thanksgiving Day in Cuba.... John M. Hall is elected president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, to succeed Charles P. Clark.

November 14.—Steamers from the Mediterranean are held in quarantine at Trieste owing to the prevalence of the plague.... A cigar manufacturing trust is organized, with a capital of \$10,000,000.

November 15.—The Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, of Baltimore, accepts a call to succeed Dr. Henry van Dyke as pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York City.

November 17.—At Port Said, Egypt, a monument is dedicated to De Lesseps, the engineer of the Suez Canal.

November 19.—The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs resigns the pastorate of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y., after a service of fifty-three years.... The Hamburg-American Line steamer *Patria* sinks off the Kentish coast.



THE LATE OTTMAR MERGENTHALER.

OBITUARY.

October 21.—Horace L. Hastings, author of anti-infidel literature, 68....Maj. Guy Howard, U. S. A., on duty in the Philippines.

October 23.—Ex-Mayor Hugh H. Osgood, of Norwich, Conn., 78.

October 25.—Grant Allen, the author and naturalist, 52....Hon. Peter Mitchell, of Montreal, 76....Gen. Sir William Penn Symons, in command of the British forces around Dundee, South Africa, 56.

October 27.—Brig.-Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., late military governor of Porto Rico. 60....Florence Maryat (Mrs. Francis Lean), the novelist, 62.

October 28.—Ottmar Mergenthaler, inventor of the linotype process in type-setting, 45....John Codman Ropes, the military historian, 63....Señor Gregorio Pinochet, Chilian minister of public works....Judge Henry C. Harris, of the Choctaw Nation.

October 29.—George Bartle, the oldest clerk of the State Department at Washington and "Keeper of the Great Seal," 85....Rev. Dr. Eustace Willoughby Speer, of Georgia.

October 30.—William Henry Webb, the famous ship-builder, 83....Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A., 70.

October 31.—Bishop Henry A. Neely, of the Maine Episcopal Diocese, 69....Rev. Dr. John Wesley Croft, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

November 1.—Ex-Gov. Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, 82....Lieut.-Gen. Charles Wright Younghusband, of the British army, 78....Zamold Richards, first president of the National Educational Association, 88....James E. Kerrigan, New York politician, soldier, and adventurer, 71.

November 3.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Louis de Goesbriand, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Burlington, Vt., 83.... Rt. Rev. Paul Leopold Hoffner, bishop of Mayence, 70....Dr. Luther Dana Woodbridge, of Williams College.

November 4.—Sir Josiah Rees, of Bermuda, 78.... Mayor Thomas E. Kinney, of Utica, N. Y., 58....Ervin Monroe Thoman, well-known crop statistician, 34.

November 8.—Mgr. Nicholas Cantwell, of Philadelphia, 87....Dr. Walter J. Hoffman, recently United States consul at Mannheim, Germany, 53....Jacob Bright, of Rochdale, England, 78....Winfield Smith, one of the early capitalists of Milwaukee.

November 9.—Rev. Dr. Philip Nelson Meade, of Oswego, N. Y., 55.

November 12.—Maj. John A. Logan, U. S. V., on duty in the Philippines, 34.

November 13.—Col. Henry Inman, author and ex-frontiersman, 62.



ST. DEINIOL'S LIBRARY, HAWARDEN, AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

(Which is to house Mr. Gladstone's famous library on the grounds of his estate, near Liverpool.)

November 16.—Moritz Busch, the biographer of Bismarck.

November 17.—Col. Lawrence Kip, of New York City, 63....George H. Chickering, the pianoforte manufacturer.

November 19.—Sir John William Dawson, the well-known Canadian geologist, 79.

November 20.—Lady Salisbury.



FOREIGN CARTOONS ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.



A HITHERTO UNKNOWN MEISSONIER.

"The morning of Waaterlouw (or its South African equivalent), 1900 (or possibly sooner)." Oom-Poleon reviews his "Oude Gaard" before the battle.—From *Punch* (London).

THE Transvaal war so predominates in the European illustrated press as the current theme for cartoonists that we have given the entire space of our caricature department this month to selections on that topic from the pictorial press of London, Berlin, Paris, Budapest, Munich, Amsterdam, and Zurich. In England, *Punch* is hot for the war. Mr. F. C. Gould, of the *Westminster Gazette*, is the foremost cartoonist on the other side. The cartoonists of the continental press are almost unanimous in their antagonisms to Great Britain. We have lately received cartoons from four distinct papers in Budapest (Hungary) all of them remarkably well drawn and stingingly hostile to England. The German and French papers are no less uncomplimentary to the hated John Bull; but last year it was Uncle Sam who was the object of their reprobation.



UNRECORDED HISTORY.

Oom-Poleon Boer-naparte on board the *S. S. Highbury Castle* on his way to St. Joseph, or some other secluded spot selected by the colonial secretary.

From *Punch* (London.)

(With humble acknowledgments to Mr. W. Q. Orchardson, R.A.)



THE TRANSVAAL MAIDEN AND THE ENGLISH GORILLA.

From the *Nebelspatter* (Zurich).

A WORD TO THE UNWISE.

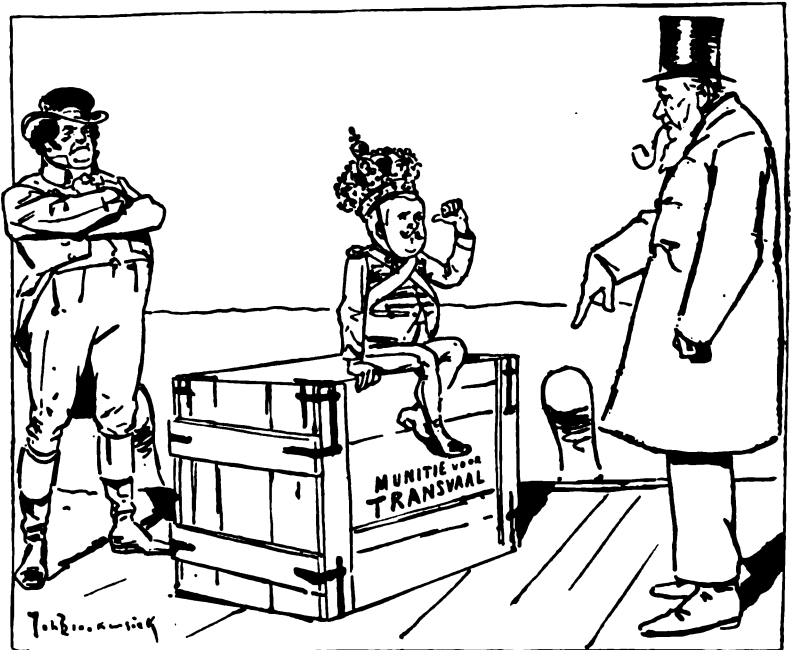
JOHN BULL (to Orange Free State): "Stand aside, young man; I've no quarrel with you!"—From *Punch* (London).



THE SITUATION.

BRITISH WORKMAN: "See that pink, Bill? That's our'n. See that green? That's their'n. It'll all be pink soon!"

From *Punch* (London).



THE LITTLE "STAND-IN-THE-WAY" (APROPPOS OF THE DELAGOA BAY ROUTE).

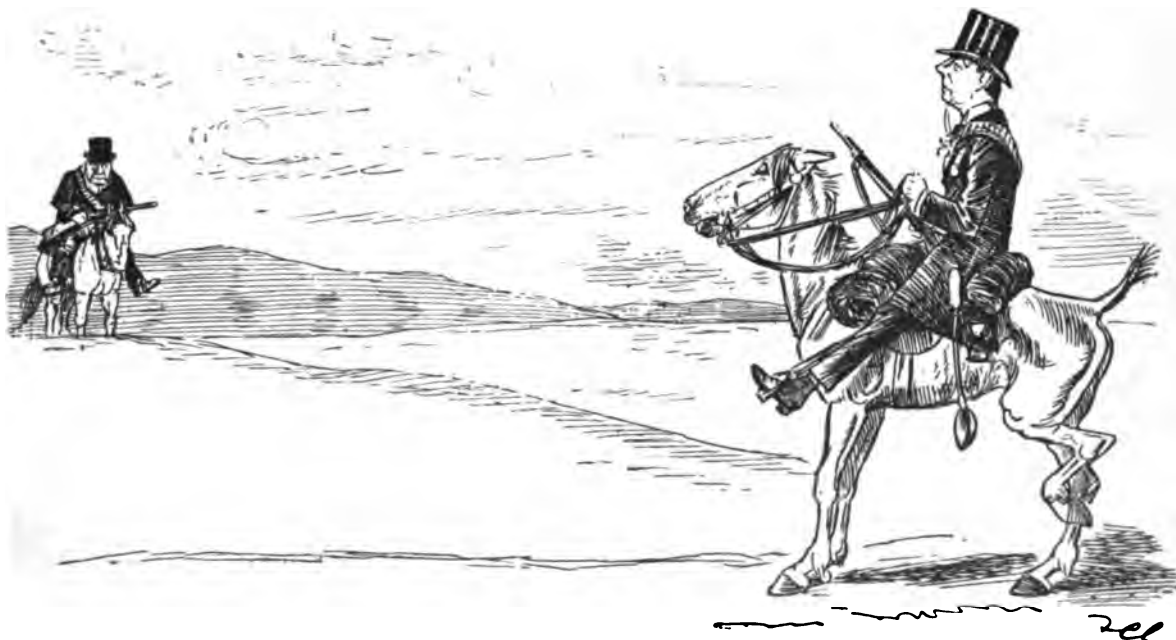
KRÜGER: "Get off that box, Portugal!"

PORTUGAL: "As soon as he gives me leave."

From *Amsterdamer*.



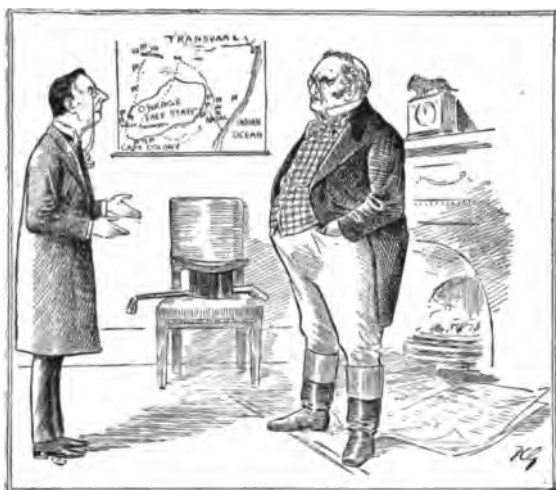
THE SCOUT ON THE VELDT.—From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).



WHY NOT?

It is reported that President Krüger is anxious to go to the front and fight. On the principle of "Let those who make the quarrels be the only ones to fight," why should not Mr. Chamberlain also take the field himself?

From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).



MR. BULL BEGINS TO BE CRITICAL.

MR. BULL: "You should have had more men out there before you bluffed."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: "Oh, but we couldn't, sir. Those dreadful Radicals—"

MR. BULL: "Don't tell me that—with your majority of 150, the fact is, you bluffed before you got your cards."

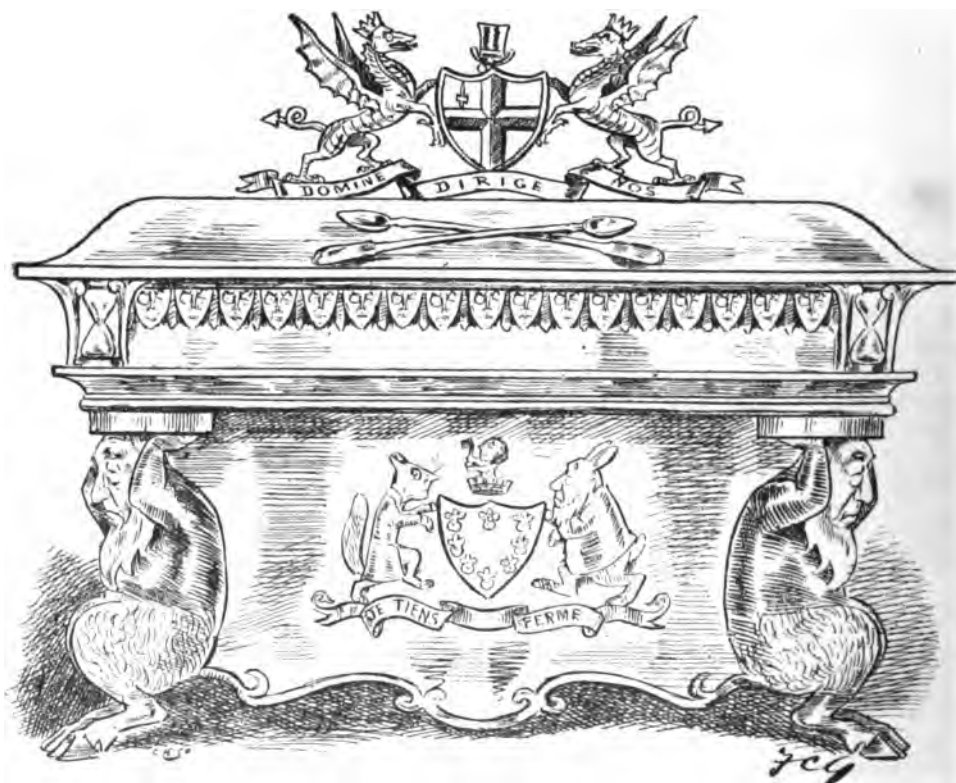
From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



HER MAJESTY'S KING JOE ON HIS WAR HORSE.

(Suggested by sketch of King John at Her Majesty's.)

From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).

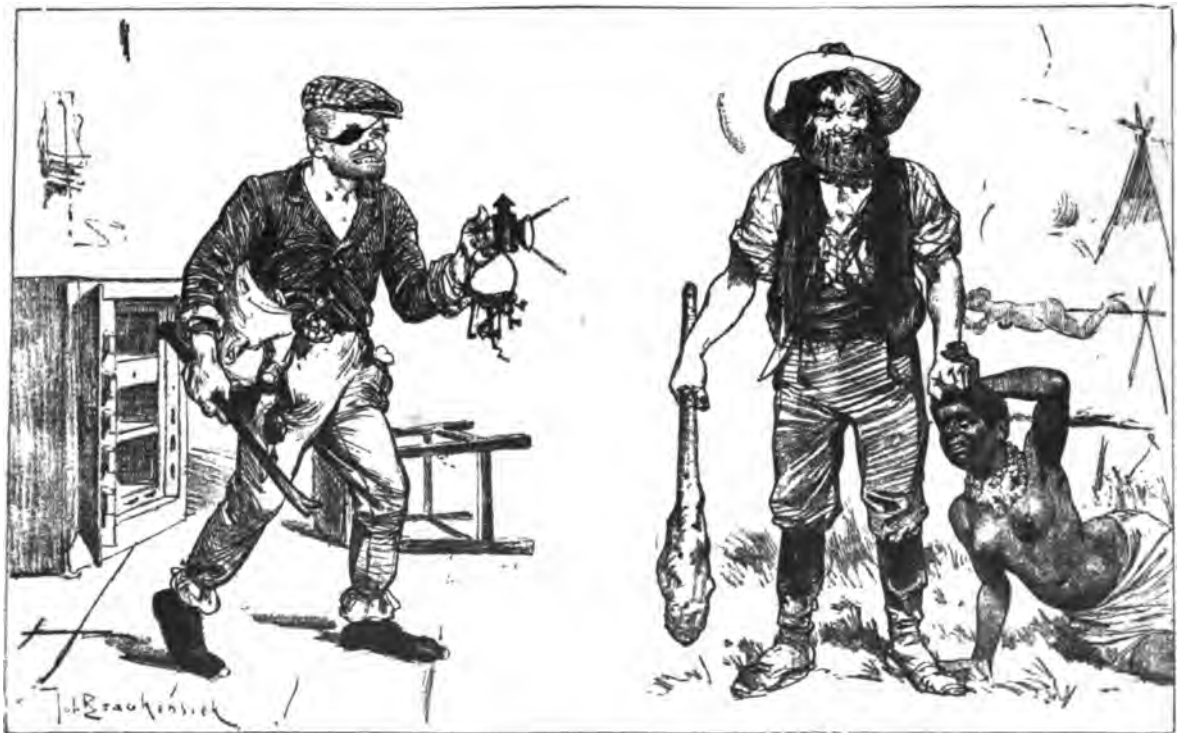


MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S GOLD CASKET.

(A suggestion for the design of the gold casket which it is proposed to present to Mr. Chamberlain at the Guildhall.)
From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).



THE LAST PIECE—A GERMAN VIEW OF JOHN BULL'S ACTIONS.—From the *Münchener Odinskarte* (Munich).



FROM DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW.

How the Boer pictures the Englishman.

How the Englishman thinks of the Boer.
From *Amsterdamer* (Amsterdam).



TRIPPED UP.

Notwithstanding John Bull's armament, he finds himself tripped up by little Kruger.—From the *Silhouette* (Paris).



THE LION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

There are many hunters, but the chase will be arduous.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE ENGLISH-BOER FOOTBALL MATCH.
From the *Bolond Fstok* (Budapest).



THE NEW MACBETH.

LADY MACBETH (BRITANNIA) TO MACBETH (CHAMBERLAIN): "All the perfumes of Arabia and all the gold of the Transvaal will not cleanse this little hand from the blood stains."—From the *Kakas Merton* (Budapest).



COUNTING THE VOTES—KELLOM SCHOOL, OMAHA.

THE SCHOOL CITY—A METHOD OF PUPIL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

THE principal business of one generation is the training of the next. If this fact were more commonly recognized, both privately and publicly, it is plain that individuals and communities might apportion their time and their resources more wisely than they do. Civilization is a great heritage that ought not to be wasted in its transmission. Incidentally, we ought to add something to it as we pass it on; but the main thing is to preserve the unbroken continuity. New conditions may require the adoption of very different methods from time to time in the fulfillment of the great trust of training the rising generation, but the obligation does not change nor grow relatively less.

The practical arts and handicrafts, with their priceless accumulation of technical methods, were for a long time transmitted chiefly by virtue of the careful training which the son received from the father. At a later stage a part of the family responsibility for practical education was assumed by guilds, or tradesmen in their associated capacity, and the apprentice system came into use. Still further social developments have, in considerable measure, caused the institution known as the school to begin more or less tentatively the work of giving to the rising generation the

knowledge of tools and crafts that must somehow be perpetuated if we would avoid a gradual return to barbarism.

Now, just as the school has begun to increase its functions in the direction of the practical arts and pursuits whereby men gain their livelihood, so also the conception of the functions of the school is broadening in various other directions. So far as the children of ordinary people were concerned, in former times the school had a very limited part to play. It was deemed important, as modern and more democratic ideas gained influence, that the arts of reading and writing should not be confined to a very limited class. Thus in so far as the school was intended to serve a popular purpose, it was more commonly associated with the church; and the teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic had a close connection with the memorizing of the catechism, the inculcation of religious doctrine, and some training in practical conduct.

Later on, however, the school came to be more completely differentiated, and its purpose was understood to be intellectual training. The community was taught to attach very great faith to the institution of the public school, and to believe that parents ought to be willing to make uncom-

mon sacrifices for the sake of having their children instructed during as many years as possible in schools which taught not merely reading, writing, and arithmetic, but also grammar, geography, and other branches of knowledge.

The results in a country like ours have not been as completely satisfactory as some of the ardent friends of universal education had anticipated. It does not follow in the least, however, that universal education is undesirable, but only that the schools should be looked upon as an ever more important agency in the work of training the young, and ought therefore to be effective in a more symmetrical and complete way. If the greater part of the child life is to be spent in school, it is highly important to know that the school is really molding the child life for successful entrance upon the responsibilities of maturity. Those responsibilities are manifold, but they



A YOUNG CITIZEN ON TRIAL.
(Kellom School, Omaha.)

may, for the most part, be grouped in several simple categories.

They demand, first, the personal development of the individual child as regards mind and body. One purpose of the mental training is the positive acquisition of certain useful things, such as the reading and writing of the English language and the numerical computations that enter into every-day life. Beyond that the principal object of the intellectual training is the development of the powers of the child, so that his mind may grow naturally and normally and his faculties of perception and acquisition serve him in a proper and advantageous way.

The school ought also to be promotive of the

healthful and symmetrical bodily development of all the children whose names are on its rolls, and its failure in this regard should not be lightly condoned.

There remain three sorts of knowledge and training that the school ought to promote to a marked degree. One of these has to do with conduct in the ordinary social relations. The principles of practical ethics, not merely for the sake of intellectual perception, but for the sake of their incorporation into the very texture of character, should be one of the foremost concerns of school life. This fact has come to be very widely recognized.

Less widely accepted in practice, although now quite generally admitted in principle, is the duty of the school to play some important part in fitting the child for membership in the great producing community. All schools cannot teach the use even of the simplest tools, and much less, therefore, can they turn out skilled craftsmen. But all schools can at least be so conducted that they do not positively unfit their scholars for those very kinds of practical work by which it is certain that the great majority must obtain their livings when their school days are done. A successful country teacher will not of necessity turn the district school into an agricultural college; but it is true, nevertheless, that the wise country teacher will so train the boys and girls of the district that everything they learn will, in the most important sense, fit them for being better farmers and household economists.

Finally, it has come to be widely admitted among teachers and the friends of common-school education that, in this country especially, the schools ought to have a great deal to do with the important task of rearing young citizens. It no longer needs any argument to secure acceptance for the view that boys and girls in the schools ought not only to imbibe high ideals respecting the institutions of the country, but also that the spirit of patriotism should be encouraged side by side with the inculcation of a great deal of practical knowledge about the duties and obligations of citizenship.

But while propositions of this kind have been accepted as too reasonable upon their face to be disputed, it has not been so easy by any means to know just how in the best concrete way to teach patriotism and citizenship in the schools. Mere emotionalism about "the flag" and exaggerated eulogies of our institutions in this country—as if, somehow, they differed in kind as well as in degree from those of all other countries—may not, after all, be the best way in which to train up the kind of citizenship capable of meeting the problems that must press for solution.

What is really wanted is the true capacity for practical self-government. In the department of morals or conduct we make good men and women not by inculcating maxims and precepts, but by training the child from infancy to render obedience to a well-instructed conscience, and to build firm character by daily striving to do the right and to avoid the wrong. In the department of economics and industry the child learns by doing. The carpenter's principal training is obtained from practice in the use of tools—such practice, of course, being under proper guidance.

In that great department of life whose duties and obligations are summed up in the word citizenship, it is not quite so commonly perceived that usefulness and success are also greatly dependent upon practice. All of our political institutions in this country are built upon the one foundation principle of popular self-government. What we call our institutions is but an elaborate system for the orderly management of affairs under that primary principle. Self-government, to be successful for the community, requires the pronounced development of some very important qualities in the individual. In the first place there must be a developed sense of responsibility as respects common affairs. Where the individual citizen lacks zeal, interest, and a deep sense of his own personal obligations there can be no proper administration of government on our democratic or republican plan.

Besides this sense of responsibility, there must be a knowledge of the more important of the agencies and mechanisms of the government which it devolves upon the citizens to carry on in a successful way. The druggist may get on very well without any special knowledge of the trade of the machinist, and the machinist may know little or nothing of pharmacy; but both ought to be sufficiently practical experts in the art of popular self-government not merely to feel an interest in the affairs of the community, but to be able, if called upon, to serve as a member of the city council, a commissioner on some administrative board, or even as mayor.

Now, since in a country like ours good government is a consideration of the highest practical importance to everybody, it would seem manifest that training for good government should be of a practical sort, and that it should develop in the individual that capacity for wise political action as a citizen that his training in other regards develops in him for honorable behavior as a man and neighbor, or for the obtaining of a livelihood in the practice of his trade or profession. It is the law in this country that the citizen does not enter upon the actual duties of citizenship until he is twenty-one years of age.



MR. WILSON L. GILL.
(Originator of the School City.)

We shall not pause to discuss the traditional and historical reasons for drawing the line just there. In practice it makes no great difference. The important thing is that when the young citizen reaches the legal age he shall have the keenest sort of sense of his responsibility, and shall also feel in himself the capacity for exercising the prerogatives of citizenship in an intelligent and valuable way.

He ought, in short, to feel just as well fitted for taking up the part of a fully qualified citizen as a vigorous and capable young fellow feels to earn the wages of a journeyman when he has successfully served through the years of apprenticeship at a trade which he likes. But how is the young man to obtain the training which gives him practical fitness for the duties of citizenship? A thoughtful and public-spirited gentleman now living in New York, Mr. Wilson L. Gill by name, would answer this question without hesitation and with fullest conviction by saying that citizenship in a self-governing community should be developed by the practice of the principles of self-government from the earliest possible age. Government has to do with the making and enforcing of rules and regulations for the

well-being of people associated together as a community of some sort. This is not intended as a theoretical or perfect definition of government, but as an off-hand one that will serve our immediate purposes. Just as the growth of character in the individual proceeds not from outward compulsion, but from the voluntary acceptance of certain rules and principles of conduct and their conscientious application to the every-day circumstances of life, so Mr. Gill would hold that the making of good citizenship is best promoted by the voluntary exercise of responsibility in helping to shape rules for the common good, and in further endeavoring both to obey and to enforce such rules.

Wherever, therefore, children in considerable numbers are habitually associated with one another under conditions which require some kind of government, Mr. Gill does not see why such a government should not be very largely shaped upon methods which would aid the children to develop by practice those habits and aptitudes that would make them excellent citizens of the larger community into which they must enter as members in after years. We can see no flaw in Mr. Gill's reasoning, and in his practical suggestions based upon that reasoning we see everything to commend and encourage.

The ordinary child comes into contact with government in three important ways. Earliest and most important, of course, is the parental or domestic government; but that is a topic with which, just now, we will not concern ourselves. The other two are the government of the school and the government of the city, town, or neighborhood in which he lives. To the average child the government of the school appeals in a far more direct and absorbing manner than the government of the neighborhood. Now, although in this country we have for a long time been emancipated from the idea that kings are divinely ordained to rule over us, and that good citizenship means simply the submission to the arbitrary will of our superiors, the old notion of absolutism has, for the most part, remained unmodified in the government of schools. The pupils—that

is to say the subjects—of the school government have no part either in the making of the school laws nor yet in their enforcement.

In the ordinary school, as Mr. Gill would declare, the teacher is in the position of an absolute monarch. It has often been set forth by learned writers on political science that the ideal government for any nation or community is that of an enlightened and beneficent autocrat. And we must of course assume in this discussion that the teacher of a school has no other motive than the good of the scholars, and that his exercise of unlimited power is in the main both enlightened and beneficent. Nevertheless, from the point of view of the pupil the school government is an arbitrary concern. Even if on some grounds, the government of a wise and just autocrat might be greatly to the advantage of those living under it, every one will admit readily enough that such a government reduces the citizens to the position of infants, and that it is doing nothing to lift them to the plane of self-rule.

If the political institutions under which we live were those of Russia or Turkey, it would obviously be exceedingly unwise to introduce Mr. Gill's principles of self-government into the common schools. Unquestionable obedience to absolute authority ought under those circumstances to be the condition in school life as well as in that of the larger community beyond the school-house walls. In this country, however, there is no resort to the government of an en-



NOMINATING CONVENTION—HYDE PARK HIGH SCHOOL, CHICAGO.

lightened and beneficent czar. Ours is a government "of the people by the people;" and it will be better or worse according to the qualities of citizenship that individual members of the community possess.



HEALTH OFFICER READING A REPORT.

Several years ago this REVIEW explained the principles upon which a little community of poor children from the city had been organized on a farm in western New York into a boys' commonwealth, known as the George Junior Republic, from the name of Mr. William R. George, who founded it. That republic continues to exist, and the experience of some five years has not caused its friends to lose any faith in its principles. They have learned a good deal as to details by experience. But they are more than ever convinced that if there is any value in popular self-government for grown-up people, there is also value in popular self-government for children where such children are brought together in relations that necessitate some kind of governing organization.

Mr. Gill, some years ago, took the lead in organizing a movement entitled the Patriotic League. According to its own declaration, this league was organized "to proclaim the necessity for systematic instruction in citizenship in the schools and out of them; to cultivate the knowledge of American principles, laws, history, and progress; and to instill American ideas into the minds and hearts of Americans, native and adopted, of both sexes and of all ages, sects, and parties." For a number of years Mr. Gill has edited a monthly periodical called *Our Country*, adapted particularly for use in the hands of

teachers as a guide for instructing their pupils in the facts and principles of American history and government. All this was well in its way from the start, and it has lost none of its value; but Mr. Gill's devotion to the idea of training in citizenship has led him to the advocacy of something else which does not supersede in any manner the instruction in principles and methods of American government, but which greatly aids the pupil in the real understanding of all such things. His newer idea is fairly well summed up in the designation "School City." This, however, might convey a very limited impression or a wholly wrong one without explanation.

Mr. Gill looks at a school in an American town as a community of young people associated with one another and with their teachers for purposes having to do with their right training and development. He proposes that for certain purposes the school shall organize itself voluntarily on self-governing principles, taking as the form of its organization a model provided by the



INSPECTING A DRAIN.

larger government of the city or town in which the school is situated. It is not necessary that the school organization should conform in all details to the municipal government; for evidently it would not require so many or so diverse departments. But it is plain that the main outlines of a city government could readily enough be adopted. The most obvious thing as the starting-point is the holding of elections. Thus



HOLDING COURT.

the whole school may choose one of the older and more experienced boys for mayor, and in doing so it may follow the electoral mechanism in a general way that is provided for the election of the mayor of the city.

Each class or each school-room may be considered a separate ward or division entitled to a certain amount of representation in the school's common council or board of aldermen. This council meets at stated times and makes certain rules or laws. The proper enforcement of these rules requires the appointment of a police force and also the election or appointment of judges before whom the policemen bring the offending citizens whom they arrest.

It is not expected that the establishment of a School City in a given school will supersede the functions of the school board or of the teachers. But it is, on the other hand, expected that it will very greatly modify the management of the school on its disciplinary or governmental side, and that it will also have a really important bearing upon educational methods and results if fairly and patiently tried. One of the greatest practical difficulties under ordinary circumstances in maintaining good school government arises from the fact that the best sentiment of the school is of so little practical use on the side of the governing authority.

The typical good boy in school sees all sorts of misconduct and violation of rules going on about him, but it is no part of his business to interfere, because he is neither directly nor indirectly concerned with the government of the school. He cannot report to the teacher, because that would put him in the position of a gratuitous spy and tell-tale on his fellows. But where the self-governing system is introduced and every boy assumes a part of the responsibility for the good order of the institution, the situation is revolutionized at once. Law being self-imposed must be maintained by the united effort of all.

Thus a teacher under the ordinary system of school government is practically powerless to suppress such offenses as profanity on the playgrounds; but under Mr. Gill's system a rule against profanity having been deliberately adopted and promulgated as one of the laws of the School City, the offender is at once arrested, brought before the court, tried, convicted, and sentenced. The sentence probably would be nothing worse than remaining after school and working out ten sums in long division. But the public opinion of the school, followed up by such prompt measures, would do more to abolish profanity in ten days than the best teacher could probably do in a year.

The same observations would apply to the offense of cheating in examinations. Where the young citizens under Mr. Gill's system take it upon themselves to detect and suppress such offenses, the teacher may be sure enough that the



COUNCIL MEETING—KELLOM SCHOOL, OMAHA.



PRINTING BALLOTS AND VOTING AT ELECTION—TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT SCHOOL, MILWAUKEE.

best sentiment of the school will prevail. In the University of Virginia and some other institutions of the South what is known as the "honor system" has always prevailed, and the professors have not concerned themselves in the least with such matters as cheating in examinations or other offenses having to do with the upright and gentlemanly behavior of the students. The students having assumed full responsibility for the right conduct of the student body in all such matters relating to themselves, the enforcement of high standards is more perfect than in any other institutions perhaps in the world. It is to very much the same principle in human nature that Mr. Gill's School City appeals.

These remarks are not based merely upon the theory of the School City, but upon results that have been attained in a number of instances where the plan has been put to the test of practice. We shall allude to some of those instances in subsequent paragraphs. Meanwhile a few further observations as to the general advantages of the plan of the School City may not be amiss. The scheme has in it all that is fascinating for children in a play, with the further point in its favor that it is not, after all, a mere playing at government, but is, so far as it goes, a real and serious thing. And yet its analogies appeal to the child's natural fondness for imitation and make-believe.

Thus wherever the School City is tried the periodical election of officers awakens more intense interest than the most exciting ball game. A part of this interest undoubtedly is due to the pleasure children get from playing at the pursuits of their elders. But no less important as an element in the intense interest the children take in the matter is the palpable fact that the officers to be elected have a very real part to perform in the ordering of the every-day affairs of the school community. There are always numerous candidates for appointment on the school police force; and this is owing doubtless to the normal instinct that impels children to play at being policemen, firemen, or other familiar functionaries. But the larger interest in the matter doubtless grows out of the fact that the school policemen make real arrests for real offenses. The trials of the arrested offenders involve the enforcement of real rules and regulations that the school community has adopted for its own well-being. The sentences that are pronounced by the court mean real punishment of some kind that is no more a part of a children's game than are the punishments meted out under the municipal government to disorderly persons arraigned before the police magistrates.

It is not by any means intended in this article to show just how far the School City may be allowed to go in this business of self-govern-

ment. This, of course, must be largely determined by experience under the most favorable auspices. There ought to be no haste about the adoption of a system of this kind. Its principles would better be applied and its details worked out in a given city under some one school principal who is sufficiently interested to make a success of it, in spite of obstacles and difficulties, than simultaneously throughout all the schools. When once it has been brought to a high degree of success under favorable circumstances in a given school, the experiment be-

social club, a militia organization, a secret society or a lodge of some kind, and perhaps still other groups of a social, industrial, political, or neighborhood nature, each one of which, in its own sphere, rests upon principles of voluntary association and self-government, with acquiescence in the properly ascertained will of the majority.

Thus in other relations besides those which concern him as a citizen voting for public officers and participating in the conduct of local and general government, it is greatly to the interest of the growing boy that he have developed in him while young the intellectual and moral capacity for associated action. Touching the failure of many attempts at industrial coöperation, we have been accustomed to hear it said, not without some degree of truth, that the whole trouble is due to the fact that "the coöperative man" is not yet born. In other words, the successful management of strictly coöperative or mutual enterprises involves a capacity for self-government, self-restraint, patient and courteous submission to the principles of the rule of the majority, and habitual regard for the rights and welfare of others that the average man does not now possess.

But these qualities, that would enable men to live and work harmoniously on terms of equality with their fellows in enterprises of a coöperative nature, are really the same qualities that need development for the best exercise of the duties of American citizenship. In schools where the school books are public property and are freely furnished to the pupils, what better training for responsible citizenship in after-life could there be than to throw upon the self-governing organization of the pupils themselves the responsibility for the proper care and use of the text-books? And, in like manner, what better way could be found for bringing about a suitable regard for the buildings, grounds, and other appurtenances of the school property?

The practice of self-government, more quickly than anything else, corrects a wrong attitude toward law and authority. It is in countries where government is far less popular than in the



STUDENTS' POLLING PLACE—HYDE PARK HIGH SCHOOL, CHICAGO.

comes feasible for the guidance of other schools and safe working plans can be formulated.

As our population is massing to an ever-increasing extent in towns and cities, the life of the individual is affected at a multiplied number of points by that of others. There follows the necessity of close organization for a great number of purposes; and it further results that man becomes in an ever-deepening sense a social animal. If the man be a skilled workman he is presumably a member of a trade union which is organized and run on self-governing principles. If religiously inclined he belongs to a congregation which, to a greater or less extent, is a democratic body ordering its own common affairs on American principles of self-government. He is likely to belong to a building and loan association, a mutual benefit society, a



MR. C. W. FRENCH.

(Principal Hyde Park High School, Chicago.)

United States that the masses of workingmen are always instinctively "agin' the gov'ment." When such men come to America and after the probationary period find themselves possessed of all the political privileges that belong to the most highly favored, their attitude toward civil authority is rapidly changed.

In like manner, one of the most conspicuous results of self-governing experiments among children, as shown in the Junior Republic and in the School City undertakings, has been the changed attitude of a great many children toward policemen, sanitary officers, and others who exercise governing authority. From their own experience in the school governments the reasonableness and the necessity of organization become clear to their minds. They come to understand the nature of law and to appreciate the fact that liberty in the right sense has no quarrel with law and government.

The experience of the School City, furthermore,

greatly aids the children to understand the nature of the practical duties of the municipal officers, and affords an excellent beginning for instruction in the principles of good municipal housekeeping and honest and intelligent administration. The School City may well have its own board of health—concerned with many little matters that relate to the cleanliness and wholesomeness of the school environment and watchful against all offenders. Naturally, the introduction of a system like this calls for some enthusiasm and for willingness to get out of the old ruts; but the idea has been shown to be capable of very successful application.

The first practical attempt at the formation of one of these school cities on Mr. Gill's plan was in the summer of 1897, in one of the vacation schools of New York, where most of the children were of foreign birth or parentage. The general model of organization was that of the Greater New York. The departments that were most highly developed were those of police and cleansing. Colonel Roosevelt was at that time president of the police board and Colonel Waring was at the head of the cleansing department, and these two gentlemen, and Mayor Strong as well, gave countenance and encouragement to the plan of the School City, and the newspapers gave the subject due attention.

The methods of the Junior Republic were having great exploitation at that time in the New York newspapers, several country colonies of city boys having been organized for the season on the plan of Mr. George's little community at Freeville. The adaptation of some of the same ideas to the vacation schools that were



KELLOM SCHOOL, OMAHA.

opened in town for the benefit of the girls and boys who could not go to the country was the happy and fruitful idea of Mr. Gill. This movement was intimately associated with the well-known development under Colonel Waring's leadership of the organization of East Side school children as auxiliary to the work of the street cleaning department. Its influence was widely spread by the press.

One of the most successful applications of the School City idea has been made in the Hollingsworth School in Philadelphia, under the direction of Miss Annie I. McCormick, the supervising principal of that school. Mr. Gill's ideas had commended themselves strongly to Mr. Simon Gratz, for many years the president of the Philadelphia school board, and Mr. Gratz determined that the plan should be tried and made a success in one school. "After such a demonstration," said Mr. Gratz, "there will be no excuse for any one else to make a failure of it; and when we put it into other schools we shall hold the principals responsible for its success." Mr. Gratz now testifies that the first attempt has been entirely satisfactory, and that the school authorities are ready to have it taken up in other schools.

The girls are taken into the system on equal terms with the boys in this Philadelphia School City, and the charter provides for a mayor, twelve councilmen, three magistrates, a chief of police, six policemen, one director of public safety, and one of public works. The mayor, councilmen, and magistrates remain in office throughout the school term, but policemen are elected every two weeks. The city ordinances have been made from time to time as needs have been recognized. Thus the ordinances forbid profanity and the use of bad words, writing on the walls, "throwing of papers, pretzels, hats, banana, apple, or orange skins, stones or mud." "Cleanliness is to be observed when in the yard or in the school-room, and citizens must be clean." Fighting is prohibited, and in place of it the boy who has a grievance against another may take his complaint to a school magistrate, who may either settle it or refer it to the councils and mayor.

Such are a few of the rules. The others are like unto them in that they have to do with matters of a thoroughly practical nature. Among the punishments visited upon offenders in the Hollingsworth School by their own magistrates are detention after school with the obligation of cleaning slates, washing blackboards, sharpening pencils, doing long division examples, or working out other tasks. The boys themselves declare that since they have had the School City they

have had very much better order in the school. The young citizens are as a rule very discriminating in their choice of officers and clear-headed and firm in their sense of justice. Last winter some of the Hollingsworth boys in fun, rather than in malice, snowballed an Italian boy on the way home from school, and, as it happened, scarred his face. A complaint was made, and after an inquiry in the school it turned out that five boys had participated in the snowballing, all of whom confessed it, and three of whom proved to be holders of important offices in the School City. The situation was a delicate and difficult one. Miss McCormick told the story to the assembled school and then asked the five to come forward. "Now," she said, "you may choose your own punishments." With drooping head and tears in his eyes the director of public safety declared that he thought he ought to be deprived of his office. A member of the select council chose the same punishment, and the magistrate similarly declared that he ought to be deposed. The other two culprits, not holding any official positions, asked that Miss McCormick should assign their punishments. The three boys who had thus chosen to be retired to private life had unquestionably inflicted upon themselves the most severe punishment that could have been named. Miss McCormick appreciated this fact, and her sympathy for the three led her to make an appeal to the assembled citizens for clemency and for the reinstatement of the trio.

But the body of citizens did not take this sentimental view of the matter. They were unanimous in voting "no." It is not likely that they had any grudges against the three boys whatsoever; but their sense of the necessity of maintaining order and discipline under the laws of the School City was so great that they felt it necessary that punishment should be enforced and sentences literally executed.

A representative school in which a system of self-government has been established with marked results is the Hyde Park High School of Chicago. The Hollingsworth School of Philadelphia, of which we have just spoken, is made up of primary and grammar school children, and the high offices are held by lads of apparently ten or twelve years of age. The Hyde Park High School, of course, is composed of older pupils, and the system is worked out on a more mature and elaborate scale. To these high-school boys there is no particular fascination in the idea of being a policeman, and instead of a police department this school has a department of public order.

As Mr. French, the principal of the school, explains, this is about the only department of

the School City that has a different name from that used in the municipal government of Chicago. There are 1,500 pupils in the Hyde Park school. As public schools go, it has always been better than the average. Nevertheless, before the introduction of the School City plan, the number of cases of discipline presented to the principal amounted to an average of about 300 a year. One practical result of the School City has been to reduce the number of such cases to a small percentage. Mr. French calls attention to the fact that the new system has had a most beneficial effect upon the teachers. It has so entirely emancipated them from the mere work of keeping order that they can devote themselves wholly to the work of instruction; and the increase in efficiency is evident on the part of every teacher.

Mr. French has said of the work in his school that "while these powers are intrusted to the student, it is with the distinct understanding that if they are abused or misapplied the principal or teachers will immediately intervene." He goes on to say:

It is expressly stated in the charter that the principal shall be *ex-officio* member of the council and of all committees and courts, and, if necessary, his authority may overrule them all, so that the whole system is fully safeguarded in all its details. So far, however, there has been but little occasion for him to intervene, and then only in minor points.

Mr. French is an educator of much breadth of view; and Mr. Henry W. Thurston, the teacher of sociology in his school, has coöperated at every point in the development of the system. These men do not think of school government as existing primarily for the sake of keeping order from day to day, but for the more important pur-

pose of developing the right qualities of what we may term social character—those qualities that fit one to live usefully and well in the varied re-



MR. R. J. O'HANLON.

(Principal Twenty-first District School, Milwaukee.)

relationships of life. A teacher in this school writes to us as follows:

Mr. French sent you our constitution. Its practical working creates an atmosphere which permeates the building and class-rooms. A very pertinent illustration from my own experience arose one day when I came to my recitation several minutes late. The class had chosen one of their number to take charge and work was proceeding in as orderly fashion as usual. It is remarkable how the pupils choose the mate of character and ability to be in authority over them, and even more remarkable to note how, in the few instances when a weaker one has been chosen, he has risen to the occasion and developed resources little anticipated by his instructors.

It is an evidence of the real value of the notion of self-government that underlies the plan of the School City that this Chicago instance, which may be taken as the most noteworthy one, was developed on the ground, with only casual knowledge of the very limited experiment in the Norfolk Street vacation school in New York. It proved to be enough that an experienced and enthusiastic educator should have received the suggestion. It was not necessary to superimpose any particular plan. It is true, nevertheless, that other high



TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT SCHOOL, MILWAUKEE.

schools proposing to adopt these ideas would now be wise to avail themselves of the benefits of the experience of the pioneers.

Three years ago the idea had been put forth as an ingenious suggestion. Men like Mr. French have transformed this good idea into a body of practical educational experience. "I got my first idea of the municipal form," writes Mr. French, "from some vacation school in New York." He proceeds to say that he is now using it in such a way "as to acquaint the pupils with the principal functions of city government." "We are thus able to teach most effectively lessons in sociology, civics, and ethics, as well as to secure a better self-control on the part of the pupil, and hence better order."

Mr. French informs us that widespread interest throughout the West has been created by the success of the School City in the Hyde Park High School, and that the plan has now been adopted in many other Western towns and cities. Among the larger places mentioned are St. Paul and Denver. We shall make some allusion in a subsequent paragraph to the application of the idea in Omaha, and meanwhile attention may well be called to the work of another Chicago principal, Mr. John T. Ray, of the John Crerar School.

While Mr. French has led the way in the application of the idea of pupil self-government in high schools, Mr. Ray has been especially successful in adapting it to elementary or grammar schools. In writing to us he remarks :

With younger children the machinery of government has to be more simple, as the pupils' minds are

less mature. Personal self-control and personal influence in the control of others for the common good of all is the keynote. Next comes the trusting of the



MR. JOHN T. RAY.

(Principal John Crerar School, Chicago.)

pupils. All surveillance is removed, and the pupils are taught to regulate their own conduct. While the "Ray plan," as it is known here in the West, is modeled somewhat after the plan of a city, we do not use the same terms for our officers' titles, as to many people the titles alderman, etc., are objectionable. They like the more dignified old Roman terms of "citizen" and "tribune." There is little in the name, however; it is the principle of self-government that is sought to be taught effectively.

Mr. Ray pays the highest tribute to the success of Professor French's plan, and declares that it ought to be adopted in all the high schools of the city. He informs us that some twenty of the grammar schools are trying self-government in Chicago upon a plan more or less like his own in the John Crerar School. The Ray plan throws responsibility upon the children, and, without attempting to imitate the mechanism of a municipal



"TRIBUNES" CONSULTING OVER GOVERNMENT OF THE JOHN CRERAR SCHOOL, CHICAGO.

government, provides them with a simple system of self-rule based upon elections and the will of the majority.

The John Crerar School has about 800 pupils, and the experiment has been in operation for some three years. It has been taken up by a number of the largest and most successful schools of Chicago and by hundreds of individual teachers in other of the Chicago schools. Mr. Ray says that about 50,000 children in various parts of the United States are now being successfully governed by this plan. These comprise a great many schools in Illinois and Indiana and in the Pacific coast States, with others scattered through the middle West. The notices of Mr. Ray's plan in the educational papers have brought him a flood of inquiries from all parts of the country.

"While this," he writes, "is complimentary to the plan, it is more significant in showing how anxious educators are to get some plan of teaching in a practical way the duties of citizenship, and of turning out of our schools self-governing boys and girls." Mr. Ray thinks it interesting to note the fact that outside of Chicago his plan has attracted most attention on the Pacific coast and in the South. He is strongly of the opinion that Mr. Gill's plan of the School City, in all its details, can be applied to older children, as in high schools and academies, but not so well to elementary schools. This, of course, does not affect the principle of self-government, upon which Mr. Ray and Mr. Gill would be in entire agreement. In Mr. Ray's plan a very large and important use is made of pins and badges, which have been carefully designed, and the wearing of which confers not only honor and dignity, but also substantial rights and privileges.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, Chicago's distinguished superintendent of schools and head of the board of education, wrote to us last month as follows:

Under the surveillance of careful principals, the pupil government plan works extremely well. In any hands whatever it works well in the majority of cases. It is necessary, however, to use considerable care in launching and working it, because grave cases now and then arise in almost every school, the handling of which cannot be safely trusted to children. The danger in such cases is not that school pupils will be too lenient with their offending fellows, but that they will be too severe. In grave matters of this sort the principal of the school and the teachers need to keep watch of pupil administration. With the limitations thus indicated I thoroughly approve of pupil government and should be glad to see the system widely introduced.

Dr. Andrews says that "there is no doubt that the tendency is toward a more and more general use of the system in some form, although few schools have gone so far in the matter as the

Hyde Park High or the John Crerar. The exact form in which the principle is applied varies with the schools. In all our schools, without exception, the pupils are trusted much more than was formerly the case."

No experiment in the direction of the self-governing school has had so much newspaper fame as that which some two years ago was established by Principal R. J. O'Hanlon in the district school of the Twenty-first Ward of Milwaukee. Mr. O'Hanlon is one of the most talented, successful, and enthusiastic educators of the entire Northwest. He is widely known for the important part which he played in the introduction of manual training into the Milwaukee schools. He was exactly the right man to take up the plan of the School City, because he had been working at the teaching of civil government upon practical lines for a number of years. After about a year and a half of highly successful operation, his School City was stopped as the result of a very absurd tissue of misrepresentations about its character and results. Most of the opposition to it was entirely sincere, but its intensity was in the ratio of its entire lack of a correct understanding of the facts. Milwaukee,



HYDE PARK HIGH SCHOOL, CHICAGO.

as every one knows, is largely a German city. Mr. O'Hanlon happens to be a Roman Catholic, whose name would suggest an Irish origin. It is uncommonly easy in Milwaukee to get school questions befogged in an atmosphere of controversy, arising more or less plainly from differences of religion, language, or nationality. Mr. O'Hanlon's opponents went so far as to prevent his reelection to his position as a school principal. He has now, however, been reinstated, and the school board, upon further inquiry, will hardly wish to prevent the continuance in Milwaukee of so sound and useful a plan of pupil self-government as Mr. O'Hanlon is conspicuously qualified to carry on. The general cause of the School

City was prejudiced in some quarters by the silly and grotesque accounts of Mr. O'Hanlon's experiment that were published even in certain reputable newspapers of the East.

In Omaha Miss Anna Foos, the principal of the Kellom Grammar School, has been for the past two years carrying on a School City, with a degree of success which the superintendent of education, Mr. Pearse, has commended in high terms. The experiment began in one room, and in the second year it was extended to six rooms.

The extent to which this plan is now making its way throughout the schools of the country, East and West, is only faintly suggested in the instances we have thus cited. The idea has the cordial approval of the board of education of New York City, and is making its way gradually in that metropolis, as well as in Philadelphia and elsewhere in the East. Some weeks ago, for instance, it was begun in an East Side New York school, under the principalship of Miss Baum, where the pupils are chiefly Russian Jews.

Those watching the matter are enthusiastic over the results already visible.

In October a beginning was made in Columbus and Cleveland, Ohio, and also in that model suburban village of East Cleveland which Mr. Bolton described in this REVIEW last month. The school authorities of Buffalo, N. Y., have also this autumn inaugurated the plan in one of their schools.

The School City marks a radical change in the theory and practice of school government. It is, however, to be regarded as a result rather than as a cause. The leaders of educational reform have long been preparing the ground, and these practical ways of teaching the child to acquire the habit of good social conduct have followed in due order. Something of this kind might, it would seem, with excellent results be adapted to the uses of the remodeled school systems of Cuba and Porto Rico, where self-government and the duties of citizenship need to be inculcated above all else.



COMMON COUNCIL IN SESSION—TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT SCHOOL, MILWAUKEE.

WAGNER IN AMERICA.

BY GUSTAV KOBBE.

(Author of "Wagner's Life and Works.")

ALTHOUGH Wagner never was in this country, the possibility of his coming over here is referred to often in his published correspondence. In fact, he made America a stand-and-deliver argument with his friends, several times threatening to forever put aside his "Ring of the Nibelung" and to cross the ocean to earn a competency unless they contributed to his support.

That Wagner regarded America as a gold mine well worth exploitation by foreign artists appears from a letter which in 1848 he wrote to Franz Loebmann, music director at Riga, whose brother wanted financial assistance to go to America with an orchestra. Wagner advised Loebmann to assist his brother. He instances the case of a German musician who went to America as a poor man and in a very short time was in receipt of an excellent income; adding that a whole orchestra would certainly be still more lucky, for "in a country where villages are constantly growing into cities in five years there can be no lack of opportunities for the settlement of whole bands of musicians." Could anything be more deliciously naïve than this last quotation? Im-

agine the opportunities for the "settlement of whole bands of musicians" in a country where the programme of a serious concert given in the largest city of the land contained the printed warning: "No gentleman will be permitted to wear his hat in the room during the evening. . . . Standing on the seats is strictly prohibited."



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THE LATE ANTON SEIDL.

(Greatest of Wagnerian conductors in America.)



RICHARD WAGNER.

Only a year later Wagner was writing to his friends, Ferdinand Heine, actor and costumer at the Royal Theater in Dresden, and Wilhelm Fisher, chorus master of the same house, about going to America himself. The Heines had a son in America whom they were thinking of joining. "When you arrive in America," Wagner writes from Zurich in September, 1849, "who knows but what I shall appear to meet you from the direction of Kamchatka, through which territory I may have been able to smuggle myself

by way of Siberia should the Russians have set things to rights here? Receive me kindly and, as an American republican, do not give me the cold shoulder should I happen to appear before you in my shabby Saxon uniform."

A letter to Fisher, undated, but probably written about the same time, also refers to the possibility of his joining the Heines. "I hear," he writes, "that the Heines are still thinking of America. I, too, have been invited to go there, but for the present have been obliged to decline. However, America hovers before me as a possible money source, if it comes to the point of aiming only at the possibility of a small fortune. . . . Either here or there I shall then become a philistine and bid the world go ahead. Here I would play at being a philistine with you, there perhaps with the Heines. But wouldn't it be funny if in the end we all did it there?"

When we consider what Wagner's circumstances then were—that he was in desperate financial straits, that his soul must have been harrowed by the attitude of prejudice or indifference for his works on the part of musicians and public, that he must have despaired of ever securing a hearing for the great music dramas he was planning—the vein of good-humor running through these letters is most remarkable. Wagner had his gray days, many of them; but he also bathed in the sunshine of his own genius. However dark the present, there were moments when he was buoyed up by confidence in his ultimate triumph. What astounding prescience! Remember this was not the Wagner of Bayreuth—the acclaimed composer of the "Ring," "Tristan," "Meistersinger," and "Parsifal." "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin" were mere flickering lights on the German stage; the "Ring" was an incomprehensible libretto, a target for jibes, the music, so far as written, known only to the elect few, perhaps only to Liszt. But Wagner knew what his heart and brain were ready to give to the world.

For this reason, whatever temptation America might offer ("as a possible money source," the final triumph of each struggle between his material needs and his artistic conscience always rested with the latter. None of the world's great men has surpassed Wagner in loyalty to his mission. In desperate need he might write to Liszt that none of his latter years had passed without bringing him "at least once to the verge of suicide," and cry out: "I will even go to America to satisfy my future creditor." But America became a "terrible nightmare" as soon as a definite offer from there reached him. And why? Because "My 'Nibelung' would then, of course, be out of the question."

Interesting events led up to the offer to which I have just referred. In 1855 Wagner was called to London to conduct the concerts of the Philharmonic. At that time two brothers of William Mason were publishing in New York a musical periodical, the *Musical Gazette*. To this paper Wagner's friend Ferdinand Praeger, who resided in London, sent a letter which appeared in the issue of February 24, 1855, and in which he dwelt on the excitement caused by Wagner's appearance in the London musical world. Later the *Gazette* published another letter from Praeger, in which he described Wagner's method of conducting and the wonderful impression made by the works played under his direction.

This probably is one of the earliest descriptions of Wagner as an orchestral leader, and it is remarkable that it should have appeared in a comparatively obscure publication in a country which at that time could hardly be called musical. Praeger, however, wrote these letters not so much for the effect they would produce in this country, but rather because he calculated that they would be reprinted in England and help along the cause there; and this actually occurred. Surely this incident forms an extremely interesting episode in the history of Wagnerism. To think that as long ago as 1855 America was thus indirectly drawn into the battle! It shows how fiercely it raged. There was no honorable weapon Wagner's friends could afford to neglect. Peace congresses may settle the political differences of the world, but in art, which is considered a peaceful occupation, there is no such thing as arbitration. It is always war to the knife.

At this time Wagner was practically unknown in this country. I am quite aware that the Germania Orchestra, which came over as 1848, and of which Carl Bergmann was made conductor soon after he arrived here in 1850, included in its repertory at least the overtures to "Rienzi" and "Tannhäuser," but the musical papers continued to print reviews of the "Presbyterian Psalmist" and to discuss, among other interesting subjects, the momentous question, "Is Glee Singing Sinful?" The excitement in musical circles caused by the first performance of the "Tannhäuser" overture at a New York Philharmonic concert (April 21, 1855), during the first year of Bergmann's conductorship of that society, proves that the work was still regarded as a novelty. The Philharmonic had been in existence since 1842—thirteen years—yet this was the first time it had played a work by Wagner.

It made a profound impression, which, com-

bined with the interest created by Wagner's London visit, stimulated Mason Brothers in the autumn of 1855 to make an offer to Wagner to come over here and conduct a series of concerts. Wagner's first intimation of the offer was a letter from Liszt inclosing one from Theodor Hagen, a musician then residing in New York and whom Mason Brothers evidently had deputed to communicate with Liszt. The latter asks Wagner for an answer and suggests the possibility of a Beethoven festival in connection with the inauguration of the Beethoven statue in Boston. "What shall I say to you of this New York offer?" writes Wagner. "I was told in London that they intended to invite me. It is a blessing that they do not offer me very much money. The hope of being able to earn a large sum—say \$10,000—in a short time would, in the great helplessness of my pecuniary position, compel me, as a matter of course, to undertake this American expedition, although even in that case it would be absurd to sacrifice my best vital powers to so mistaken a purpose and, as it were, in an indirect manner."

But this did not end the matter. There evidently was more to the offer than Wagner had supposed, for in September of the same year we find Liszt asking Wagner if \$10,000 to \$12,000, with proper guarantee, would be sufficient honorarium as conductor in America for six months. Tempting as this offer would have been to any other composer struggling with poverty and overwhelmed with debts as Wagner then was, he realized that the first debt of genius is to the divine power that creates it. His duty was to finish the "Ring of the Nibelung," not to pay off mere human obligations.

"Good gracious!" he exclaims. "Such sums as I might earn in America people ought to give me without asking anything in return beyond what I am actually doing, which is the best I can do. Besides this, I am much better adapted to spend 60,000 francs in six months than to 'earn' it. The latter I cannot do at all, for it is not my business to 'earn money,' but it is the business of my admirers to give me as much money as I want, to do my work in a cheerful mood." He was fulfilling his art obligations toward the world. The world should fulfill its material obligations toward him.

I have dwelt at some length on this episode in Wagner's life because this American offer is one of the most remarkable facts in the history of Wagnerism. It was in line with Wagner's contention that recognition of his music was retarded by those whose understanding was obscured by the knowledge of the conventional in music. A New York audience, un-

fettered by musical traditions, hears one of his overtures, and the effect produced by it is such that shortly afterward he receives a handsome offer to come over here. Considering the comparative musical culture of Europe and America, it can truly be said that Wagner's genius was recognized here far earlier in his career than it was abroad.

Four years later another offer from here seems to have been made to Wagner. But Liszt dissuaded him from accepting it and the matter was dropped. This offer may have resulted from Bergmann's active proselyting for Wagner. To this highly gifted musician must be accorded the honor of having been the first to systematically make Wagner's cause in this country his own. He played Wagner's music at the Philharmonic and at his own concerts, at which latter he had as leading violin "the young and talented Thomas," who himself later on continued Bergmann's good work. There is an anecdote which illustrates Bergmann's persistent devotion to Wagner. "But, Mr. Bergmann," some one



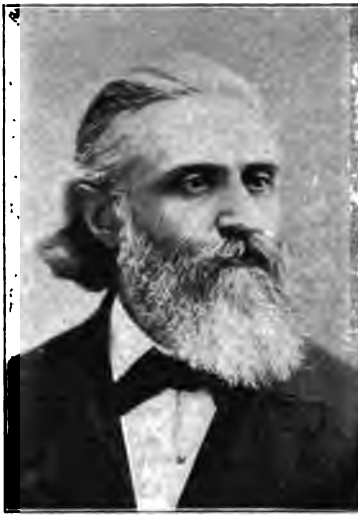
THEODORE THOMAS.

(Mr. Thomas was only second to Anton Seidl in bringing the American people to appreciate Wagner's music.)



CHRISTINE NILSSON.

(The first notable *Elsa* to be heard in America.)



DR. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.

(Who established German opera at the Metropolitan in 1884.)



CAMPANINI.

(Who sang *Lohengrin* to Nilsson's *Elsa*.)

said to him one day, "the people don't like Wagner." "Den dey must hear him till dey do," was his reply.

It was Bergmann who in April, 1859, conducted the first Wagner opera production in this country—"Tannhäuser" at the Stadt Theater, on the Bowery, in New York. The principals were relics of a German company which had been giving opera in New York, and the chorus was from the Arion singing society. The opera was produced "with moderate means, but with intelligence and enthusiasm." The New York correspondent of *Dwight's Journal of Music* (Boston) deplors that it was such a thoroughly German entertainment, and that comparatively little was known of it in American musical circles. It was his opinion that had it been given at the Academy of Music it would have created a sensation. But instead it was played at an "obscure, small, dirty theater in an out-of-the-way part of the town." Boys went through the aisles with beer in stone mugs for the thirsty and huge chunks of *Schweizerkäs* for the hungry.

Three performances were given, and then, just as American music-lovers were beginning to find out that "Tannhäuser" could be heard at the Stadt Theater and were preparing to go there, the production was suddenly withdrawn. The incident reminds me of the man who experimented with a new fodder for his horse—wood shavings under green glass as a substitute for grass. When asked how the experiment had worked he said it had been most successful, but

that, unfortunately, just as the horse had become accustomed to his new diet it had died.

According to the *Evening Post* critic of 1859, "the ladies have but little to do in this opera." (Think of that, Mesdames Eames and Lehmann!) The *Tribune* spoke of Wagner's melodies as "hobbling" and praised the march as being in the "Rossini style." However, Mr. Finck and Mr. Krehbiel have long since atoned for any such shortcomings in their predecessors of 1859. Moreover, who would have been so rash as to prophesy in the season when Brignoli was warbling at the Academy and Patti made her operatic *début* at the same house that long before the end of the century Wagner would be the dominant factor of the operatic stage?

Wagner first gained a foothold on our operatic stage in March, 1874, when Strakosch brought out "Lohengrin" at the Academy of Music. Bergmann had repeated "Tannhäuser" at the Stadt Theater in July, 1861, as a protest against the Paris *fiasco*, and Adolf Neuendorf had given "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin" in the same theater in 1870. But these performances were merely sporadic.

The Italian production, however, was important. Campanini was vocally an ideal *Lohengrin* and Christine Nilsson an exquisite *Elsa*. Annie Louise Cary, a sterling artist, was *Ortrud*, Del Puente *Telramund*, Nannetti *King Henry*, and Blum the *Herald*. Through this production "Lohengrin" became a stock opera in this country. They say that in Germany you cannot



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LILLI LEHMANN.

(Madame Lehmann was one of the noblest dramatic singers ever heard in Wagnerian opera, and her magnificent *Elsa* and *Brünhilde* did much to win the Metropolitan audiences to German music.)

go far wrong if you address nine out of every ten servant girls as Elsa. The work may not have penetrated the American masses quite as deeply as this, but it has been extremely popular here ever since the Strakosch performances. Yet with curious fatuity opera managers avoided Wagner's other works, except the "Flying Dutchman," until in 1884 Dr. Leopold Damrosch established German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House; for a Wagner festival which Neuendorf gave at the Academy of Music in the spring of 1877 can hardly be taken seriously.

Following the production of "The Ring of the Nibelung" at Bayreuth in the summer of 1876, Dr. Damrosch, who conducted the New York Philharmonic for the season of 1876-77, gave at the first concert the first act of "Die Walküre," and Thomas produced at his series of concerts the death music from "Götterdämmerung." Neuendorf, whose ambition, though

laudable, was greater than his discretion or ability, arranged a series of what can only be termed misrepresentations of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," and "Walküre." Madame Pappenheim, an artist of real worth, was the only member of the company at all equal to the stress of a Wagnerian rôle. The principal tenor was a concert singer who had a habit of swaying on tip-toe and beating time with his sheet music. Substitute in "Tannhäuser" a lyre for the sheet music, and you can imagine the figure this singer cut as the erring minstrel, especially when he sang the impassioned hymn to Venus. He literally sawed the air with his lyre. Add that in the "Walküre" he addressed *Sieglinde* on tip-toe and, being somewhat undersized, wore high-heeled sandals (shades of the Wälsungs!), and you have an idea of the *Siegfried* of Mr. Neuendorf's Wagner festival.

During the long years that "Lohengrin" alone of Wagner's operas held the stage here concert-goers were becoming more and more familiar with Wagner's music through the efforts of Theodore Thomas and Leopold Damrosch. In 1875 Thomas made Wagner an offer which resulted in his composing the "Centennial March," played in Philadelphia in 1876 at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition. Wagner received \$5,000 for the march. In the correspondence relating to the negotiations the composer speaks in the most grateful terms of Thomas' efforts at popularizing his music in America.

Wagner is quoted by one of his friends as having said that the best thing about the march was the money he got for it. He was quite right.

In August, 1876, while on his way to the Bayreuth Theater with some friends to conduct a performance of the march, some one in the party remarked that it happened to



MADAME MATERNA.

(With Nilsson Madame Materna aided in the 80s in establishing a love for German music in America.)



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JEAN DE RESZKE, THE FAMOUS TENOR.

he Glück's birthday. The remark may have been merely casual. But singularly enough the principal theme of the march is curiously like a phrase in Glück's "Iphigenia in Aulis" overture. Casual or not, just as Wagner was about to rap on the conductor's desk with his baton, he turned to the group of friends and said with a twinkle in his eye: "Gentlemen, this is Glück's birthday. We will now play the new march in his honor."

Wagner may well have been grateful to Thomas, whose labors in the composer's behalf found fitting climaxes in the Wagner afternoon at the Thomas musical festival in the Seventh Regiment armory in the spring of 1882, when Materna sang the closing scene from "Götterdämmerung," and in the Wagner concerts with Materna, Winckelmann, Scaria, and Nilsson at the Metropolitan Opera House in the spring of 1884. These concerts were enormously successful, and in striking contrast with the dismal failure of the Abbey season of Italian opera at the same house.

It is well known in musical circles that owing to the impression made by these Wagner concerts Thomas received an offer from the directors of the Metropolitan to organize a company for German opera during the ensuing season. Thomas, however, considered the time too short to organize the only kind of a company he was

willing to give Wagner performances with, and declined. Herein Dr. Damrosch found the opportunity of his life. With great shrewdness he had prepared for exactly what happened by obtaining options on the services of enough German artists to form the nucleus of a good working company. When the directors accepted his proposition he was off to Germany and back again in a month with his company engaged. The first season of German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House (1884-85) culminated in the production of "Die Walküre" with Materna as *Brünhilde*, Schott as *Siegmond*, Marianne Brandt as *Fricka*, and Staudigl as *Wotan*. Its end was fraught with tragedy. A cold caught by Dr. Damrosch at a rehearsal developed into pneumonia and he died. But he lost his life in a noble and, fortunately, in a successful cause. He had carried through the season to the last performance but one with unflagging energy and enthusiasm, and had established German opera—which means Wagner opera—in America.

Under Anton Seidl, who was undoubtedly the greatest of Wagner conductors, "Die Meistersinger," with Fischer as *Hans Sachs*, "Tristan and Isolde," with Niemann and Lehmann, "Siegfried," with Alvary, "Götterdämmerung," and finally "Rhinegold" were produced. There was an interregnum, during which the Metropolitan Opera House again reverted to Italian opera, and again with disastrous results. Now Mr.



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EDOUARD DE RESZKE, THE BASSO.

Maurice Grau appears to have solved the operatic problem by having a company large and brilliant enough to give German, French, and Italian opera, thus satisfying partisans of the three schools—especially the Wagnerites, as Wagner continues to form the backbone of Mr. Grau's season.

Last season was marked by the brilliant triple repetition of "The Ring of the Nibelung" without cuts and with artists like Lehmann, Nordica, Eames, Brema, Schumann-Heinck, the De Reszkes, Van Dyck, Bispham, and Van Rooy. Such casts are not to be found elsewhere in the world. This year "The Ring" is to be repeated, and there is a possibility that toward the end of the season a Wagner cycle from "Rienzi" to "Parsifal" will be given, "Parsifal" being performed in oratorio form at a Sunday concert.

The Castle Square Opera Company, which gives opera in English and at popular prices in New York and Chicago, has "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," and "Die Meistersinger" in its repertory. It is doubtful if these works can be heard anywhere else at the moderate charges for seats made by this company. This is rather a reversal of the usual order of things musical as between Europe and America. In fact, though Wagner himself never was here, the works of his genius have found a permanent abode in this country.

Of course New York, which I have most frequently mentioned in this article because it is the center of musical activity in this country, has not been alone in its enthusiasm over Wagner.



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MME. EMMA EAMES-STORY.

Boston's attitude on the Wagner question is usually considered conservative. Yet in the early 50s Wagner wrote to Liszt, "While here I chew a beggar's crust, I learn that Wagner concerts are given in Boston," and in 1857 Carl Zerrahn gave selections from "Lohengrin" at a



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ANTON VAN ROOY, THE GERMAN BASSO.



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MADAME MANTELLI.



EMIL FISCHER.

(Contralto in the Metropolitan company.) (The famous basso who aided the younger Damrosches in their productions of German opera in America.)

Boston music festival, and B. J. Lang, of that city, has always been a staunch Wagnerite. Nor should Mr. Apthorp's critical writings be overlooked. Theodore Thomas' concert tours awakened interest in Wagner in many sections of the country. Walter Damrosch did good pioneer work with his traveling opera company, and, of course the Grau troupe gives Wagner's works in the principal cities which it visits on tour.

A curious offer came to Wagner from Brazil in May, 1857. An emissary from the Emperor Dom Pedro invited him to compose an opera for the Italian opera-house in Rio de Janeiro. Wagner then was turning over "Tristan and Isolde" in his mind, and at one time actually thought of composing it as a response to Dom Pedro's request. But "Tristan and Isolde," sung by Italian artists and in Brazil, soon became too paradoxical for further consideration. In 1873 an

offer came to him from Chicago, with promise of ample capital, to produce his "Ring of the Nibelung" there. But he knew that his mission lay in Germany. In 1880 he put an end to all further offers by stating that he would not come to America for less than \$1,000,000.

In Bayreuth, during the "Parsifal" performances of 1882, Materna, fresh from her triumphs at the Thomas festival, told me that she had informed Wagner of the popularity of his music in America, and had hinted of the enthusiastic reception which awaited him here should he ever visit us. He did not reply in words, but led her through his garden to where a sudden turn brought them into a narrow path. There he stopped. Looking in the direction in which he was pointing, Materna saw, closing the vista at the end of the path, a tomb. Six months later its doors closed upon the mortal remains of Richard Wagner.

THE SEASON'S PROMISE OF GRAND OPERA.

DOUBTLESS no other change in American manners during the past decade can be compared in importance and rapidity to the rise of the musical taste and the habit of going to the opera—no, not even in the face of golf. The city of New York last year spent \$1,000,000 in the space of a few weeks to hear opera at the Metropolitan, and would have spent more if Mr. Grau had been able to offer more seats for sale. Such a thing was unprecedented; but in 1899–1900

even this record will be surpassed, to judge from the advance sale of seats, which seems to indicate that on December 18, 1899, when the Grau Opera Company begins its metropolitan season, there will be no tickets left. This showing is the more remarkable in its evidence of the growing devotion of Americans to music of the highest class, in that the announcements of the Grau company for the coming season fail to include the appearance of the one man whose presence



EMIL PAUR.

(Conductor of the Metropolitan orchestra this season.)



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VAN DYCK IN CHARACTER IN "RHEINGOLD."



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MAURICE GRAU, THE IMPRESARIO.

has been hitherto the almost indispensable basis of commercial success for a season of grand opera—M. Jean de Reszke. Mr. Grau says that the great tenor declined his overtures for a New York engagement on the plea that he wished to stay with his family this year, and nothing further has been said on the subject between M. de Reszke and the *impresario*. There are those who, having heard the greatest dramatic tenor of his time, can muster no patience for a season of opera without him. These must, apparently, remain unconsoled. For the greater class of opera-goers, however, the season's promise is as rich as it could be without M. Jean de Reszke. His brother, the stalwart Edouard, will be here, as will that fine Wagnerian, Van Rooy, the dashing Plançon, and our own Mr. Bispham. Van Dyck, Dippel, Alvarez, Saleza, Campanari, and others make a more than respectable roll of tenors, and Mr. Grau expects great things of the baritone, Signor Scotti, who will make his American *début* in Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

It is in notable sopranos and contraltos that the Metropolitan company is strongest this season, and stronger, probably, than ever before, if such a thing can be said in the absence of the heroic Lilli Lehmann. With Nordica, Eames, Calvé, Ternina, Sembrich, Schumann-Heink, Suzanne Adams, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Bauermeister, Zélie de Lussan, and still others, there



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MADAME CALVÉ.

will be such a gathering of "stars" as Americans have never heard before, and it has been demonstrated finally and financially that a Metropolitan audience must have "stars." Of these famous singers Madame Ternina alone is new to America. She is in Germany the most noted of all the younger generation of Wagnerian singers. Her singing of *Kundry* in "Parsifal" at Bayreuth last year was accounted the most brilliant achievement of the festival. Madame Ternina will sing in New York most of the Wagnerian rôles—*Elsa*, *Elisabeth*, *Brünhilde*, and *Isolde*, as well as *Leonore* in "Fidelio," *Donna Anna* ("Don Giovanni") in Italian, and *Valentine* ("The Huguenots") in French.

Of the famous singers already known to Americans, several will appear in new rôles. The beautiful Madame Eames will sing *Aïda*, in addition to the many rôles in which she is known; Madame Nordica will sing for the first time *Sieglinde*, in "Die Walküre," which was so finely given by Madame Eames last year; Madame Calvé has added to her repertory *Juliette*, in "Romeo et Juliette," and *Cherubino*, in Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," and will also sing in light opera; but, strange to say, Madame Calvé still remains the one great dramatic songstress to abjure Wagnerian music. She announces that she will never sing in the German operas.

The presence of this extraordinary number of



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MADAME TERNINA.



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Mlle. ZÉLIE DE LUSSAN.



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M. CAMPANARI.



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M. ALBERT SALEZA.

notable women in the Metropolitan company had led Mr. Grau to prepare for a grand performance of Mozart's opera, "The Magic Flute," a performance which in the number of stars to be engaged will out-Huguenot "The Huguenots." For this brilliant episode we are promised the services of Mme. Eames, Mme. Ternina, Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mme. Mantelli, Mme. Suzanne Adams, Mlle. Olitzka, and Mlle. de Lussan, with Edouard de Reszke, Saleza, and Campanari in the male rôles!

There will be other occasions of special interest to those lovers of music whose enjoyment is heightened by a spice of novelty, as, for instance, when Mr. Ernest Van Dyck and Madame Ternina sing for the first time in "Tristan und Isolde;" when Madame Sembrich and Mr. Van Rooy sing for the first time in America in "Die Meistersinger;" and when Mozart's opera, "Le Nozze de Figaro," brings in its cast Mesdames Sembrich, Eames, and Calvé, with the last named as *Cherubino*.

So much for the singers, newcomers and old favorites, and the "novelties" as, in musical jargon, the first performances of opera are most infelicitously called. Immediately on the arrival of Mr. Grau and his singers in early October he made a tour through the West, giving performances in Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Montreal, Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas City, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Dayton, Louisville, and Cincinnati, and another remarkable sign of the times was that this tour was commercially successful, not only for the artists, but for the management, an event almost unheard of under such circumstances, and scarcely hoped for. At the time this magazine

appears the company will be finishing its three weeks' engagement in Chicago; two weeks in Boston will follow, and on December 18 the season begins in New York.

The chief interest in the repertory, looked at in the large, lies in the Wagnerian performances. The Wagnerian operas which have been given in America before will be repeated—"Tristan und Isolde," "Lohengrin," "Die Walküre," "Die Meistersinger," and "Tannhäuser." There will be at least one performance of the trilogy in the form given last year without cuts; and



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MME. LILLIAN NORDICA.



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MADAME SCHUMANN-HEINK.



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MME. MARCELLA SEMBRICH.

there will be in addition a quasi-chronological series beginning with "Der Fliegende Holländer," instead of "Rienzi," as announced. Mr. Grau denies the report that "Parsifal" would be rendered in oratorio form. Three of Mozart's operas will be given, "Il Flauto Magico," with the extraordinary cast described in a preceding paragraph, "Le Nozze de Figaro," and "Don Giovanni." In the latter part of November no dates had yet been given for any of these or the other performances. The season of five weeks, from December 18, will comprise the entire opera opportunity of the season so far as the Metropolitan company is concerned. There will be no spring performances, as in some previous seasons.

A programme under the title which this one bears can scarcely, with justice, neglect to mention the performances given by another opera company, an American organization, with American singers chiefly, who sing in the English language. The quiet but steady and considerable success of the Castle Square Opera Company is showing itself in the extension of the performances to both St. Louis and Chicago. For three seasons, counting the present, Mr.

Savage's stock company had given performances of classic operas, sung in English, at the theater at Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, New York, making excursions off and on into neighboring cities. The prices for seats at these performances range from \$1 down to 25 cents, as against \$5 to \$1.50 at the Metropolitan. In grand opera the company has presented "Romeo and Juliet," "Aida," "Carmen," "Il Trovatore," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Faust," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and even "Die Meistersinger" and "Tannhäuser." It promises for future production "The Flying Dutchman," "Lohengrin," and "Don Giovanni"—all in the English language.

These performances evidently have done a great deal of good in the musical education of the American people, given as they are by sincere and industrious singers, and open as they are to thousands who could never enjoy much, if any, of the Metropolitan luxuries. Even the most conservative musicians and current writers on music are convinced that this unexpected development of popular opera has come as a permanent institution and as a valuable one.



CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSION PARTY ON COOPER ISLAND, CASS LAKE, IN THE PROPOSED MINNESOTA FOREST PARK.

A NATIONAL PARK IN THE MINNESOTA PINE FORESTS.

BY HORACE B. HUDSON.

SENTIMENT and utility, scientific theory and plain common sense are inextricably mingled in the motives which have led to the proposal of a great national park or forest reserve at the head waters of the Mississippi River. The practical doubtless predominates, for forestry is no longer, even in America, a visionary theory; the control of the flow of rivers is a common engineering problem; preservation of game and fish is regarded as one of the legitimate functions of the state; the reservation of large areas of land in their natural state as health resorts is recognized as being quite as necessary as the provision of public breathing-places in the great cities—and each of these objects has its enthusiastic champions among the people who have taken up the work of securing this addition to the national-park system of the United States.

At the same time there has always been a strong sentimental interest in the region about the

sources of the Mississippi River. Travelers find something peculiarly inspiring in standing by a tiny rivulet which is in time to become a great river and in reflecting upon the mighty stream which has such insignificant beginnings. In the case of the Mississippi this feeling has been intensified, perhaps because of the importance of the stream geographically and historically, and further from the fact that the exact sources of the river remained for many years a matter of doubt and were duly quarreled over by geographers and explorers for a matter of a century. Besides, there is the additional fact that here on the low "height of land" of northern Minnesota the more remote streams of the Hudson Bay and St. Lawrence systems have their rise. The crest of the watershed west of Lake Itasca, though but 1,600 or 1,700 feet above the sea-level, is the "great divide" of the interior water systems of North America. In itself the region is romantic,

dotted with picturesque lakes and covered with majestic pine woods.

The idea of establishing a great park in this region is not a new one. It has been proposed from time to time during the past fifty years. In 1891 the State of Minnesota by legislative action set apart 35 square miles immediately surrounding Lake Itasca. But it was not until the present year that definite steps were taken to secure a national forest reserve in northern Minnesota.

Living in the city of Chicago was a man who had learned to love the Minnesota pine woods for their natural beauties, for the health which was to be found in their wild fastnesses, and for the sport both with rod and gun which they afforded. This was Col. John S. Cooper—the one man who is primarily responsible for all that has been done toward promoting the park idea. At his instance a meeting of persons interested for various reasons was held in Chicago early in August, and an organization was formed and named the Minnesota National Park and Forestry Association. Much enthusiasm for the proposal was developed. It was determined to bring the proposition before Congress and, as a preliminary educational measure, to arrange an excursion of Congressmen and other gentlemen whose support might be enlisted into the pine woods. The organization was made effective by the selection as president of Dr. Cyrus Northrop, president of the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, and the choice of Colonel Cooper as corresponding secretary. The vice-presidents are Governor Roosevelt of New York, Judge Lurton, of Tennessee, and Judge Hubbard, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The executive committee is headed by Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, and includes a dozen or more prominent gentlemen of Chicago, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

Held under such auspices, the excursion to the woods could hardly fail to be successful. Special trains, banquets, and other expressions of northwestern hospitality made the path of the visitors a smooth one to the borders of the wilderness, but they enjoyed none the less the delights of "roughing it" in the woods and on the lakes, tramping through the brush on fishing excursions, and dining from pine board tables under the swaying and whispering cousins of the trees from which their tables were cut. Such spirits as "Uncle Joe" Cannon, the Illinois statesman, and "Private" John Allen, the Congressional humorist from Mississippi, furnished the keynote of the trip. It was a jolly affair, as all such excursions are; but underneath the picnic spirit was a keen appreciation of the excellence of the project of preserving some part of the upper Mississippi basin for a perpetual park.

This feeling found ready voice at the banquet in St. Paul, where Congressman Cannon, Archbishop Ireland, President George A. Schilling, of the Knights of Labor, Governor Lind, of Minnesota, and Colonel Cooper grew eloquent over the park idea. "Nature has been most generous to us," said Archbishop Ireland, "and



COL. JOHN S. COOPER.

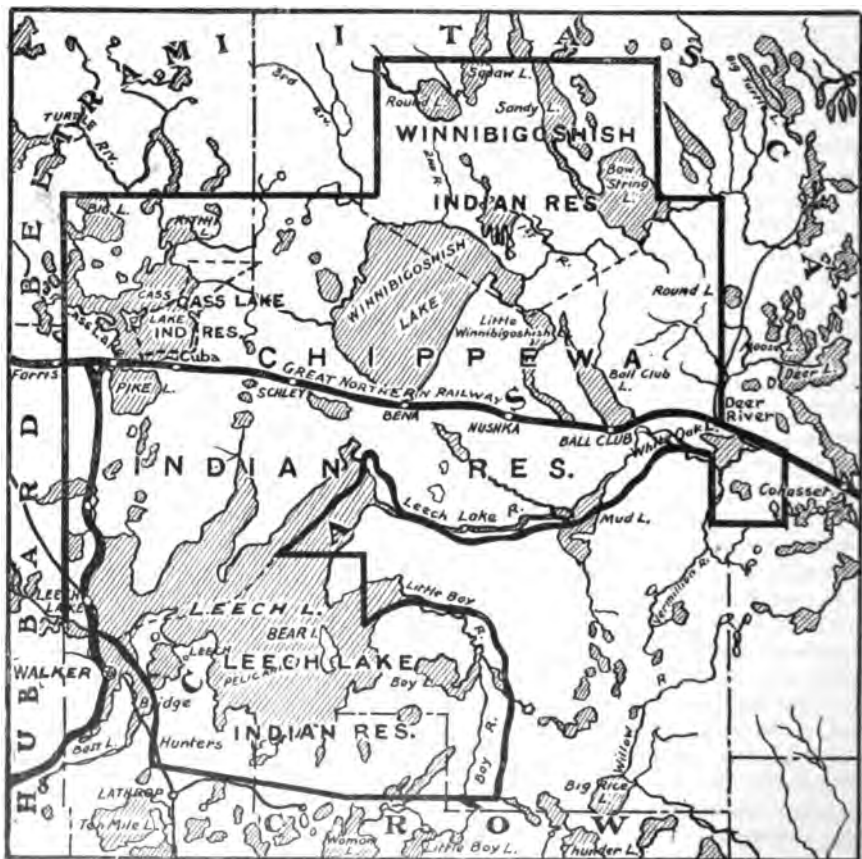
we desire, for our honor and for the honor of the country at large, that this park be given to us by Congress. There is something more to be sought than the price of lumber. It has been said that the democracies are incapable of appreciating the æsthetic. 'Tis false, and we are able to show that a democracy loves the æsthetic and beautiful in nature." It had been said that the labor interests would be opposed to the park on the ground that it would be a "rich man's" pleasure ground. Mr. Schilling combated this notion and argued with enthusiasm for such a park as is contemplated in Minnesota as equally available for the enjoyment of the millionaire or the laborer.

A more beautiful season in which to visit the park region could not have been selected. Though it is spoken of as the pine forest, the whole northern section of Minnesota has almost as many deciduous trees as pines. The first frosts had come and the forests were ablaze with gorgeous reds and yellows, the more brilliant hues of the oaks and other hard woods contrast-

ing vividly with the dark green of the loftier pines. Blue skies reflected in limpid waters, lacing the forests in every direction, charmed the eye with constant surprises of new combinations of color. One of the chief charms of the lakes of Minnesota is in their marvelous irregularity of shore-line. Leech Lake offers in no direction a water view of more than 10 miles, but its meandered shore is said to extend 574 miles. Around this lake and the smaller though not less attractive Cass Lake the party of excursionists spent three delightful days, fishing, eating, bartering with the Indians, sailing over the lakes in steamers or on a primitive houseboat, gathering around huge fires at night, and constantly inhaling the purest ozone in the world—in short, experiencing all the delights which will be possible to many generations to come if the park should be established, but which will be beyond the reach of any one in a few decades if the forests are completely swept from the face of the earth.

So many suggestions regarding the limits of the proposed park have been made as to quite embarrass the officers of the association. Ideas have ranged from a simple enlargement of the State park surrounding Lake Itasca to the reservation of the larger part of northern Minnesota. That the former is not sufficiently extensive an idea to excite enthusiasm is obvious; while it is equally certain that any project which should mean the confiscation of large reaches of arable land, shutting off settlement and preventing the natural development of the State, would find so much opposition as to be impracticable. The largest tract which it has been soberly proposed to set apart for a park contains about 70,000 acres and

extends 118 miles east and west and about 54 miles from north to south. This would be about the size of the Sierra forest reserve in California and one-half larger than the Yellowstone National Park. But the mountain parks were established in uninhabited wildernesses, while the Minnesota park of these limits would include a score of thriving towns and a total population running well into the thousands. The disposition of the interests of all these people seems an almost insurmountable obstacle in the way of a great park. Holdings of lumbermen scattered all through the region would prove another difficult problem. Under these circumstances the suggestion that the park be composed at first of only the Indian reservation lands about Leech, Cass, and Winnibigoshish lakes has met with quite general approbation as a compromise plan. These reservations, with some small tracts adjacent and easily acquirable, contain about 800,000 acres, or about one-fifth of the larger area. To secure them the Government would have only to deal with the Indians, and comparatively few



MAP OF THE PROPOSED MINNESOTA NATIONAL PARK.

established interests would be affected, and such a park would be the nucleus from which future extensions might be made if found desirable.

Into just what form the project will ultimately shape itself is yet a matter of conjecture. As a result of the Congressional visit there will undoubtedly be some agitation of the question in the approaching session of Congress, and it is quite likely that this will end in the creation of a commission to make further investigation of the many problems involved. Meanwhile, as has been said, the State of Minnesota has entered modestly upon the park project, and the present administration is committed to an extension of its system. In addressing the visitors Governor Lind expressed the hope that the State park would ultimately extend from Itasca to Leech Lake. This suggests that it may be quite possible for the State and the general Government to work together in this project, and it may easily be conjectured that should a practical system of forestry be installed by either government, it would be found that the interests which are now opposed to a great park for business reasons would give it their heartiest support. Once assured of protection from forest fires, lumbermen would, it is believed, cooperate gladly in any official movement looking to the preservation of young growth on the pine lands from which the merchantable timber is being cut.

Several plans have been under consideration for the reclamation of the denuded pine lands of Minnesota. It seems probable that the move for a national park will strengthen all other attempts to maintain forest tracts in this region, and that a practical system of land utilization will result. Such a system means, according to Dr. C. A. Schenck, the Biltmore forestry expert, the use of lands fit for agricultural purposes for the raising of crops and the foresting of only the poorer lands, and the management of the latter class of

lands so that they shall yield a certain net revenue—a result which, after personal examination of the Minnesota tracts, Dr. Schenck believes entirely practicable. His idea of forestry is mingled forest and tilled areas, with towns drawing their support from the products of both farm and forest. In twenty years more, under present conditions, Minnesota's lumbering industry will be a thing of the past. Conservative treatment of 10,000,000 acres would perpetuate this industry indefinitely.

Aside from this economic aspect of the subject, which has many fascinations, there remains the unquestionably practical problem of preserving and controlling the flow from the head waters of the Mississippi River. The Government has expended millions in the construction of reservoirs on the upper Mississippi for the control of floods and the impounding of surplus waters to be released later, in dry seasons, for the maintenance of a navigable stage of water in the lower reaches of the river. The gradual drying up of the water supply which will inevitably follow the destruction of the forests will seriously impair the usefulness of this system.

But it is as a park simply that most people will be interested in a reservation of the pine forests. It will be the only great park in the interior of the country; it will be accessible (within a day's ride) to 20,000,000 people. Not the least of its attractions will be the remains of the mound-builders' work which have been discovered in many localities along the lakes and river. But Colonel Cooper sums it up admirably when he says: "It is in its location, altitude, native forests of balsamic trees, lakes, rivers, and streams the ideal place for a great national park, where the plain people of our country can find health, recreation, and enjoyment in their annual outings. And it contains the last great stretches of native forests still left which are accessible to the centers of population."



GUY V. HENRY—A KNIGHTLY AMERICAN.



From a late photograph by Woodward, Plattsburg, N. Y.

THE LATE GEN. GUY V. HENRY.

THE career of such a soldier as the late Gen. Guy V. Henry will be better appreciated a generation hence than it can possibly be at the present time. It is not that there are any wrong impressions that must be corrected or any calumnies or misjudgments to be refuted or disproven. The obituary tributes to the services and character of General Henry that appeared in the press last month were wonderful in their heartiness and unanimity. But it happens sometimes that the life-work of a man can only be estimated at its full value when studied in relation with the historical significance of the particular period of his country's history which gave him his duty and his opportunity.

The American army has had three tasks of vital importance to perform in the past forty years. Without an army, certain great objects essential to the progress of our civilization could not have been attained. The trained soldier, preserving the continuity of army organization and life, has been as necessary to the welfare of the United States, ever since the country was founded, as the law-making bodies, the courts of justice, or the President, governors, and other executive officials. The army from 1861 to 1865 had to restore the Union on a basis of freedom. After the Civil War was ended the westward development of the country was rapid, and at many points the thin fringe of our civilization

came into contact with the Indian population, with the result of much conflict of a dangerous and difficult sort.

From the Rio Grande on the south to the British possessions on the north the army had to protect the advancing frontier. It was the policy of Congress to maintain a very small army; and the prowess of our men in the border warfare against fierce Indian tribes has never been half understood outside of military circles, while no one has ever begun to make the country realize the value—whether measured in money or in any higher terms of civilization—of the army's work during the period of about twenty years following the Civil War. Great commonwealths have been created where, but for the efficiency of frontier army garrisons, there would to this day have remained a wilderness with few white settlers.

The third great service that it fell to the lot of the army to render to the nation was that of last year, when, in conjunction with the navy, it enforced the policy of this country in the Spanish West Indies, with much benefit to humanity at large and with the promise of some advantage to our own land.

General Henry was one of the typical officers of the regular army to whose lot it had fallen to serve the country through these three distinct military periods. He believed in the American army as having work to do for the country, and his whole life had been given without flinching to whatever part might be assigned him. There are some other officers of the regular army who, like General Henry, fought brilliantly through the whole Civil War, then gave long, self-sacrificing years to the hardships of the frontier and the perils of Indian fighting, and were still in service to play a part in the recent war against Spain. But the very thing that in the time to come will make these men the more interesting to Americans studying the history of their country will be the fact of their comparative lack of popular recognition during most of the long period of their arduous service.

We have not been a military nation. The country at large has paid but little attention to the army since the Civil War. Yet West Point has gone steadily on, turning out each year a class of the best-trained young officers in the world, who have added, moreover, to their military training the qualifications of patriotism and high standards of duty and honor. It is a great thing to have such men, and sooner or later their value comes to be known.

General Guy Henry belonged to the finest type of the regular, trained soldier that West Point has produced. He was often spoken of as

a "soldier's soldier;" that is to say, as a man better known and more highly regarded in the ranks of his own profession among officers and privates alike than anywhere else, and this, of course, is the best test. General Henry was himself the son of an officer of the regular army of West Point training, and from infancy seemed destined to a soldier's career. His father, Maj. William Seton Henry, had served in the Mexican War and also previously in the Indian fighting on the frontier; and the son was born at a fort in the Indian Territory in 1839. The family had belonged to the State of New York, and one of General Henry's grandfathers, the Hon. Daniel D. Tompkins, was four times elected governor of that State, and served for two terms as Vice-President of the United States. Another of his grandfathers was a lawyer at Albany, and another ancestor was a distinguished public man of the same State.

The class to which Guy V. Henry belonged graduated at West Point in 1861 within a few weeks after the firing upon Fort Sumter. With the rest of his classmates young Henry, who was then just twenty-two years of age, was hurried to the front. He entered the war as a lieutenant in the First Artillery, where he served with such valor for two years or more that in the autumn of 1863 he was made a colonel and put in command of the Fortieth Massachusetts Infantry. Both as lieutenant and as colonel he received special mention from the generals in command for the energy and brilliancy of his services.

At the end of the Civil War he was made a brevet brigadier-general of volunteers and a brevet colonel of regulars. So slow, however, has been promotion in our army since the Civil War that it was not until 1892 that General Henry became a lieutenant-colonel, and not until 1897 that he became a colonel. He was made a brigadier-general in the regular army in October of last year and a major-general of volunteers in December.

During the Civil War he had had experience which qualified him almost equally for service as an officer of artillery, infantry, or cavalry. After the war, however, he was assigned to cavalry regiments, and was famous in army circles as a cavalry officer. The barest list of his activities in frontier campaigning would fill a good deal of space, while any adequate account of his exploits as an Indian fighter would require a volume. He served in the broiling heat and choking dust of Arizona against the Apaches at one time, and at another he was severely frozen in the Sioux campaigns of Dakota and the far North.

In the battle of Rosebud Creek he was dangerously wounded in the face, with the loss of an eye. In one of the later Indian campaigns—that known as the Wounded Knee expedition of 1890–91—he served as major of the Ninth Cavalry, and accomplished a memorable ride which, so far as we know, is without parallel in the history of cavalry operations. It is recorded that with three troops of his regiment he rode from Fort Robinson to Wounded Knee, a distance of 118 miles, in about twenty-four hours. After this Wounded Knee campaign he was for a time placed in charge of the cavalry post at Fort Meyer, Virginia, in the immediate vicinity of Washington.

It happened that General Henry was sent to Porto Rico in command of a brigade in General Miles' army. He had hoped that his command would be made a part of Shafter's force invading Cuba. Subsequently he went to Santiago with General Miles, and was to have joined in the fighting there; but General Toral's capitulation altered the case, and the Porto Rico expedition followed. To General Henry was due a full share of the credit for the skillful management of the Porto Rican campaign, which accomplished its objects with little bloodshed and with a comparatively small loss from illness.

After some months in military command of the Ponce district, on the south side of the island, General Henry was made governor-general, to succeed General Brooke. He had been in command at Ponce from August to December, and he controlled the whole island until May of the present year. His health then required the more bracing climate of this country, and he was called home, to be succeeded by General Davis.

General Henry's administration of Porto Rico, though it lasted barely half a year, was of a kind that will have made a large chapter in the history of the island. His tact, good sense, and sound judgment were marvelous. Some of the reforms introduced by him are explained in an article by Dr. Carroll, published elsewhere in this number. But it is not so much the precise measures for which he was responsible as the spirit in which all his work was performed that made so profound an impression upon the Porto Ricans. He possessed an intuitive sense of justice, and had a talent for driving straight to the heart of things without regard to technicalities. He was by nature a man of the keenest sympathies; but his long military experience had taught him the necessity of order and discipline, so that his kind-heartedness did not lapse into mere indulgence.

General Henry never for a moment conceived of Porto Rico as belonging to us for our own

sakes. The acquisition of the island meant to him the assumption of a trust on behalf of the inhabitants. He believed in developing self-government among them as fast as possible, by creating local popular institutions in the towns, with the best possible men in office, the adoption of school systems, the organization of municipal police, and so forth.

In order to quicken the stagnant industrial life of the island he set tens of thousands of men at work building a system of roads greatly needed throughout the agricultural districts. In every possible way he promoted sanitary reforms. He removed the taxes from food and placed them on rum and tobacco. He revolutionized the prison system, which was incredibly bad. He virtually stamped out small-pox by carrying through the formidable measure of a simultaneous vaccination of the entire population. He saved land holders from having their property gobbled up in a time of transition by postponing for one year the foreclosure of mortgages. He carried out—what the Spaniards had meant to do, but failed to do for many generations—the introduction of a water-supply system in the capital town of San Juan.

With Mrs. Henry he assumed a noble leadership in charitable enterprises for the benefit of the women and children. The unselfishness of his daily life and work was apparent to every one. He was a Christian soldier of the type of General Gordon—absolutely fearless and intrepid, yet as tender-hearted as a woman. When he left the island he received such ovations from the people as certainly no preceding governor-general had ever received since its occupation by the white race. He deeply appreciated the kindly feeling toward him of the people of Porto Rico, and was much pleased to receive, among other spontaneous testimonials, a full length portrait of himself as the gift of the insular police of Porto Rico, presented with a letter in which the general was assured of the "high esteem and admiration which the mass of the Porto Rican people and every member of the insular police feel for their beloved former governor-general and his wife."

Congress should note the fact that General Henry most earnestly believed that it was the immediate duty of this country to extend to Porto Rico the full benefit of commercial as well as political union. Our acquisition of the island has destroyed its trade with Spain, and our tariff barriers have prevented the proper development of a trade with the United States. There ought to be no more of a tariff wall between Porto Rico and the United States than between Staten Island and the mainland. The inclusion of

Porto Rico within our tariff system would, in General Henry's opinion, so rapidly promote the industrial welfare of the people that it would be easy to proceed with the establishment of schools and the promotion of various modern enterprises; but he was also of the opinion that it would be hard to do anything for Porto Rico until agricultural and commercial prosperity was restored.

His long and quiet summer in this country was the first complete rest that General Henry had enjoyed for many years. He spent a large part of it at Plattsburg, N. Y., in order to be near the military post where his son Guy was stationed. This son is now a major of volunteers in the Philippines, having arrived there with the new army only two or three days before the death of his father. He had served on his father's staff in Porto Rico during the Spanish-American War. His record thus far is that of a very exceptionally able young officer, and he bids fair to do honor to the military reputation of his father and grandfather.

When autumn came General Henry was ready

and anxious to be assigned to active duty again. On October 18 he received the news of his appointment to the command of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha. The uncertainty of a soldier's life is well illustrated by the fact that up to the very moment of this appointment General Henry had no idea whether he would be sent to the Philippines, ordered to the West Indies, or placed in command of one or another of the great military divisions somewhere between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. About to start for Omaha, he was doing a few last errands in New York—among other things interesting himself in the work of the Cuban Educational Association, which was helping some of his Porto Rican *protégés* to find educational opportunities in this country—when he succumbed to a cold that rapidly developed into pleuro-pneumonia. He died on October 27, and was buried with military honors in the national cemetery at Arlington on October 30. It would be hard to name any man in our time whose life had been spent in more laborious and more self-sacrificing services for his country.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR PORTO RICO UNDER MILITARY RULE.

BY H. K. CARROLL, LL.D.

(Special Commissioner of the United States to Porto Rico.)

WHEN Congress gives Porto Rico civil government the change will not be revolutionary. The revolution has already been anticipated under the military *régime*. The military governors have exercised much the same powers which Spanish governors-general had, but in a different way and with a different end in view. The Spanish governor-general was both executive and legislature and also controlled the courts, so that he may be said to have combined in himself the three branches of government, which we jealously keep separate and make coördinate for the good of the people. The American military governors have administered both insular and municipal affairs, decreed changes in the codes, and reorganized the courts. All this they have done by virtue of the power belonging to the President as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and solely with a view to improve the condition of the people.

The most pressing burden of the island when Spanish evacuation took place in October, 1898,

was that of taxation. There were no public debts, either insular or municipal, with a few unimportant exceptions due to the raising of money for municipal improvements authorized or commanded by the governor-general. Cuba's political freedom brought with it enormous debts, but Porto Rico came to us with empty treasuries, indeed, but not insolvent. The smaller island had never been in rebellion and had never been a charge on the Spanish exchequer, but had been able at one time to lend something like \$1,000,000 to the mother country to help pay the bills of its Cuban war. The rule in Porto Rico seems to have been to "pay as you go" and to collect everything collectible. The wonder is that the people had anything left after paying the demands of the government. The levies of taxes were not laid scientifically, so as to help native commerce and industry, but practically on everything in sight. The chief item of revenue for insular income was customs duties. These were high, particularly on the necessities of life, and

in so far as a consistent plan is discoverable in the various schedules the aim seems to have been to benefit peninsular manufacturers and producers. The receipts amounted to about 3,378,000 pesos a year, the peso being worth in exchange from 60 to 75 cents. This was an average of four pesos a head of the entire population of men, women, and children.

REFORMS IN THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

The greatest yield was from foodstuffs. Rice, codfish, and pork were the staple foods of the vast majority, and yet the prices to the poor were increased by heavy duties. Flour paid an enormous duty, and lest wheat should be ground in the island to the loss of the mills or merchants of Spain, a rate nearly as high was levied on that. Flour paid \$4 a kilo of 220 pounds and wheat \$3.15 (Porto Rican). The duties on Spanish imports were merely nominal. Duties almost prohibitive were levied on machinery needed for the farm and for railroads and on carriages, as though it were a particularly meritorious thing to embarrass the already difficult problem of transportation. The importer of two-seated carriages, phaetons, had to pay \$350 to the custom-house. Within four months after American occupation a revised tariff was in operation which abolished all export duties, greatly reduced those on foodstuffs and cotton goods, made agricultural implements free, and allowed detached parts of agricultural machinery to be imported at reasonable rates. The revision was made with a view to encourage native industries and relieve the farmer and the poor man of unnecessary burdens.

The government derived no small amount of revenue from the sale of stamped paper and from royal dues, as they were called, on conveyances of property. The use of stamped paper, which was furnished by the government at Madrid, was obligatory in all legal documents, contracts, etc. The judges had to use it in preparing a brief of a case to be sent up to a higher court for trial, clerks of aldermanic councils in writing the minutes of meetings, merchants in their accounts, and officers of the customs in their collections. It was more annoying than oppressive, and there was general satisfaction with General Brooke's order abolishing it. The taxes on conveyances were really burdensome, so much so that the papers in many cases were, it is said, withheld from registration. There were at least three distinct fees in transfers of property by will, deed, or otherwise, besides the cost of the stamped paper: First, *derechos reales*, or royal dues; second, notarial fees; third, registration fees. The notaries, who must be employed to draw the documents of which they were also the

legal custodians, constituted a monopoly. Their number was limited, and new members could only get into the college when a vacancy occurred by death, removal, or resignation. Their commissions were signed by the sovereign at Madrid, and membership sometimes cost as much as \$1,700. The fees of the registrars were fixed by law, but many of them were shrewd enough to add to them by a little professional practice. They would find errors and defects in papers offered for inscription, which they would agree to correct and exact good round fees. Under the military régime these evils have been abated, if not entirely removed. The royal dues have been abolished, notarial fees greatly reduced, and registrars required to confine themselves to their official duties.

Next to customs the main source of insular and municipal revenues was the tax on commerce and industry, on urban and rural property, and on occupations. This was really an income tax and was designed to reach all classes of persons, even the day laborer. Importers and merchants of the first class were expected to pay to the insular treasury \$500 a year and to the municipality \$750, the amount varying, of course, according to the locality. Businesses and occupations were arranged, as far as possible, in *gremios*, or classes; as the *gremio* of importers, the *gremio* of bankers and money lenders, the *gremio* of physicians, etc. City property was taxed according to its rental value; farm property according to the annual value of its products. In theory the income tax is fair, distributing the burden of taxation equally and equitably; but in practice it is often very unjust. And so it was in Porto Rico. There is no doubt that the government discriminated against natives and foreigners and in favor of peninsular Spaniards. One case was brought to my attention in which an American citizen buying a farm of a Spaniard was compelled to pay four or five times as much as the former owner was accustomed to pay. Bribery to keep taxes down or to have them reduced was quite common, according to general report. General Henry, who succeeded General Brooke as governor, modified this system of taxation and introduced what Secretary Coll commends as the Henry George plan. Agricultural lands are divided into classes, according to fertility, kind of crop produced, and location, and a tax of so much per acre levied on each class, graduated from \$1 down to 25 cents (American). This plan is also adapted to city property. It is not regarded as a finality, but as a preparation for our own system of taxation according to value. Fifty per cent. of the proceeds goes to the insular and 50 per cent. to the municipal treasuries.

It should be explained here that there are no village or township governments in Porto Rico. The island is divided into municipal districts, some of which are as large as counties in the United States. A city or town is made the seat of a district, which usually has more rural than town inhabitants.

LOWER PRICES FOR FOODSTUFFS AND REDUCED GOVERNMENTAL EXPENSES.

The municipalities had to allow the insular government to satisfy its demands on the taxes before they could take their own quota, which consequently often fell short. As a compensation they were allowed to levy a *consumo* tax on articles of food, drink, and fuel. So they taxed meat and flour, milk, wines, etc., and charcoal, which is used almost exclusively in the kitchen, and petroleum. Rice, which had already paid \$2.70 customs duties, had to pay at the city gates \$1 *consumo* tax; flour which had also paid \$4 at the custom-house paid \$2.50 *consumo* tax, making a total of \$6.50 (Porto Rican) per kilo of 220 pounds. This tax General Henry wisely abolished, with the result that the prices of bread, meat, and other articles of necessity were reduced. The order allowed the cities to make up the deficiency by imposing heavier taxes on liquor and tobacco stores, which under the old system had not paid special rates.

These wise measures, which came as a great boon to the agriculturists and the poor, were accompanied by better methods of collection and less discrimination in assessments, and rigid economy was introduced in government expenditures. Useless positions were abolished and the following appropriations were entirely cut off: About \$500,000 sent to Madrid for expenses of the colonial ministry and for the payment of pensions; \$200,000 for the support of the Church, which ceased to be a state church without special order; the expense of conducting the lottery; all "*gratificaciones*," or bonuses, allowed to officials; the appropriations for the army and navy, amounting to \$1,500,000 (Porto Rican); and a number of items of minor importance. In other words, considerably more than two-fifths of the annual insular expenditures were saved, and the efficiency of the government actually increased instead of diminished.

General Henry, soon after the reins of government were placed in his hands, saw that it was necessary to modify the cabinet system. There were four departments: *Gobernacion*, or state; *hacienda*, or treasury; *fomento*, or interior; and worship and justice. The secretary of *gubernacion* was the president of the council, and all business of the governor-general with

other departments was transacted through him. General Henry found this circuitous method unsatisfactory and modified the system so as to make the departments coördinate, each responsible direct to himself. General Davis, for the sake of economy, has dismissed all the secretaries and conducts the business of the several departments, or divisions, through a civil secretary, with *juntas*, or boards, composed chiefly of Porto Ricans, as unpaid advisers. These boards are a check on the secretary, who would otherwise have too much power. The Spanish business methods, which are slow and circuitous, General Henry also determined to change. For this purpose he introduced one or two Americans in each department, his policy being to give all civil positions, with a few exceptions, to the natives. He placed a soldier at the head of the custom-houses, made another insular treasurer, and put still another in charge of the division of public works, a competent engineer who endeavored to reduce the preliminaries of road-making and erection of public buildings to a less formidable undertaking, introduce more efficient inspection, and keep these matters out of the hands of politicians anxious to have patronage to distribute. An educator of experience—of course an American—was appointed to reorganize the so-called public-school system. General Davis has pursued the same policy, so that Porto Ricans cannot truthfully say that the offices have been divided among the Americans. Americans were employed in the postal and telegraphic service from the first—in the one case simply because the native telegraphers could not use the modern system; in the other case for no sufficient reason that I can discover. Many just complaints were made respecting both branches of the service. Most of the postal clerks seemed to be new to the business, which cannot be learned in a day, and the telegraphic operators were not, of course, acquainted with Spanish.

SUSPENSION OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURES.

When the Spaniards evacuated Porto Rico they took a large amount of the silver money of the country with them, reducing the already limited supply of currency and raising the interest rate, which had been sufficiently high before. At this inopportune time Spanish houses which were closing up their business began to call in their mortgages. The farmers, who were the chief debtors, could not borrow money at any price and were at their wits' end. Foreclosure under Spanish law may be begun and completed in thirty days, and men who had worked and saved for a lifetime saw their estates about to be sacrificed at a mere fraction of

their value. Some of the creditors offered to extend the time provided the farmers would agree to pay in gold debts which had been contracted in silver worth from 50 to 60 cents, or would pay interest at the rate of from 18 to 24 per cent. a year. The crops had not then been gathered; but as Spain had been closed to the products of the island and no other free market had been found, neither money nor credit could be raised on the cane and coffee and tobacco in the field. Men who had worked for twenty or thirty years in paying for and improving estates were threatened with the loss of all they had. On representation of these facts General Henry promptly decreed the suspension of foreclosure of mortgages for one year, ending in January, 1900. Perhaps if the farmers could have foreseen the general ruin which the hurricane of August 8, 1899, was to cause, they would have passed their estates over to their creditors in December, 1898. But the order was in the interest of justice and prevented what would have been, in some cases, a virtual robbery.

THE NEW MARRIAGE LAW.

Changes in the Spanish codes have not been extensive, but they are important. The civil code, while providing for both ecclesiastical and civil marriage, made the former obligatory for Catholics. Catholics, it said, must be married by the ecclesiastical form. Strictly interpreted, it not only constrained the choice of the form, but commanded all Catholics to marry. The general rule of the courts was to refuse civil marriage to Catholics. Because of the difficulty, expense, and delay in securing legal marriage, fully half of the people neglected the contract altogether and were living together in concubinage, and half or more of the registered births were of illegitimate children. As a rule, persons living together in this unsanctioned relation were true to each other, cared for their children, and would have been glad if they could have given them a legitimate status. Some say this scandalous state of things is due to the ignorance of the poor; some lay the responsibility at the door of the Church; others say it is the result of conditions for which no one is responsible. Having investigated the subject pretty thoroughly in various parts of the island, I was requested by General Henry to prepare, after consultation with members of his cabinet, a general order making such changes in the civil code as would meet the difficulties. The outcome was a modification of the chapters on marriage which removed all unnecessary obstacles to civil marriage. It was open to Catholics as well as non-Catholics, the time for preliminaries was shortened, the documents re-

duced in number, and fees were forbidden. The routine required by the code was too tedious for ordinary mortals.

I was shown one *expediente* which consisted of twenty-two large pages of manuscript and fourteen separate documents, including application of the man, application of the woman, copy of the banns, certificate that they had been published, consent of the parents and counsel of the grandparents of each of the contracting parties, declaration of each that they were still of the same mind and had not repented of making application, baptismal certificates, etc. *Gibaros*, ignorant, timid, and unused to the ways of the town, could not be expected to leave their "shacks" in the mountains and dance attendance upon the municipal judge for three weeks or more, and pay fees besides, for a ceremony which half of the couples they knew got along without. In conversation with both men and women living contrary to both church and civil laws I found, with few exceptions, a preference for legal marriage and a strong desire when there were children that they should be legitimized. The operation of the new law has been quite satisfactory. The number of civil marriages immediately increased, and no doubt the church rites have been sought much more frequently.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

General Davis, the third military governor, has applied himself to the problem of improving the judicial administration with such good effect that the chief abuses of the Spanish system have been removed. Formerly there were but three criminal courts in the island—at San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez. Owing to the bad state of the roads travel was difficult and costly, and trials were often long delayed. The remedy was a very simple one, but the government either failed to see it or determined not to apply it. In every municipal district there was a municipal judge with the powers of a justice of the peace; in each of the eleven judicial districts a judge of first instance and instruction, with two in that of San Juan. Each was a law judge, empowered to hear and determine civil suits within certain limits, but was only authorized to investigate and report, in criminal cases, to the criminal court at San Juan, Mayaguez, or Ponce. With his brief in hand the court decided whether to proceed to trial, to dismiss, or to send the matter back to him for further inquiry. The new system abolishes the three criminal courts and establishes five district courts for the whole island, each court to have three judges with power to hear and decide all civil and criminal cases, subject to an appeal to the supreme court

on points of error in law or procedure. By this reform five criminal courts will be substituted for three and trials may proceed with little or no delay, access to justice is made more easy, and long detention in unsanitary and crowded jails may be avoided. The powers of municipal judges are also enlarged, and petty cases of thievery and the like need not engross the time of the criminal courts as formerly. For the increased facilities of administering justice quickly and honestly the people of Porto Rico will be very grateful. They have suffered more in the past than a free people would endure. We know what inhumanities the same system was made to cover in Cuba. The incentives to oppression were not so great in Porto Rico, where obedience to Spanish rule seems to have been ingrained; but there were restive spirits in the smaller island, and by means of the *guardia civil* they were kept under constant espionage, and prison and torture were their lot if the least ground of suspicion against them was obtainable. The Spanish law allowed an accused person to be treated as though he were guilty, and when he was arrested the charge was kept from him for a period, on the theory, as one of the judges told me, that he might be planning a defense, and he was imprisoned *incomunicado*. General Davis has made place in the judicial order for the writ of *habeas corpus*, and prisoners may demand to know why they are held and secure release if unlawfully held. General Davis has also established a United States provisional court, to hear cases in which American citizens are interested.

SANITARY AND EDUCATIONAL REFORMS.

What has been done by the military governors to reform the management of prisons, improve the sanitary condition of cities, prevent the spread of small-pox, secure supplies of good water, make the hospitals decent places for the sick, and remedy the innumerable evils connected with municipal administration would require more space to describe than has been assigned to me. General Henry ordered the chains to be taken from the prisoners in the penitentiary at San Juan, who had been condemned to wear them for longer or shorter terms, and earned the gratitude of the prisoners and the thanks of all humane persons. He set men of experience at work to cleanse the cities and introduce hygienic methods where the law of filth and uncleanness had hitherto prevailed. To prevent epidemics of small-pox he ordered that all the inhabitants of the island should be vaccinated, and the virus was produced, under the direction of American doctors, on a vaccine farm at Coamo Springs, and distributed fresh to the doctors of the vari-

ous municipalities. An insular board of charities and correction now supervises the management of prisons and hospitals, Americans being associated with Porto Ricans in this important work. He lent the aid of the insular treasury to San Juan and brought a supply of good water to the people and to the soldiers of that city.

The school system has not been revolutionized, but it has been made more effective. The schools are now free; previously they were free only to those who had no money. Teachers were allowed to collect and retain whatever they could get from parents able to pay. Angels might work on such a plan without showing any partiality, but the teachers were not angels and could not. Many of them were not competent and some were morally unfit to guide the youthful mind and morals. The school-rooms were inconvenient, unsightly, unsanitary places. With less than half a dozen exceptions they were hired rooms. There were no public-school buildings worthy the name, and there are none now. The future must provide them. But General Eaton and his successor, Dr. Clark, have wrought a wonderful improvement in the conduct of the schools, in the system, in the books and studies, and in the corps of teachers. The teaching of the English language has been begun, and several American teachers are at work, using our methods.

Several hundred thousand dollars were expended on the roads, which were so bad that it was impossible for Porto Rico to be prosperous, well governed, and happy. Much of the good work done in road-building was undone by the recent hurricane. Only a beginning has been made, but from that beginning great results may be worked out in the near future.

There was no more pressing need when the United States army took possession of Porto Rico than a reorganization of the system of municipal government from top to bottom and bottom to top. It was antiquated, inefficient, cumbrous, and satisfactory to nobody but the spoilsmen. General Davis has but recently taken up the subject, and his plans are not fully disclosed; but evidently he means to allow a measure of home rule to the seventy municipal districts and to put the responsibility of electing good men upon the voting class, which he has thought it wise to restrict by property and educational qualifications.

This, I submit, is a good record for a year of military control. The Porto Ricans may well congratulate themselves that so much has been done to improve their political, industrial, and social conditions. The soldier has prepared the way, but the soldier's work is done and the civilian's cannot be begun too soon.

CHINA'S SECRET MISSION TO JAPAN.

BY WILLIAM N. BREWSTER.

THE so-called government of China is having a hard time of it. One of the chief difficulties with female rule in China is that it necessarily gives to the eunuchs of the imperial palace a controlling influence in the affairs of state. These creatures, without natural affection and devoid of conscience, with no patriotism or sense of honor, trained in intrigue, and as ignorant of the modern world as a Chinese scholar, have the ear of the Empress Dowager at all times, and she finds among them some of her most trusted advisers.

At present the head eunuch is one nicknamed Pi Siao-lien, which being interpreted means "The-man-whose-smile-is-only-skin-deep." It is said that the favor of this person is essential to preferment. He is the most powerful person in the empire. There is just one door to his heart—his purse. It is easy from this fact to judge of what character are the men who are now being promoted to fill the highest positions in the empire.

But in the recent *fiasco* of the so-called secret mission to Japan the head eunuch has rather overdone the matter, and it may result in his highness coming to grief. This might be a cause for rejoicing among the friends of poor old China were it not for the fact that it is almost certain that the next one will be no improvement.

This secret mission was sent to Tokio in July to negotiate with the Japanese Government regarding a special treaty between the two countries. Japan is beginning to realize her isolation among the nations, and China the hopelessness of leaning upon England in her hour of weakness. So the two Mongolian races are contemplating burying the hatchet and smoking the pipe of peace. There are influential statesmen in both countries who have been advocating a Mongolian alliance, offensive and defensive, against aggressions of Western powers in the far East.

To open negotiations upon this new policy, so important and far-reaching in its effects and so difficult and delicate a matter, one would think that the Chinese Government would have chosen as commissioners men of known and oft-tried and proven ability and experience, if any such men are to be found in the empire. But such men are not in the habit of buying their commissions of eunuchs and such like, so he "whose smile is only skin-deep" recommended two men, named Liu and Chao, who had been cashiered several years ago for official rascality and who

had amassed fortunes at the expense of the state, but who had been compelled to live in Shanghai for some years past under assumed names. These nobodies were duly appointed secret commissioners to Tokio. As credentials the old lady who reigns—but fails so signally to rule—in China gave them an important autograph letter to the Mikado.

But the transition from fugitives to imperial commissioners was so great and withal so sudden that their heads became dizzy. It seemed to them that such important personages should be treated with marked consideration *en route*, and when regarded by officers of various grades whom they met as only common travelers, they felt it a slight that could only be remedied by revealing their true character as special royal commissioners. So their only credential, the autograph personal letter of their sovereign to the Emperor of Japan, was shown freely as a sort of passport on the way! When they reached Tokio, the officials of the Mikado's cabinet were so impressed with the unfitness of these men to treat upon matters of such grave import that they wired to the Tsung-li Yamen declining to recognize them, and even expressing a doubt as to their being duly appointed by the Chinese Government. Their conduct *en route* was also discovered and telegraphed to Peking. The wrath of her majesty was great, and they were recalled by cable in disgrace. Surely the wise man spake truly: "Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall." It may be that their heads will pay for their folly; but how about the head of the eunuch who for a consideration sold his country to such disgrace?

And now Reuter informs us that "a note from M. Giers warns China that an alliance with Japan will give great offense to Russia and that the consequences would be most serious." Russia has a "policy" in the far East. She is the only country that has. She knows what she wants and how she proposes to get it. When she speaks let no dog bark. So it is probable that the negotiations begun so clumsily and broken off so rudely will not be renewed.

But in these days, when most of the world's battles are fought out by diplomacy, what is there to hope for a country like China, beset behind and before, whose government is capable of making such a monumental farce of so important a diplomatic move as was confided to this secret mission to Tokio?

THE PROGRESS OF MONETARY REFORM.

BY CHARLES SUMNER HAMLIN.

(Formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.)

TWO bills making important changes in the currency laws of the United States will come before Congress at the session which is about to begin. These bills will be reported by committees which have been considering the subject during the recess of Congress. They are largely the outcome of the efforts of the business men of the country to secure monetary reform along the lines set forth in an article in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for January, 1898. The Monetary Commission, which was appointed by the convention of business men held on this subject at Indianapolis in January, 1897, had then just made public the bill which they had prepared. This report of the Monetary Commission was indorsed by a second convention of business men held in Indianapolis on January 25, 1898. This convention showed something of the same resolute temper as General Grant when he announced that he proposed to "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." When it was proposed that the convention adjourn *sine die*, an amendment was adopted, upon the motion of Mr. Rhoades, of New York, that the chairman have authority at any time to call the members together again.

The bill of the Monetary Commission was introduced by Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, in the House of Representatives on January 3, 1898. It was referred to the House Committee on Banking and was the subject of many weeks of consideration. The subject of reporting a modified bill to the full committee was finally referred to a sub-committee consisting of Representatives James T. McCleary, of Minnesota, George W. Prince, of Illinois, and John Murray Mitchell, of New York. They reported a measure which, with some important amendments, became known as the McCleary bill, and was the storm center around which waged the political contest in those districts where currency reform was an issue in the autumn elections. Final action was not taken upon the McCleary bill because the party leaders felt that the adverse majority in the Senate made it useless to pass the measure through the House. The strong desire for action, however, was indicated by the fact that 150 members of the House—146 Republicans out of 206 and 4 members of the minority out of 151—signed a petition to the Committee on Rules, asking that a special order be brought into the House for the consideration of the bill.

Thus matters stood when the Fifty fifth Congress met for the short session a year ago. The Senate was still friendly to silver, and it was decided, with the consent of the supporters of monetary reform, that but little could be accomplished by passing a bill through the House at that time. The time thus far spent in discussion of the subject and in the preparation of the McCleary bill was not considered lost, because the publicity given the subject through the press and on the hustings had gradually ripened public opinion upon the necessity for legislation by Congress. The leaders of the dominant party appreciated the fact that the business men of the country, who had turned the scale by such mighty majorities against free silver in 1896, were extremely desirous that the gold standard should be placed upon the statute-books, where it could not be overturned at the whim of a hostile or weak-kneed President or Secretary of the Treasury. General Henderson, who is to be Speaker of the new House, strongly urged that the leaders of the House get together with the representatives of the sound-money movement and agree upon a programme which should insure united action when the new Congress might meet. A conference was held one afternoon in January, in the room of Speaker Reed, at which Mr. H. H. Hanna, chairman of the executive committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, met the leaders of the party in control of the House and stated his reasons for urging action upon the subject of monetary legislation. The result of the conference was a decision to hold a caucus of the Republican members of the outgoing House and to ask them to provide for the preparation of a currency plan during the recess of Congress. The caucus was held on the night of February 1, 1899, and the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 78 to 4:

Resolved, That a committee of eleven members of the present House of Representatives, who are members of the Fifty-sixth Congress, shall be appointed by the chairman of this caucus for the purpose of considering monetary legislation, and submitting their recommendations to a Republican caucus at the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, with authority to confer with a like committee from the Senate.

This overwhelming majority was a remarkable tribute to the progress in favor of legislation which had been made since the beginning of the Indianapolis movement. Many members had

been comparatively indifferent to the subject until aroused to its importance by the appeals of the business men among their constituents. Action of a similar character was taken in the Senate through the cordial support of Senator Allison, of Iowa, Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and other members of the Finance Committee. This committee was authorized to sit during the recess of Congress and consider a number of subjects, among which currency legislation was one. The House caucus committee was appointed by General Grosvenor, of Ohio, chairman of the caucus, and made up of the following members:

Gen. David B. Henderson, of Iowa; Sereno E. Payne, of New York (chairman of the Ways and Means Committee); John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania (member of the Committee on Rules); William C. Lovering, of Massachusetts; Jesse Overstreet, of Indiana; Joseph W. Babcock, of Wisconsin; Winfield S. Kerr, of Ohio; Charles Curtis, of Kansas; Page Morris, of Minnesota; Eugene F. Loud, of California; and R. B. Hawley, of Texas.

This committee, after one or two preliminary meetings in Washington, met at Atlantic City, N. J., on April 17, and held all-day sessions almost continuously for more than two weeks. The Republicans on the Senate committee met later in the summer and prepared the outline of a bill before the meeting of Congress. The chief features of the House bill are those which relate to the metallic standard. The substance of the bills has reached the public, but heretofore in somewhat disconnected form. The following is a synopsis of the main features of the House bill:

1. That the present gold dollar is the standard unit of value in the United States.

2. That all interest-bearing obligations of the United States for the payment of money, now existing or hereafter issued, and all United States notes and treasury notes shall be deemed to be payable in gold coin, and that all other obligations, public and private, shall be performed in conformity with this standard.

3. That there shall be established in the Treasury Department a division of issue and redemption, which shall keep a gold reserve for the maintenance of the parity of money, separate from the fiscal operations of the Treasury.

4. That a gold reserve shall be constituted equal to 25 per cent. of the combined amount of United States notes and treasury notes outstanding.

5. That the Secretary of the Treasury may sell 3-per-cent. bonds payable in gold whenever necessary to maintain the gold reserve at a proper

amount and to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued by the United States.

These provisions are so clear-cut and straightforward that they practically explain themselves. If enacted into law they will place the United States among the other advanced commercial nations, with gold as the fixed standard of value. The Senate bill has not yet been given final form, but differs mainly from the House bill in creating a stronger gold reserve and giving the Secretary of the Treasury even broader powers. The House bill would provide a gold reserve at the outset of about \$112,000,000. The Senate bill will place this amount much higher, probably at the even sum of \$150,000,000. The House bill provides for maintaining the silver dollars at parity with gold by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion to exchange gold coin for any other money issued or coined by the United States. The Senate bill is expected to leave no discretion to the Secretary, but to put every holder of a gold or silver dollar upon the same plane by providing for exchangeability of either coin for the other at the will of the holder.

If such a measure as that proposed by either committee becomes law, the advocates of monetary reform will have accomplished substantially all that they sought in regard to the gold standard. There remains, however, another great side to the monetary problem. This relates to providing a sufficient volume of well-secured but elastic currency for meeting the growth of the country and the expansion of business. The insufficiency of the existing system was pointed out by the Monetary Commission, but their recommendations at first encountered opposition. The events of the past autumn, however, with the persistent pressure for small notes, subsidiary silver, and other forms of currency, the fall of the reserves in many of the banks in St. Louis and New York below the legal minimum, and the existence of money rates in New York running up to 40 per cent., have made it clear that some action must soon be taken toward giving more elasticity to the circulating medium. The bills prepared by the House caucus committee and the Senate Finance Committee deal with this subject to the extent of permitting a slight increase in the percentage of circulation upon bonds under the existing system, but this is considered inadequate by the representatives of the business men. Secretary Gage will urge a step toward a more scientific system in his annual report to Congress, and the advocates of monetary reform will continue their "campaign of education" until objections have been overcome and a practicable working plan for a safe and elastic currency has been enacted.

A PROFESSOR'S FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

A NEW CONTRIBUTION TO THE LITERATURE OF AN IMPORTANT CURRENT TOPIC.

THERE has been much discussion during the past year or two of the extent to which a college or university professor should have freedom to teach opinions contrary to those of the controlling authorities or general constituency of the institution. The case of President Andrews and the trustees of Brown University gave rise to a great part of this discussion; but there have been several other instances, as, for example, the recent retirement of a number of professors from the Agricultural College of Kansas on the ground of their supposed radical tendencies in political science and economics. The right of President Andrews to express his opinions on the silver question, irrespective of the views of the university trustees, was stoutly proclaimed by educational people the country over. But it is to be remembered that President Andrews was at that very time supporting in the chair of political economy a professor who was teaching views on the money question that differed from his own and that accorded with those of the trustees.

Apropos of this whole subject one or two things may be remarked as sufficiently evident. Boards of trustees will be henceforth less inclined to try to place restrictions upon the freedom of teaching, while, on the other hand, they will be the more inclined to exercise great care in the selection of the men to whom they accord discretion. Further than that, it is now admitted that the colleges and universities are not in their nature well suited to be centers of agitation or propaganda, but rather that their sphere is disciplinary study and calm, scientific research. The object of the schools of higher learning should be not so much to give the student a set of views as to supply him with intellectual tools and methods, so that he may in due time find his way to conclusions of his own.

A college professor is a citizen and a man. Even in Germany, where one expects to find restraint and regulation, the university professors are seldom conscious of any limitations upon their perfect freedom to utter and to teach whatever they believe. We cannot afford in this country to muzzle any of our teachers. Their freedom will be useful in ten thousand cases where it might be harmful in one. This, of course applies to men whose function is really

that of teaching. Sometimes men find themselves in college chairs who do not rightly belong there. Some socialists make excellent professors of political economy; others do not. Thus some of the foremost university economists of Germany are socialists; but, on the other hand, some of the foremost socialists of Germany would be wholly out of place in the universities. This is an obvious distinction, yet it is sometimes lost sight of when men discuss this question of the freedom of teaching. There are cases where it is the teacher rather than the teaching that is at the bottom of the controversy.

About no other chair of instruction, perhaps, has there been quite so much controversy of late as about one held in Iowa College by Prof. George D. Herron. The chair was established seven years ago expressly for Mr. Herron by personal friends, and is known as the chair of Applied Christianity. His teachings have been disturbing to many people and have brought criticism not only upon himself, but upon the college. His utterances have been much discussed in the newspapers and have lent themselves peculiarly to controversy, because they have so frequently been couched in startling and rhetorical forms—in metaphor, apothegm, and paradox—rather than in ordinary or scientific language. It has been evident for a good while that a majority of the trustees and supporters of the college have regarded Mr. Herron's connection with the institution as detrimental.

Last month he resigned and his resignation was accepted. There had been a strain of relations that threatened more than once to end in an abrupt and unhappy breach. Instead of such an ending, however, the withdrawal of Professor Herron has come about in a manner that has displayed dignity, forbearance, and a fine spirit on both sides. The incident has produced three documents worthy of a wide dissemination for the way in which they deal with the questions involved. These documents are Professor Herron's statement to the trustees, the response adopted by that body, and the memorandum drawn up by Professor Herron's colleagues of the faculty. Without further comment upon the matter we reprint for our readers on the following pages these three statements.

DR. HERRON'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

IOWA COLLEGE, GRINNELL, IOWA, October 13, 1899.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF IOWA COLLEGE—

Gentlemen: In asking you to accept this my resignation from the faculty of Iowa College, it is only just to you and to all concerned that it be accompanied by a brief explanation. The fact that the chair of applied Christianity was specially endowed for my occupancy, the fact that this chair has been the subject of so much public controversy for more than six years, and the fact that this resignation is voluntary, makes some recital of the history of our relations seem imperative.

When the department of applied Christianity and its conditions were accepted by you, seven years ago next May, I frankly said to you that I felt sure my teachings and public utterances would bring attacks upon Iowa College. I also stated that I could make no promises or enter into no covenant, save to be true to the truth as I should understand it, at whatever cost. When you established this department I came to it in all good faith, thinking you were prepared for whatever might come, and hoping that in time my academic work might take its normal and organic place among other departments of the college and I be held individually responsible for my public words, through books or from the platform.

So far as the interior workings of the college are concerned, the end sought for has been achieved. The department of applied Christianity has now a perfectly organic and even incidental place in the life of the college. It has not hindered the steady growth of the college, both in the number of its students and in the quality of its work. The number of students and of the graduating class is now larger than at any previous time. The number of students in my own department is larger than in any preceding year. I know something of other colleges and universities, and I am free to say that I believe the college spirit of the student body of Iowa College to be unequalled in moral tone and intellectual seriousness. Nor can I conceive of a more harmonious or coöperative faculty—a faculty made up of wholesome and self-sacrificing Christian men and of women. I mention all this in order to suggest that the presence of the department has not prevented the interior development of the college in all that is best, though it may be that a large number of students have been kept away by the department's teachings.

None the less, your position as trustees is made more serious and difficult each year by the recurring demands for the removal of the chair of applied Christianity and its occupant. These demands come not only from the press and from public men who feel indignant at my teachings concerning property, but from old and sincere friends of the college who feel that its well-being is being jeopardized because of the lack of support from men of financial means and of influence among the churches. The self-sacrifice and devotion of these old friends of the college demand full and sympathetic consideration. Whether they be mistaken or not, it seems to be the now generally accepted opinion of your constituency that men who have money will not give to the college while I remain in its faculty; that the churches will not support the college because of my interpretation of the teachings of Jesus. The reports of the secretary and of the faculty committee at the last

annual meeting of the trustees seem to verify this opinion. The college is outgrowing its equipment; its needs are rapidly increasing; yet the money to supply these needs cannot be had while I continue to teach in the college. At least, this is what men of means almost universally say when approached, and it is what you as trustees are given every reason to believe. You are thus forced into the position of choosing between my retention and the retention of the support and goodwill of the financial and religious constituency of the college.

I am well aware how serious and trying such a position is. You are not owners of the college, but trustees holding it in trust for the constituency to which you are responsible. It is no question of personal opinion you have to pass upon, but a question of accounting for your trust to the supporters of the college. I sympathize so deeply with your difficult responsibility that I am unwilling to leave you in a position where you are forced to choose between my freedom to teach and the financial support upon which the college must depend for its growth. I am myself unwilling to retain a position in which I can remain only by being chargeable with the possible impoverishment of the college.

While I feel that you have been mistaken in allowing this department to be officially discussed, once you had accepted it, I also feel that during these years of controversy you have met your trying position with the sincere purpose to do your whole duty to all. No amount of public clamor has induced you to take any official steps toward satisfying it. However you may have felt like disowning my teachings as individuals, you have sought to take patiently the official consequences of my remaining as a teacher. I am glad to relieve you of this responsibility, trusting that the constituency of the college will now amply and immediately respond to its pressing financial needs.

Let me say that I do this with no thought of its being a sacrifice. Not for a moment will I allow myself to be thought of as a martyr to the cause of free teaching. I shall defend the constituency and trustees of Iowa College in their right to choose what they shall have taught. It is certainly true that the doctrines of property which I hold are subversive to the existing industrial and political order. I do believe that our system of private ownership of natural resources is a crime against God and man and nature; that natural resources are not property, and cannot be so held without destroying the liberty of man and the basis of the religion of Christ. This common and equal right of all men to the earth and its resources as their common inheritance from God I expect to always and everywhere teach. The faith that it is true and that it must ultimately be applied is dearer to me than my bread or life. But I recognize that the constituency of this college is equally sincere in believing such teaching to be dangerous and untrue. I recognize fully the right of men to support only such freedom as they sincerely believe in, and I am unwilling to force them to even seem to support such freedom and teaching as they do not believe in.

Furthermore, I am unwilling to have my brethren in the faculty involved, each year and commencement, in the controversy over my position. No words can express my gratitude for the noble tolerance and patient self-denial of these men. Each year has found my relation with them more cordial and their sympathy and tolerance more brotherly. They do not know that I am

writing this letter of resignation, and such as I have talked with have expressed themselves against such a step. But they have their own vastly important work, and ought not to be annually involved in a controversy about any one department. I feel that it is not right for them to be any longer kept in such a position. I have a right to make any sacrifice of myself that I may think worth while for what I believe to be the truth, but I have no right to keep others in a position of sacrifice for that which is other than their chosen work.

By the terms of the endowment, the department of applied Christianity can remain in the college only by my voluntary retirement from the chair or by my removal by the three official trustees of the endowment. To this voluntary retirement Mrs. E. D. Rand has finally consented. I am entirely unwilling to take this endowment of \$35,000 from the college, and am very happy to be able to leave it, through Mrs. Rand's generosity. Upon my retirement the endowment will be so changed as to be turned over to the college, without any conditions attached thereto. I would only ask that the faculty and trustees, in selecting my successor, give the gracious consideration due to Mrs. Rand's wishes in such a selection. I trust that under more conservative teaching the department may have a noble and abiding history in the minds and ideals of the generations of the students who shall come and go. And I pray that my nearly seven years' relation to Iowa College may count for something in the services and memories of the college.

Out of justice to you as trustees, I feel that I ought to say to you that I am not sure but that those who refuse to support my presence and freedom to teach in the college may have a right to refuse such support. Anyhow, without regard to the right of either of us, controversy is not a good influence to be about a college or university. And aside from controversy, I question whether an existing college or university is any place for the sort of work I am trying to do. I do not know that a present-day educational institution can rightly make place for the mere apostle of an ideal, whether he be right or wrong. Institutional education has chiefly to do with what has been said and done rather than with what is to be said and done in the future. Any proposed change of institutions, any ideal of a new mode of society or life or industry, has always been a subject of conflict and dispute. The truth is always rudely and imperfectly stated by its earlier apostles. The imperfection and conflict have been as unavoidable as the truth. But educational institutions as now organized and supported, dependent as they are on gifts of money from the existing social order, afford no place for the teaching of disturbing social ideals, though it cannot be that human truths that are new will always be outcast and vagabond upon the earth, even when rudely spoken, until accepted and made a part of the past. As college education is now organized, however, I question any man's right to teach that which the college constituency does not want. He may as an individual teach the people who care to hear him, but not as a member of an educational institution which he does not represent. In any case, I am as sure of the right of men of wealth and of conservative political and religious opinions not to want me here as I am of my right to want to stay. And though I cannot remain in Iowa College in peace, I leave it in peace, and my deepest love will abide with it. In whatever ways I may serve the college without injury, I trust I may be

permitted to do so. I want to be counted as a devoted and abiding friend and defender of the college into which I have put no little of my life, and in which I have spoken words that are blood-red with conviction and suffering.

I ask you, in conclusion, kindly to let me thank you for the responsibilities which you have borne in relation to this department from which I now resign. I would also express, through you, something of my debt toward President Gates for the great sacrifices which he has made, in his professional career as well as in his personal life, in order to be true to the freedom of this department to teach what it believed to be guiding principles for the future of society. How much this college owes to him, only the great Judge of us all can reveal. But I can be true to myself only by bearing this witness of my appreciation of his services.

This resignation is not put forth tentatively, but is final. I desire that it now be accepted, to take effect at the close of this college year, and that with it you accept the endowment from Mrs. Rand and select my successor.

Faithfully yours,

GEORGE D. HERRON.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE FACULTY.

It having come to the knowledge of the faculty of Iowa College that Prof. George D. Herron is about to offer to the trustees the resignation of his professorship, and that this resignation is regarded by him as final, the faculty desire, in view of all the circumstances, that it should be accompanied by some expression of their feeling.

We wish, in the first place, to express our appreciation of the generous and manly way in which Dr. Herron has performed this necessarily painful duty. The strongest opponent of his views could not have stated more fairly the reasons which have led some to wish for his separation from the college. He shows a broad appreciation of the views and feelings of those who hold opinions opposed to his which is all too rarely found in human controversies. We feel deeply the generosity of Mrs. Rand in continuing, under circumstances which must be trying in the extreme, the endowment of the chair of applied Christianity. We are sure that the noble confidence with which she intrusts the management of this fund to the authorities of the college will be abundantly justified by the results.

The six years of Dr. Herron's connection with the college have been marked by relations most cordial and kindly between him and his associates in the faculty. In the somewhat delicate and trying situation caused by the introduction of a department quite new to the usual college curriculum and in some respects apart from it in its methods, he has borne himself with unflinching courtesy and consideration; and it is largely due to these qualities, as well as to the distinguished ability displayed in his work, that the department has so well adjusted itself to the general work of the college.

We desire to declare our hearty sympathy with the aim of the department as illustrated by its foundation and by the spirit in which it has been conducted. Recognizing a wide divergence of individual opinions among us as to the particular views advanced in the classroom lectures and published utterances of the department, we are proud and glad that Iowa College is known as standing for an honest effort to apply the teachings of Jesus to the solution of social and politi-

cal problems. We should regard it as a misfortune if the college should be put before the public as receding from this position or abandoning this effort.

We therefore venture to express our hope that action upon the resignation of Professor Herron may be of such a nature that any such inference would be impossible. Further, we hope that it may be made plain to Professor Herron that if his organic connection with the college is severed, his personal presence and influence will always be welcome; and we would suggest that some arrangement might well be made by which, through something like the Rand lectureship, his voice would still be heard among us.

We congratulate the college and Dr. Herron on the past work of the department, which has been a sincere and earnest effort to make a permanent contribution toward the solution of the greatest problems of the day; and we assure him of our continued personal interest and good wishes.

STATEMENT OF THE TRUSTEES.

In accepting the resignation of Prof. George D. Herron of the chair of applied Christianity in Iowa College, the trustees deem it fitting and appropriate to make the following record:

In all their dealings with Professor Herron, whether as individuals or as a board, they have always found him kind and considerate, appreciative of the position in which they were placed and of their relations to the constituency of the college and to the public at large. In all his communications to us he has shown an excellent spirit, and has at all times seemed in earnest only for the establishment and promotion of what he believed to be the truth. The trustees now find great satisfaction in the fact that Professor Herron, in his last communication to them, seems so fully to realize the representative position in which the board of trustees is placed, and that the trustees have a duty to the patrons and constituency of the college which they cannot escape even in the interest of the advocacy of what he believes to be an ideal condition. The trustees have not been ignorant of or indifferent to the criticisms called out by some of Professor Herron's public utterances. They have endeavored always to be considerate of the rights and feelings of all parties, to be careful to recognize and not to interfere with such freedom of speech as the circumstances would justify, and they have not felt that either they or the college was thereby committed to all the views held and expressed by him in his public addresses. They have tried to act, and they trust they have acted, free from improper bias from their individual views or by pressure from without. They have not agreed with all the views expressed, though they do most heartily agree with what they have always understood to be the fundamental teaching of the department—viz., that the religion and spirit of Jesus Christ should control the conduct of men in all the relations of life. To help make this the thought and practice of the world was the sole purpose of the founding of the department; and notwithstanding some differences of opinion among the friends of the college, we believe it has done valuable work and has hastened the coming of the kingdom. Whether Iowa College is now larger or smaller in numbers, richer or poorer in endowment by reason of the establishment of the department and the teaching of the chair, is not a fact of much ultimate importance. If the redemption

of the world is nearer in consequence, we may look with complacency upon signs of what men call failure. So far as there has been earnest and faithful work—and we believe there has been such work—there can be no failure. We hope and trust that the department may be the means of still better and greater results. Whatever may be the ultimate and ideal truth as to the private ownership of natural sources of wealth, to us it seems clear that the most promising course for promoting the ultimate right is at present to impress on men their present duty rightly to use what wealth shall properly come to them under the present organization of society and in the world in which they now live, rather than to spend much time and force in directly attacking systems that can be best changed but slowly in the interest of a scheme which, if ideal, has never yet been shown to be practical in a highly organized society.

That Dr. Herron has done good and can do much good we have never doubted, and we sincerely hope he may give the world just the message which God has given him for it. We incline to think that he has himself rightly estimated the general sentiment of our constituency, and that the chances for his usefulness are increased by resigning a chair where he and the college were subject to so much and such indiscriminating criticism.

In accepting his resignation the trustees do it with the utmost kindness and good wishes. They are greatly gratified with his appreciation of their position and of their purposes to do their duty as trustees, and they earnestly hope that he may find and do the work in the world that will most advance the kingdom of righteousness and peace. In the meantime the trustees will endeavor to meet all reasonable expectations, and will try to help the department established with prayer and with such high hopes to accomplish the common purpose of the founder, trustees, and professor—viz., to help forward the kingdom of God upon earth.

The trustees have also at this time received from Mrs. E. D. Rand a communication in which she waives substantially all conditions attached to the endowment of the chair of applied Christianity in Iowa College, and leaves the fund to be managed by the trustees as a permanent endowment of the chair, without conditions, the chair to be filled as are other chairs, according to the best judgment of the board of trustees alone. The board greatly appreciate this act of Mrs. Rand as an additional proof, which was not at all needed, of her great interest in Iowa College and her desire for its highest usefulness. The trustees accept the trust and the additional duty thus imposed upon them with an earnest purpose, so far as in them lies, to make the department what it was designed to be. And they return to Mrs. Rand their hearty thanks for this additional proof of the confidence she reposes in them, and of her faith that notwithstanding some public and private criticism, Iowa College still stands and will stand for what is highest and best in the world.

The trustees have also received a communication from the faculty of Iowa College, giving kindly expression to their feelings for Dr. Herron, and warmly appreciative of his work and of his relations to the faculty. This is very pleasant to us and is doubtless so to him, and we sincerely hope that in time to come the college may have the advantage of his coöperation and help to do the work which the college ought to do in the world.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

BRITON AND BOER IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for December there is an article by Alleyne Ireland rehearsing the causes of the British trouble in South Africa. The article is written in a strong pro-British tone. It seeks to prove that the Boers were actually slave-holders, and that the abolition of slavery is at the bottom of a great deal of the ill-feeling between the Dutch and the English. It thoroughly disapproves of Mr. Gladstone's course in 1880, which, in the opinion of the writer, gave to the Boers as a reward of rebellion what it refused to partition to them in treaty. This writer thinks that the Boers had already been betrayed by Mr. Gladstone, and that they saw therefore only cowardice where they were expected to see magnanimity.

"The loyalists, on the other hand, and with them the natives, were handed over to their enemies, with nothing to remember but the deliberate breaking of those most solemn and emphatic pledges which had been their stay and comfort during the trials of the rebellion. There should have been either no fighting or more fighting."

The negotiations between Mr. Chamberlain and President Krüger are reviewed, giving the substance of all the dispatches, and the writer of this article decides that the core of the contention between England and the Transvaal is the relative status of the two governments; that is, the extent, if any, of British suzerainty under the two conventions of 1881 and 1884. The essential provisions of these two conventions are rehearsed to show that England's suzerainty was acknowledged in each.

THE QUESTION REALLY AT ISSUE.

"The question really at issue between the Transvaal and Great Britain is that of supremacy in South Africa. The discussion of the Uitlander grievances was essentially a difficult matter; for the Boers, going back to 1881, recalled the fact that there was a time when apparently England was prepared to break her most solemn promises, when the most positive assertions of her desires and intentions were swept away like chaff at the first sign of resistance; and remembering this, they not unnaturally hoped that the same thing might happen again. But as to the larger issue there can be no uncertainty. The Transvaal government 'wish to confine themselves to stating the standpoint formerly taken up by them, which they hereby declare they maintain

—namely, that no suzerainty exists;' while the British Government say, 'the contention that the South African Republic is a sovereign international state is not, in their opinion, warranted by law or history, and is wholly inadmissible.'

"England's action in South Africa has been construed as an attempt to deprive the Transvaal of those great benefits which belong to self-government, and to substitute an autocratic foreign rule for a government deriving its powers from the will of the people. This is very far from being the case. The origin of England's interference in the affairs of the Transvaal lies in the fact that everything implied in the grant of self-government has been persistently withheld from the majority of the inhabitants of that country. England demands that the men who pay the taxes shall have a voice in the government; that the courts of justice shall be independent of the executive power; that the lives and property of the citizens shall be protected; that a man shall be tried by a jury of his peers. There would appear to be little in these demands incompatible with the principle of self-government."

THE RESULT OF THE STRUGGLE.

"As England has sought nothing but fair treatment for the majority of the inhabitants of the Transvaal and the recognition of British supremacy in South Africa, it is to be hoped that at the conclusion of the war the ill-feeling between the Dutch and English in South Africa will gradually die out, under the influence of those advantages arising from a strong and just government. There is little reason to doubt that under whatever name the South African Republic emerges from the conflict, the inhabitants of that country will be granted all the substantial rights of self-government."

SIDE LIGHTS ON THE BOER WAR.

MR. SPENSER WILKINSON, writing in the *National Review* on "Moral Factors in the War," makes an analysis of the factors which go to make up the military spirit in the contending armies. War is an affair of the soul; the predominant partner in the business is the mind or spirit, and it is the collective traditions of individuals which make up the fighting whole.

THE MORALE OF THE BOERS.

Mr. Wilkinson finds that in this spirit the British are superior to their adversary. He says:

"The Boer living on his farm has his spiritual backbone made up of the elementary ideas of a half-developed community—the family, the clan, and the country. But he has hardly a matured conception either of justice or of freedom, and his love of country is based upon a very short history. His patriotism is negative rather than positive; it is a bias against a foreigner rather than a conception of the state as something to live and die for. So little has the thought of the state or community penetrated the average Boer that he has never quite grasped the duty of paying the taxes. The idea of military duty has not grown beyond the first stage; it has produced a readiness to fight and to die, but no systematic view such as gives cohesion to an army. On October 21 Commandant Joubert telegraphed to Pretoria: 'Commandant Lucas Meyer has had an engagement with the British at Dundee. Meyer made a plan of campaign by messenger with Commandant Erasmus, who, however, did not put in an appearance.' Evidently the notion of cohesion, of subordination, of discipline, has not yet come to form an essential part of the Boer's moral skeleton. The tie which binds one Boer to another is comparatively weak."

THE MORALE OF THE BRITISH.

Of the British national consciousness, on the other hand, Mr. Wilkinson says:

"The British are in a different condition. In their mental world the idea of Great Britain fills an immense place. Their lives are to a great extent made up of coöperation in all the various forms which I have enumerated as the sources of our stock of thoughts. The consciousness that one thought is at this moment being thought in Great Britain, in Australia, Canada, and India lifts up every man who shares it, and this kind of consciousness has been developed from generation to generation, each successive period of war having strengthened it till it found its perfect expression in Nelson's signal at Trafalgar. This aspect of the national idea has its embodiment in the naval and military services. The British officer lives his professional life in the atmosphere of a 'service' and in the idea of service. When war begins he is absorbed in service; it commands him, and he has caught from his military community the habit of taking death cheerfully when it comes in the course of the day's duty. This belonging to a world of developed ideas, to a civilized nation, is a power of itself, to which the membership of a half-organized community with no store of recorded deeds furnishes scarcely an adequate counterpart."

What the English Contend With.

The "Looker-on" in *Blackwood's* devotes some pages to a very intelligent survey of the South African problem. He thinks that the 70,000 troops may have many greater tasks to undertake than the conquest of the Transvaal, and gives an innumerable list of complications that may ensue. It is pleasant to find a writer who, while convinced of the justice of the war, has at once the honesty to recognize the real nature of the problem, the generosity to plead for moderation, the wisdom to see its absolute necessity, and the good manners to condemn the baseness masquerading everywhere in the guise of patriotism. Speaking of the anticipations of a speedy peace fostered by the victory at Glencoe, he says:

"There are two things against that expectation: not alone the coldly ferocious obstinacy of the Boer in a quarrel, but the desperation of the case for that people when they look beyond defeat. This particular has a great interest for us on account of its inconvenience for ourselves. Did we look with their eyes beyond defeat, we should see nothing but the worst humiliation, the worst misfortune conceivable to their minds; the rest is thick darkness. Now, their obstinacy may be a brutal fault (we think differently of it as a branch characteristic grown in Britain), and their view of the life for them after defeat may seem unreasonably pessimistic; yet if the product of these feelings is a desperation of recklessness, of violence, likely to infuriate the animosity of race yet more and heighten the difficulties of future government, it becomes a merely selfish duty to find some means of appeasement."

"The prevailing flood of cant," he declares, sickens him:

"I stop to read confirmatory news of the serious first engagement, with its fine success for our side, its radiant witness to the courage of our soldiery and the devotion of its officers, mixed up (the newspaper reporters will have it so) with jeers at chicken-hearted Boers who cannot face cold steel. Ah, what a pity that patriotism can be so atrociously mouthed and parodied and marketed!"

A Native Attack on the Boers.

"An Old Campaigner," writing in the *Contemporary* under the title of "Glencoe, Elands-laagte, Mafeking," gives an intelligent survey of the state of military affairs in the invaded territory and makes a recommendation as to the treatment of the problem of a native attack on the Boer republics. He agrees, of course, that the natives are not to be allowed to attack; but notice should be given to the Boers that they must

not invade Zululand or Basutoland, and the native chiefs must be instructed to resist any such invasion. If such an arrangement could be effected the advantage would be obvious; but it is plain that the Boer commanders could not be expected to give such an undertaking without an undertaking from Great Britain not to use those territories for the purpose of invading the republics.

A RELIGIOUS REBELLION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AN element of grave moment in the complicated African problem is forcibly stated by Mr. R. M. Green in the *Nineteenth Century*. His subject is "Native Unrest in South Africa." It is not, however, the familiar dread of native savagery of which he writes. The menace is from the side of religion.

A KAFFIR "MAD MULLAH."

Mr. Green tells of a fanatic who "goes round the country addressing the red Kaffirs, and stating that he has been to heaven and found that all their ways and customs of dress are practiced there and are quite right." Mr. Green quotes the letter of an educated native who says:

"This individual is regarded by some of the natives in the location and adjoining districts as no less a personage than the 'Son of God.' Last Sunday the location was alive with red Kaffirs from the surrounding districts and farms who had come here to see this extraordinary man. He tells these people that to know him is to know God. Nay, he is the very gate of heaven. Having been once dead for six days he had an interview with 'the Supreme Being,' and was by him initiated into all the mysteries of the spiritual world, and was henceforth divinely commissioned to tell his countrymen that all the customs of their forefathers, such as Kaffir beer-drinking, red clay, etc., are much indulged in and admired by the hosts of heaven, and to pour out denunciations of divine indignation against the whites who had, by their conduct toward the blacks, brought upon themselves and their children his displeasure."

A NATIONAL "ETHIOPIAN CHURCH."

This heathen fanaticism is not the only religious peril. A much more difficult matter has appeared within the Christian pale. While white men are quarreling about the secular franchise, black men are setting about the assertion of their religious franchise. They will have an Ethiopian church, staffed by native clergy. The founder of this black church is a Methodist minister of the name of Dwane.

"He was born in the Queenstown district and

belongs to Khama's tribe. He was educated by the Wesleyans at Hilltown, near Fort Beaufort, studied for the ministry, and became a Wesleyan minister. But in 1896 he left the Wesleyans and went to America; there he joined the American Methodist Episcopal Church."

Mr. Green quotes from the *South African Congregational Magazine* as follows:

"We seem to have arrived at a critical stage in the history of our native churches in South Africa. The evidence of an inflowing tide-wave of revolutionary tendency sweeping over them is everywhere apparent. It is not confined to the congregations of one denomination, but is more or less affecting all of them. It probably began with the revolt of certain native ministers among the Wesleyans from the authority of their conference. The ground of their revolt appears to have been a sense of resentment against the social barriers in the way of their advancement to the chief seats of official authority in their ecclesiastical system. Conceiving that they had a grievance on the ground of such suppression of their self-importance, the dream of a formation of a native church, dissociated from all European influence and control, began to impress itself on their imagination."

APPEALING TO AMERICAN NEGROES.

How to get the financial aid necessary to such a church was a difficulty, until a bright idea occurred to the Rev. Mr. Dwane:

"Why not get the negroes of America to take up the movement? The very thing! So off he set with a grand scheme of church extension to unfold to their astonished gaze. And being a lad of parts—an accomplished linguist—speaking English as to the manner born, as well as Dutch and his own native tongue, and being moreover a born orator and free from any shadow of a questionable character, having a record of unsullied reputation and honorable Christianservice behind him, he succeeded in raising a sensation among his colored brethren in the States. He was enthusiastically received into the fellowship of the Methodist Episcopal Church, blessed by its bishops, and sent back with the assurance that the new cause would be taken up and backed by the available resources of the denomination in America."

A Moravian missionary even went so far as to say:

"I think in time that it will lead to a native rising. The Ethiopians say now that we ought to have no white missionaries. When they have got rid of them the next step will be to get rid of the magistrates, and there will be a war of races."

THE REVOLT AGAINST WHITE MISSIONARIES.

Mr. Green himself saw Dwane in Queenstown. "He was dressed as a clergyman and his English was excellent." Speaking of his work, he said to the writer that "the white missionaries did not understand the native customs, and the natives thought that when they became Christians they must give up all their old ways, even in such matters as wearing bangles."

"My people, said Dwane, believe that the missionaries call all these things sin. The missionaries cannot understand how we feel about our old customs, and we think that if all the ministers for natives were natives themselves it would be better. You tell us that we are all the same in God's sight, but your people will not worship in the same church as our people."

THE CIVILIZED KAFFIR.

"So far Dwane's followers have been drawn almost entirely from the Wesleyans; but it is the national side of his movement that is worthy of attention. Do the Europeans sufficiently realize that after these years of education and civilization the educated Kaffir of to-day is on a very different footing from the Kaffir in his original state? . . . The Kaffirs of South Africa are probably the most loyal of all the subjects in the British empire."

Nevertheless, the natives say "the land of our birth is oftentimes to us a land of tears."

THE FRANCHISE FOR KAFFIRS.

Mr. Green raises the question of franchise for natives. He says:

"The Uitlanders' demand for franchise is now occupying the attention of the whole world. It may be reasonably asked why should not the natives of the colony have representatives in the lower house of assembly, who should bring these questions to the notice of the government. There are men among the natives sufficiently educated not only to see all these points, but to put them intelligently before others."

This remarkable paper ends with the warning:

"If honor, justice, and integrity may be placed before personal gain or selfish ends, then for the colored race as for the British empire a bright future lies before South Africa; but if private ends and the desire of wealth be allowed to dominate, then it may be that a racial struggle of grave dimensions lies before the colony, for the Kaffirs are no longer untutored savages. They have begun to realize their grievances and to desire their rights, which unless we give them they may take for themselves in a manner that can be little anticipated."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONFUCIUS.

A FRESH statement of the principles of Confucianism, apparently from a Japanese source, appears in the *Open Court* for November. The writer, Mr. Teitaro Suzuki, makes it clear that the great Chinese sage was not, as many have supposed, a religious leader. He



CONFUCIUS.

was rather "a moral teacher, or more properly a statesman, whose maxim was that the people should be governed by the ethical law of sympathy rather than by the jurisprudential principle of right and duty."

According to this writer the Chinese spirit of conservatism was but typified in Confucianism. Confucius himself said that he had nothing new to impart. Other national traits discoverable in the mind of Confucius are "utilitarianism, practicality, and optimism," combined with a lack of imagination.

In his attitude toward religious problems Confucius is described as "sober, positivistic, and in a sense agnostic."

"When he was wandering about almost in a state of exile, unable to find any royal listener, he ascribed his misfortune to the iron hand of fate (*ming*), but he did not personify it, nor did he exclaim: 'Thy will be done.'

"His *Tien* or *Tien ming* is not animated ; it is merely another name for nature or natural order. Of course he tried every means in his own power to realize what he thought good, but when he had done all in his power he calmly resigned himself and suffered the law of causality to take its own course. When his disciples were exasperated with their misfortunes he consoled them by simply saying : 'A superior man calmly endures misfortune.'

"Confucius was therefore an advocate of realism ; he did not dare to propound definite speculations about the beyond. When he was asked his opinion of death he said, 'How can one know death when one does not know life?' and when questioned regarding supernaturalism he replied : 'A superior man does not talk about mysterious powers and supernatural spirits.' This keeping within the limits of experience is throughout characteristic of Confucianism, and it is the very reason why his doctrine has acquired such a controlling and enduring influence over Chinese minds as we observe to-day."

A SOCIAL PHILOSOPHER.

Confucius was born in a time of disorder and transformation. Evils had grown up which he sought to abolish. To this end he taught the doctrines of ancient sages.

"He proposed to restore the moral relations of human society as they were in the bygone golden age. And to effect this he found the guiding principle in sympathy (*jén*) and benevolence (*shu*). The basis of his doctrine, 'Do not do to others what you would not have done to you by others,' has a striking similarity to the golden rule, the saying of Christ."

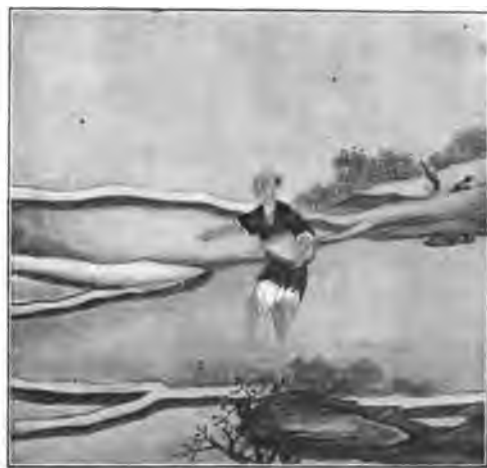
"The main object of Confucius, however, was the promotion of national welfare and the amelioration of social conditions. He taught the doctrine of sympathy and benevolence, not that the people might be fairly rewarded in the future or reborn in heaven, not that they might thus be released from the bond of material existence, not that they might save their hypothetical souls from eternal damnation and the curse of the last judgment, but that they might live righteously in this present life, be in peace with their neighbors, and enjoy the happiness of a good conscience—this was the ideal of the Chinese sage. Not being a religious teacher, he made no effort to teach the masses and to awaken them from ignorance. He on the contrary wished to follow the example of Chou-king, his ideal statesman, because he thought it the best way of actualizing his benevolent administration and of making the people happy materially as well as morally."

A CULT WITHOUT MYTHOLOGY.

"The practical turn of the Chinese character is clearly shown in the biography of Confucius as recorded by his disciples and followers. Their memoirs are singularly free from the clouds of miracles, superstitions, and impossibilities which usually gather around the life-histories of religious sages. There are no legends about him. He stands before us as a plain human being who said and did what any other mortal could say and do. Look, for example, how the imagination of Indian and Semite, overleaping the natural limits of probability and possibility, heaps up the tinsel glory of miracles on the heads of their spiritual leaders. Is it not indeed surprising to notice in what plain language the life of the Chinese sage is described, and yet before his statue the proudest kings reverentially bow down, and in his *analects*, however fragmentary, millions of human beings for more than a score of centuries have found wisdom and consolation?"

BIBLE PICTURES BY A CHINESE ARTIST.

IN the *Magazine of Art* for November Mr. Charles E. Benham tells the interesting story of a Chinese artist's attempt to depict for his countrymen, in the light of his own imagina-



"A SOWER WENT FORTH TO SOW."
(The Chinese conception.)

tion, the parables of the New Testament. To illustrate Mr. Benham's article several of the artist's paintings are reproduced. It appears from these that not the least attempt has been made to divest the scenes of Chinese characteristics. As Mr. Benham remarks, "the Chinaman can only translate his notions of outside people into a Chi-

nese ideal, and he sees no incongruity in so doing. Yet the power of the Bible stories so familiar to us was none the less striking to the fancy of the artist, and the pictures reveal how thoroughly he grasped and appreciated the essential features of the parables, which seem almost to come with fresh meaning to us as we see them with his eyes in his quaint delineations."

THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

"The sketch which represents the parable of the sower shows how thoroughly the artist associated the incident with the planting of rice, the 'good ground' being to his mind naturally and inevitably the overflowed meadows on which the rice-sowers cast their bread upon the waters. The rocks, the stony ground, and the devouring birds are well realized, and in the foreground some attempt is evidently made to show how 'some fell among thorns.'"

Mr. Benham informs us that the artist is not a convert to Christianity, although his interest in the gospel incidents was so great that he has attended the meetings held by Christian missionaries, and the last news concerning him is that he is an "inquirer." His own countrymen seem to have greatly appreciated his sketches, which have been repeated many times.

✓ THE PENAL SETTLEMENTS OF SIBERIA.

IN the *Revue de Paris* M. Dujour contributes a most interesting paper on that much-discussed but little-known subject, transportation to Siberia.

Russia is one of the few countries in the world that still pursues the system of transporting and attempting to colonize her criminals; but last May a decree was signed by the Emperor arranging for the appointment of a special commission, to be presided over by the Russian minister of justice, whose duty it will be to inquire into the whole matter, and it is hoped and believed on the continent that this inquiry will end in the suppression of the system.

Maximoff, an authority on the subject, states that in the hundred years which elapsed between 1764 and 1864 900,000 convicts were sent to Siberia. Even now Professor Kotliarevski has made researches which proved that each year 112,000 men and women leave Russia for Siberia, never to return. Since the system was first introduced—that is to say since the seventeenth century—the Russian Government has made all kinds of attempts to improve the lot of the convicts and to form regular penal settlements, but not till quite lately was it found possible to really police the immense tract of country where these

penal settlements have been founded. Accordingly a great number of exiles found their way home again, committing every kind of crime on the way, for of course they were entirely without money wherewith to purchase food or clothing. In 1869 an attempt was made to confine the convicts in the Sakhalin Islands. There the more deserving were given plots of land, but this effort to turn the convict into a colonist came to nothing. It is said that of five men and women who reach Siberia, only one really remains there; the others die or escape. Even now it is comparatively easy for a convict to make good his escape, and from some convict settlements 50 and in some cases 90 per cent. of the convicts disappear.

On certain great occasions, notably when a new emperor is crowned, immense numbers of Siberian exiles are granted a pardon. In 1895 Nicholas II. proved his humanity by not only granting a free pardon to thousands of convicts, but also by distributing a certain amount of money among those exiles who were free to return home. M. Dujour touches on the question of the political prisoner who is condemned to Siberian exile simply by an "administrative order." This he declares amounts to about 6,000 men yearly; they are generally accompanied by some 4,000 women and children. In some ways the political exile is less to be pitied than his less fortunate and more criminal brother, for if he is an educated and intelligent man he can often find good employment in Siberia, and end by making the country really his home.

THE RUSSIAN DOUKHOBORS IN CANADA.

OF the Doukhobors who have recently migrated to Canada from Russia, Mr. Ernest Howard Crosby says in the *Missionary Review of the World* for November:

"Wherever these people have been, in Russia, in Cyprus, in America, they have impressed every one, including the Russian police, with their fine qualities, their gentleness, integrity, industry, cleanliness, and good feeling, and yet the government of Russia has never ceased to persecute them, because they take their Christianity seriously, really love their enemies, and shrink from the idea of slaughtering them. The tenets of this sect are very similar to those of the Friends, although they seem to have thought them out quite independently. They reject all outward ceremonies. They have no fixed place of worship, believing that all places are sacred, but meet in each other's houses to sing and pray.

"The name 'Doukhobors,' or 'Spirit-Wrestlers,' was first applied to them by their persecutors as long ago as 1785; but the only name

which they accept is that of Christians. The quality upon which they insist the most is love, and they show their mutual love and confidence in their social and economic way of life, holding all things in common, each village or group having one treasury, one granary, and one flock or herd, and each member taking what he needs from the common store. They are very hospitable to travelers, putting all that they have at their disposal and declining to receive any reward.

A STORY OF PERSECUTION.

"It is their refusal to serve in the army which has caused most of their suffering. Early in the century many of them perished from persecution, and since then their history has been one long record of corporal punishment, imprisonment, and exile. They were first removed by the government to the province of Tauridi, and from there they were exiled in the 40s to Transcaucasia. Their troubles increased in 1887, when universal military service was introduced for the first time in this province. This was a move which put to the test the strength of their principles. Some yielded and served their time; others refused and were put into the penal battalions. At last, in 1895, the great majority of them determined to decline absolutely to offend their consciences, and coming together in a great mass-meeting they burned the arms, which were their private property. Then began a duel between these inoffensive peasants and the whole power of the empire."

Twelve Doukhobors who were already in the army were subjected to horrible tortures. They were condemned to join a penal battalion and were repeatedly flogged. At last three of them gave way. These three were kept in the penal battalion, while the others were sent to Siberia, where several of them have since died.

The Cossacks who were sent to suppress the "rebellion" on the occasion of the burning of the arms in 1895 treated the Doukhobors with extreme harshness. Even the women were stripped and flogged.

PERMISSION TO EMIGRATE.

Mr. Crosby continues:

"The position of the Doukhobors had at last become intolerable. They had the choice between yielding to the iniquitous demands of the government or of being exterminated. At this juncture some kind-hearted Russians interceded in their behalf and obtained from the Czar the immense boon of being permitted to emigrate at their own expense. The permission came none too soon. Out of one company of 4,000 of them

who had been driven from their homes 800 had died in two years and a half. The interest of a group of English and Russian admirers of Count Tolstoi at Purleigh, in England, was aroused, and the successful initiation of the enterprise of emigration and colonization is largely due to them."

Cyprus was selected as the site of the first colony, but the choice proved unfortunate. The climate was unsuited to the immigrants and there was much illness among them. It has been decided to send all the Cyprus colonists to Canada as soon as transportation can be arranged.

THE SETTLEMENT IN CANADA.

Last year Mr. Aylmer Maude, an Englishman who had long lived at Moscow as a merchant, went to Canada and secured the promise of 160 acres of public land in Manitoba for each family, with an allowance of \$1 for each individual. Temporary shelter was offered by the govern-



DOUKHOBORS IN CANADA.

ment in the emigrant buildings established at various points, and no oath of allegiance was exacted.

"In pursuance of this arrangement three shiploads of immigrants have now arrived in Canada. The vessels were especially chartered and sailed direct from Batoum, on the Black Sea, to Halifax. The second party were in charge of Count Serge Tolstoi, the son of the distinguished author and reformer. All the reports of these people which have reached us from Canada are most flattering. They are 'sturdy, strongly built people,' we are told, 'many of the men measuring nearer seven than six feet in height.' They are

strict vegetarians, and their appearance is a sufficient vindication of the merits of that diet. They are also scrupulously clean, and this fact has impressed all observers. Clad in sheepskins, like the conventional Russian peasant, the women wearing trimmings of bright cloth on their jackets, they presented a striking appearance on the quay at Halifax. Not one unfavorable comment upon their looks has come to my notice."

Seven thousand Doukhobors are now located in Canada. Those now in Cyprus are to join them, and it is believed that at least one more ship-load will desire to emigrate from Russia. Although the Doukhobors were always thrifty, their recent ill-treatment has exhausted most of their savings, and the transportation of so many people for so great a distance has already cost a great deal of money. There is urgent need of additional funds to provide houses, horses, and plows for these people, as well as steamship and railroad transportation. Mr. Crosby suggests that contributions may be sent to the commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg.

THE NEXT POPE AND HIS ELECTORS.

THERE is much interesting gossip about "the future conclave" in the *Quarterly Review*. It is curious to find the press recognized as a controlling power in the election of pope:

"Raffaello De Cesare says: 'To-day, in advance, the different candidates for the papal chair are discussed, and it is in reality journalism which exercises the right of veto.' The remark is pertinent. The press, even before the Pope's death, exposes to the fierce light of day the distinctive qualities of the most prominent of the papal candidates. When a cardinal ambitious of papal honors is attacked by the press of a great country, to whom it is not a matter of indifference who sits upon the pontifical throne, the election of such a candidate is improbable."

The fact that Cardinal Rampolla, who is perhaps the most prominent candidate for the succession, is vigorously opposed by the Austrian press would seem to militate against his success. This cardinal is intensely disliked in both Germany and Austria.

ITALIAN PREPONDERANCE.

Rome is held to be, after all, the best and safest place for the meeting of the conclave; and the improved facilities of travel make possible a very full attendance of cardinals. The archbishop of Sydney is probably the only cardinal too far away to arrive in time to join in the

election. It is just possible that Cardinal Gibbons might not be in time.

The writer brings to light the curious fact that during the Pope's illness last March "the college of cardinals was in fact so composed that non-Italian influence seemed likely to predominate. Fifty-seven cardinals would have buried the old pontiff and elected a new one. Among



CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

these were 30 Italians and 27 non-Italians. No conclave can be remembered in which the foreign and Italian elements were so nearly equal."

LATINS VERSUS NON-LATINS.

On his recovery Cardinal Rampolla got the Pope to restore something of the old proportions, and "there are to-day 35 Italians and 26 non-Italians in the sacred college."

"Thus the papacy may still be styled, as Döllinger styled it, a 'national Italian institution.' Even if this be denied, it is, at all events, almost exclusively Latin. Of the 11 new cardinals no less than 10 belong to the Latin-speaking races, and the composition of the sacred college was never so preponderatingly Latin during Leo XIII.'s pontificate of twenty-one years as it is at present. Among the 61 cardinals no less than 49 are Latin, distributed as follows: 35 Italians, 7 French, 1 French-Belgian, 5 Spaniards, 1 Portuguese. Opposed to these there are 12 non-Latins, viz.: 2 Germans (Dr. Kopp and

Dr. Steinhuber, a Jesuit living at Rome), 2 German-Austrians (Gruscha and Haller), 1 Slavonian (Missia), 1 Pole (Ledochowski), 2 Hungarians (Vaszary and Schlauch), 1 Englishman (Vaughan), 1 Irishman (Logue), 1 English-American (Gibbons), 1 Irish-Australian (Moran). As we have remarked, two of these would scarcely reach Rome in time for the conclave. This would leave only 10 non-Latins to meet 49 Latins at the election."

LOWLY ORIGIN OF CARDINALS.

Forty-nine to ten is altogether out of proportion to the relative numbers of Latin and non-Latin Catholics. Nevertheless, in another respect the democratic spirit of the Roman Church shines out in contrast with the arrangements of other communions:

"There have been popes enough who sprang from the people. Simple birth has never formed an obstacle to the attainment of the highest dignities that the Roman Catholic Church has to offer. In respect of the origin of his cardinals Leo XIII. is entirely unprejudiced. Cardinal Prisco, of Naples, is a carrier's son; Cardinal Cassetta, patriarch of Latin rites at Antioch, is the son of a Roman joiner. Among the present cardinals there are few of noble descent, and of these few three were appointed by Pius IX., who thought much more of a brilliant name than Leo XIII. Among the cardinals appointed by the former were a Chigi, a Borromeo, a Bonaparte, and a Hohenlohe."

THREE POPES—WHITE, BLACK, AND RED.

Of the several *papabili* the writer chats in a way of which a specimen may be selected in the following paragraph:

"Di Canossa, bishop of Verona, is the oldest member of the sacred college, even older than the Pope. His eminence is also sickly and can no longer play a great part. He will obtain no vote in the next conclave. As for Ledochowski, he is also old; but though he has reached seventy-seven, he is a factor that must be reckoned with. A nun is said to have prophesied that this cardinal would become pope, and the prophecy has in a sense been accomplished. For ten years Ledochowski, as prefect of the *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide*, has been a sort of pope by the side of the Pope. There are three popes, named from the color of their robes: the real Pope, who is called the 'white pope'; the general of the Jesuits, the 'black pope'; and the prefect of the propaganda, the 'red pope,' who as cardinal wears a red robe. The reason why the prefect of the propaganda is regarded as a sort of pope is that many prerogatives are connected

with his office, and that in the government of the Church he takes nearly the same place as the minister for the colonies takes within the sphere of British influence. The propaganda is the center for all Roman Catholic missions. As chief of the propaganda Ledochowski has so many opportunities to distribute benefits and to extend patronage that he can count many clients and creatures of his own. The next conclave may give him, therefore, more than one vote, perhaps two, perhaps even three; but this will not transform the red pope into the white one. Votes given for a non-Italian have only a symptomatic value. In the next conclave the principle that the tiara is by no means legally an Italian monopoly, even though for nearly four centuries only Italians have been elected to the papal crown, will probably be still more strongly marked than in 1878. It is possible that besides Ledochowski, the cardinals Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Vaughan, of London, will be honored by single votes."

MEN IN THE RUNNING.

The writer thus recapitulates his estimate of the *papabili*:

"We have already named, besides the aged Capececiaturo and Di Pietro, the cardinals Rampolla, Parocchi, Serafino Vannutelli, Svampa, and Gotti as the chief candidates for the tiara. There are still two names which must not be overlooked in speaking of the future Pope—the cardinals Sarto and Domenico Jacobini."

THE CHIEF NEWSPAPERS OF EUROPE.

MR. GEORGE A. WADE contributes to the *Pall Mall Magazine* a study in comparative journalism under the heading of "Famous Foreign Newspapers." The papers he selects for mention with one or two leading particulars we have put together in this table:

Name.	Place.	Daily Circulation.	Editor.	Founded.
<i>Petit Journal</i>	Paris	1,300,000	M. Marinoni	1862
<i>Figaro</i>	Paris	.....	M. de Dodays	1854
<i>Berliner Tageblatt</i>	Berlin	70,000	Herr Levinsohn	1870
<i>Kölnische Zeitung</i>	Cologne	40,000	Herr Schauberg	1802
<i>Neue Freie Presse</i>	Vienna	.....	Dr. Edward Bacher	Before 1869
<i>Tribuna</i>	Rome	.....	.....	1884
<i>Independence Belge</i>	Brussels	.....	M. Charles Tardieu	1830
<i>Epoca</i>	Madrid	.....	Marquis de Valdiglesias	1849
<i>Novoe Vremja</i>	St. Petersburg	30,000	M. Federoff	.....

Of these *Le Petit Journal* has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the world; *Die Kölnische Zeitung* is the oldest continental paper; *Die Neue Freie Presse* has forty-two pages (each the size of the *Pall Mall Gazette*), two-thirds of which are filled with advertisements, and these in almost every European language.

Paris Papers and Their Sales.

In the *Westminster Budget* Mr. Ernest A. Vitetelly publishes some interesting information about the circulation of the leading Parisian journals, classified as "Dreyfusard" and "anti-Dreyfusard." He states that the facts were supplied by persons well acquainted with the "business" side of Parisian journalism, and that while he cannot absolutely vouch for the figures he gives, he has reason to believe them as near the truth as it is possible to get. He further states that the figures have passed under the eyes of several French writers (M. Zola among them), who regard the estimates as substantially correct.

ANTI-DREYFUSARD JOURNALS.

	Copies.
<i>Le Petit Journal</i> , present-day sales about.....	800,000
<i>Le Gaulois</i> (Arthur Meyer), sales about.....	28,000
<i>L'Echo de Paris</i> (Q. de Beaurepaire), about....	45,000
<i>L'Eclair</i> , sales about.....	120,000
<i>La République Française</i> (M. Méline), about....	5,000
<i>L'Intransigeant</i> (Rochefort), sales about.....	130,000
<i>L'Autorité</i> (Cassagnac), sales about.....	65,000
<i>La Patrie</i> (Millevoeye), sales about.....	60,000
<i>La Libre Parole</i> (Drumont), sales about.....	100,000
<i>La Croix</i> (Père Bailly), sales about.....	250,000
[Another estimate of the above says 300,000.]	
<i>La Presse</i> , sales about.....	80,000
<i>Le Journal</i> (since M. Xau's death), sales about.....	60,000
<i>L'Événement</i> , sales about.....	6,000
<i>Le Soir</i> , sales about.....	1,600
Total.....	1,750,600

No returns have been supplied for *Le Gil Blas*, *L'Univers*, *Le Petit Caporal*, *L'Anti-Juif*, and a good many other anti-Dreyfusard journals. The total anti-Dreyfusard sales might be quite 2,000,000 copies per diem.

DREYFUSARD JOURNALS.

	Copies.
<i>Le Figaro</i> (Cornély) present-day sales about....	70,000
<i>Le Temps</i> * (Hébrard), sales about.....	25,000
<i>Le Journal des Débats</i> ,* sales about.....	15,000
<i>L'Aurore</i> (Clémenceau, Pressensé, Zola), about.....	150,000
<i>Le Siècle</i> (Guyot, Reinach), sales about.....	60,000
<i>La Petite République</i> (Jaurès-Socialist), about.....	70,000
<i>Le Radical</i> (Maret), sales about.....	50,000
<i>La Lanterne</i> , sales about.....	70,000
<i>Le Rappel</i> , sales about.....	6,000
<i>Le XIXe Siècle</i> , sales about.....	3,000
Total.....	519,000

* Of doubtful loyalty to the cause.

No returns have been furnished respecting *La Fronde*, *Les Droits de l'Homme*, *La Volonté*, and others.

DOUBTFUL OR INDEPENDENT JOURNALS.

Le Petit Parisien (Jean Dupuy, minister), sales average from 600,000 to 700,000 copies.

Le Matin, no returns.

Le Père Peinard (anarchist), 20,000 copies.

As to *Le Petit Journal*, the circulation of which is placed by Mr. Wade as high as 1,300,000 copies, the proprietors assert that considerably more than 1,000,000 copies are printed daily, but the informants of the *Westminster Budget* writer contend that not more than 800,000 copies are actually sold at the present time.

THE LATE GENERAL HENRY ON OUR DUTY IN PORTO RICO.

IN *Munsey's Magazine* for November appears an article on "Our Duty in Porto Rico," by Gen. Guy V. Henry, who died a few days before the magazine was published. General Henry's experience as military governor of Porto Rico, the results of which are described in this number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* by Dr. H. K. Carroll, qualified him to speak with greater authority than any living American (except possibly General Davis, his successor) of our duty to this new dependency. A brief sketch of General Henry's career and services will also be found in this number of the *REVIEW*.

As to the disposition of the Porto Ricans toward the Americans, their needs as a people, and the capacity of the American officials to supply those needs, General Henry says:

"When I assumed office as military governor of Porto Rico, on December 5, 1898, an experience of more than four months in command of the district of Ponce had firmly impressed me with three facts:

"First, that the Porto Ricans were sincere in their welcome to the Americans.

"Second, that they really are an amiable and intelligent people.

"Third, that the condition of the island and its needs were such as to call for immediate attention on the part of the Government.

"As commander at Ponce I had been brought into close relations with the people, and I realized then that much trouble and apparent injustice would precede the ultimate settling of affairs in the island.

"It was an entirely new duty for American army officers. There was no precedent, in the experience of those so suddenly placed in charge of this our first real colony, upon which their

policy could be based. As I caused the military element gradually to give way to the civil functions, I recognized more and more that all my official acts must rest upon the simple foundation of justice and common sense. Everything was chaos. Past oppressions, present disturbances—the natural disturbances following upon an abrupt and violent change of government—and bitter personal antagonisms had created a condition of affairs almost appalling. The work to be done was urgent and multiple. And not the least was the convincing of the natives that the American flag meant a release from all wrongs, the beginning of an era of justice, and a share in that prosperity which seems the assured heritage of the American people.

"It is well to say right here that circumstances have prevented the convincing of the natives of Porto Rico; that they still feel oppressed; that they chafe under surroundings which, if temporary, are still potent; that conditions in the island are unfortunate, to say the least; and that our duty to this childlike and worthy people is plain.

CHARACTER OF THE PORTO RICANS.

"It should be thoroughly understood that the native Porto Ricans are not disloyal, lazy, nor viciously ignorant. Taking into consideration the facts that they have lived for centuries under the yoke of foreign oppressors, that they have been subjected to a rule iniquitous in the extreme, and that misgovernment with all its evils has been held before them in interminable example, they are wonderfully moral and intelligent.

"That is my opinion after a number of months of close intercourse and constant study.

"I have yet to hear from an unbiased source anything to show that the people of Porto Rico are not loyal in their devotion to their new country, hospitable to a fault, and industrious. They are peaceful and law-abiding citizens, and although they suffer from ignorance caused by a woeful lack of systematic schooling, only about 15 per cent. being able to read and write, the fact is not as apparent and noteworthy as among the great mass of negroes and 'poor whites' in our Southern States."

General Henry declares that the better element in the population of Porto Rico, especially the people living in the larger cities, is as refined and cultured as its corresponding class in the United States, and upon this element must mainly depend the political and commercial redemption of the island.

General Henry's judgment of the Porto Ricans certainly merits the thoughtful consideration of Congress and of all who may in future have to do with the administration of the island.

WHAT CONGRESS SHOULD DO.

General Henry reviews the reforms in the system of taxation and other matters discussed in Dr. Carroll's article, and expresses the hope that Congress will soon pass the laws necessary to make Porto Rico in reality a part of the United States. He says:

"The duty of Congress means the duty of the American people, whose servant it is. When the national legislature meets in December the question of government for the colonies will come before it. In regard to Porto Rico, the subjects to be considered may be classified as finance, customs, tariff and taxes, military control, and suffrage.

"The financial question is one that can be settled without difficulty, and the tariff now levied in Porto Rico on imports from the United States and in our own ports on goods coming from the island will surely be abolished under the conditions now governing interstate commerce.

"In regard to the military on the island, it will be necessary to maintain some troops there, as is now done in the western part of the United States, simply as permanent posts of regular soldiers; but the force should mainly consist of Porto Ricans—possibly, for a time, officered in the higher grades by regular army officers. The success of the battalion already organized by an act of Congress has been assured, and there is no reason why it should not be duplicated.

"The maintenance of law and order in the island should be placed principally in the hands of the insular police, whose work during my stay in Porto Rico met with my own and the people's entire approval. The insular police is made up of young men of good family, and the record already established by the force proves its efficiency.

"The question of the franchise is a serious one, and forms to-day one of the principal causes of complaint on the part of the Porto Ricans. During a discussion by the delegates at the palace shortly after I had assumed command, the liberals (Spanish party), composed of the better-educated class, claimed that only those who could read and write should be allowed to vote. The radical party, representing the masses, insisted that suffrage should be universal, every inhabitant being permitted to cast a ballot.

"I am of the opinion that suffrage should be given only to those who are males, of legal age, inhabitants of the island, or who have declared their intention of becoming such, and who possess certain property qualifications to be determined."

THE PLAGUE.

SO much is now appearing in the newspapers about the bubonic plague that M. Dastre's article on the subject in the first October number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has attracted more than ordinary notice. He shows that the plague which has so often ravaged western Europe is not endemic there, but is an importation from the East.

BORN AT THE RIVER MOUTH.

Each of the great epidemic maladies which have decimated humanity has had its origin at the mouth of some great river, in the marshy



BACK AGAIN!

The plague returns to Europe.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

flats to be found there. Thus the cholera springs from the delta of the Ganges, typhus from the mouths of the Danube, and the plague from the delta of the Nile. To this last must be added, in all probability, another source for the plague—namely, Indo-China. As regards Egypt, it is certain that the country was already infested in the third century before the Christian era. The

death of St. Louis in 1270 was certainly due to this malady, which has been spread to a great extent from time to time by the Turks, whose habits of life are not such as to discourage it. In 1720 we find one inhabitant of Marseilles in every three falls a victim, and in that century the pest appears also at Messina and at Moscow. It is not till 1844 that the long contamination of the soil of Egypt came to an end, if indeed it can be said yet to have done so in view of the recent outbreaks at Alexandria in 1896 and again this year. These, however, are really local and accidental outbreaks, the necessary consequence of the position of Alexandria as an international port. Practically Egypt has been free from plague since 1844.

NEW BIRTH-CENTERS.

Yet the battle which humanity wages against this scourge is one of varying fortunes, and if there is a victory in one place, what looks very much like defeats must be recorded in others. China was undoubtedly the source of that almost incredibly destructive plague which destroyed 25,000,000 people in Europe in the fourteenth century. Now, in this century, we see the plague, probably endemic in Canton, Hong Kong, Formosa, and the province of Yunnan, spreading ever since 1894 into Annam, the Malay Archipelago, and, above all, into India. From India it can be traced to the Persian Gulf, then southward to Portuguese Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, and Reunion, until it has reached South America. Recent discovery has been made of two new endemic centers—one in Asia, in the neighborhood of the Lake of Baikal, on the Russo-Chinese frontier, and the other in Africa, in the neighborhood of the great lakes of Uganda. So much for the plague itself; it remains to consider the measures which have been adopted for repelling it.

THREE LINES OF DEFENSE.

Europe has adopted three principal means of protection. The first consists of the organization of an international sanitary service, the working of which, however, shows some grave defects, and M. Dastre declares that England prevented the establishment of strict disinfection for vessels about to enter the Suez Canal, and he attributes this to her solicitude for her commerce, which he says she prefers to the health of other countries. M. Dastre adds that the medical inspection which takes place at Suez is a very poor substitute, for captains are sometimes unscrupulous and doctors are sometimes negligent. The second protection of Europe lies in the police at the various ports, who are supposed to remedy

the shortcomings of the international sanitary service. The plague can be communicated not only from man to man, but also by means of goods, such as linen clothing and so on, and also by rats, which are as liable to the contagion as men are. In the absence, therefore, of a rigorous disinfection of all the cargo of any suspected ship, it is clear, M. Dastre thinks, that there are many defects in the armor of Europe through which the enemy may creep unseen and may break out, as it has done recently at Oporto. M. Dastre goes on to consider the scientific methods of vaccination and immunization against the plague. He assures us that the anti-plague serum of various well-known doctors has the effect of greatly reducing the violence of the malady even if the patient is attacked by it at all, and it is certainly remarkable that even the worst modern outbreaks do not destroy life on the enormous scale recorded in the Middle Ages.

THE SECRET OF THE AIR-SHIP.

MR. W. E. GARRETT FISHER contributes an excellent article to the *Fortnightly* on "The Art of Flying," in which, without being too technical, he summarizes the successes and failures of aeronauts in the past and gives a lucid statement of the problems which await them in the future.

HISTORY OF FLYING.

Mr. Fisher thinks that flying on a scientific basis, as apart from ballooning, had made no real progress before the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign. The older attempts were mainly based upon charlatanism. Bishop Wilkins, who wrote in the seventeenth century, classified the ways in which the problem might be solved as follows: "(1) By spirits or angels; (2) by the help of fowls; (3) by wings fastened immediately to the body; (4) by a flying chariot." The problem of flight, properly so called, is to support a heavy body by its own motion. Ballooning is a very different thing. The air, thin and yielding as it is, may be made to bear the largest birds or the framework of a flying machine. In fact, "the air is a solid if you hit it hard enough. The difficulty just lies in hitting hard enough; and the proper way is to let the air itself do the hitting. The condor has known this for millions of years; we have only just begun to see it."

THE LANGLEY AND MAXIM MACHINES.

The only flying machine which has been a real success is an American invention.

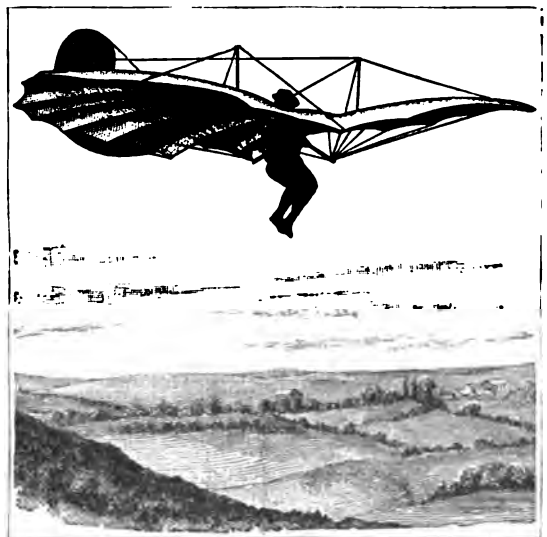
"The 'aërodrome' of Prof. S. P. Langley has flown for as much as half a mile at a time,

driven by a steam engine, and has descended without injury when the motive power was exhausted. Professor Langley has not only made models which have actually flown, but has worked out the conditions under which a plane or set of planes can be supported in the air, through a long series of elaborate and convincing experiments. By means of these he has demonstrated that we possess, in existing steam and other heat engines, 'more than the requisite power to urge a system of rigid planes through the air at a great velocity, making them not only self-sustaining, but capable of carrying other than their own weight.'

"Mr. Maxim claims from experiments with his machine that one horse-power will lift 133 pounds. In either case, as Mr. Maxim has shown the possibility of building engines up to 300 horse-power weighing only 8 pounds per horse-power, there is clearly ample power to drive a loaded aeroplane. The real difficulty, as has been said, is to be sought elsewhere. The obstacles in the way of flight 'lie more in such apparently secondary difficulties as those of guiding the body so that it may move in the direction desired, and ascend or descend in safety, than in what may appear to be the primary difficulties due to the nature of the air itself.'"

LILIENTHAL'S EXPERIENCES.

The most famous of all flying-machine inventors was Otto Lilienthal, who paid the penalty of success with his life some three years ago. Lilienthal's main contention was that the construction of a flying machine was not dependent on



LILIENTHAL'S FLYING MACHINE.

motors, and that with a strong wind a man equipped with proper sustaining planes could soar. He proved the truth of this theory by a series of sliding flights from the summit of a hillock, in every case the pressure of the atmosphere raising him from the ground, and he soon acquired great skill in adjusting his wings to suit the currents of wind.

"After a few trials," wrote Lilienthal, "one begins to have a feeling of mastery over the situation. . . . Finally, we become perfectly at ease, even when soaring high in the air, while the indescribably beautiful and gentle gliding over the long sunny slope rekindles our ardor anew at every trial. It does not take very long before it is quite a matter of indifference whether we are gliding along two or twenty yards above the ground. We feel how safely the air is carrying us, even though we see diminutive men looking up at us in astonishment. Soon we pass over ravines as high as houses, and sail for several hundred yards through the air without any danger, parrying the force of the wind at every movement."

It was not all plain sailing, however. "Lilienthal describes how again and again he was seized by sudden gusts, which, before he had time to make the necessary adjustments, carried him high up in the air so swiftly as to take away his breath; yet he always managed to recover his balance and soar on. At other times the wind got on the upper surface of his wings and dashed him arrow-like to the ground, smashing the apparatus and bruising him badly. But he was a strong and skillful gymnast, and practice made him well-nigh perfect in the art of sailing down hill in calm or slightly breezy weather."

TWENTIETH-CENTURY FLYING.

Of Mr. Maxim's experiments Mr. Fisher says:

"Mr. Maxim's machine has, undoubtedly, power to fly if let loose. That it has not yet done so is due to difficulties of another kind, which make it very uncertain whether the machine would survive a single trial; and as the engine alone is understood to have cost its weight in silver, no one can wonder that the crucial experiment is delayed until there is every prospect of a safe result."

Of the future of flying Mr. Fisher says:

"It is safe to prophesy that the flying machine of the twentieth century will be analogous to a sailing vessel with an auxiliary screw rather than to a mastless steamer. This is the prospect, indeed, that makes flying worth while to search after. It is the effortless soaring of the condor, not the fussy flapping of the sparrow, that must be taken as a model."

IS BRITISH STEEL DOOMED?

MESSRS. JEREMIAH HEAD and Archibald Head contribute to *Cassier's* for October a paper on the Lake Superior iron ore mines which bodes sadly for the future of the iron and steel industry in Great Britain. The consternation which the presentation of the facts by the writers caused at the British Institution of Civil Engineers seems justified by this later publication.

THE OBJECT OF THE INQUIRY.

The reasons for investigation are thus put by the writers:

"In the period 1895 to 1898 the United States exports to the United Kingdom included the following items, viz.:

	1895. Tons.	1896. Tons.	1897. Tons.	1898. Tons.
Pig iron.....	3,668	7,417	91,196	50,121
Unwrought steel....	59	1,974	25,927	29,870

"Steel rails and steel plates from the United States have also recently made their appearance in the United Kingdom, but not as yet in any great quantity.

"The recent unexpected invasion by American competitors of markets which had hitherto been considered exclusively British has naturally somewhat disturbed home producers, among whom there are those who question the allegation that the mineral resources of American iron and steel masters are superior to those available here. They believe that the new competition is carried on at a loss and will never attain serious dimensions, but there are others who consider it permanent, and certainly the preparations and extensions undertaken in the United States provide evidence at least that the Americans have the courage of their convictions.

"With the object of satisfying themselves on this question, which appears to be one of almost national importance, the authors decided early in June, 1898, to visit the Lake Superior region and to investigate some of the principal mines, the ores obtained from them, the routes by which they are carried southward to the blast furnaces, and the means employed for mining, loading, unloading, and transporting them. The results of this investigation are given in this paper."

PITTSBURG VERSUS MIDDLESBROUGH

The eminence of the investigators and the nature of their quest combine to invest their report with exceptional significance. They really went to inquire whether American resources did not involve the doom of British steel. Their conclusions, quietly and soberly stated, are as follows:

"The authors will conclude with a few remarks as to the influence of these abundant, excellent, and cheap ores upon the supply of iron and steel to the markets of the world.

"The following is approximately the cost price of one ton of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg and at Middlesbrough, England, on January 1, 1899:

PITTSBURG.		£	s.	d.
1.66 tons of ore at 12s. 8d.....		1	1	1
16 hundredweights of coke at 7s.....		0	5	7
12 hundredweights of limestone at 3s.....		0	1	9½
Labor.....		0	2	0
Repairs.....		0	1	0
Other items.....		0	1	0
Total.....		1	12	5½
MIDDLESBROUGH.		£	s.	d.
1.95 tons of ore at 15s. 2d.....		1	9	7
20.5 hundredweights of coke at 15s. 6d.....		0	15	10½
9 hundredweights of limestone at 3s. 9d.....		0	1	8½
Labor.....		0	3	0
Repairs.....		0	1	0
Other items.....		0	1	0
Total.....		2	12	2

AMERICAN IRON ONE POUND A TON CHEAPER.

"From these figures it appears that Bessemer pig iron can be produced at Pittsburg under present conditions for almost £1 per ton less than at Middlesbrough. This advantage is principally due to the Lake Superior ore and the Pennsylvania fuel supply. It will readily be seen that by the time the pig iron has been converted into ingots and further into finished steel, the advantage has been increased in proportion to the loss in conversion and by reason of the lower cost of the fuel required in the later processes.

SELLING PRICES.

	Pittsburg, U. S. A. £ s. d.	Middles- brough, England. £ s. d.	Pittsburg Prices Lower by— £ s. d.
Steel rails (heavy) per ton.....	4 2 9	4 12 6	0 9 9
Steel ship plates per ton.....	5 10 9	6 15 0	1 4 8
Steel billets and blooms.....	3 2 6	4 5 0	1 2 6

"THE WRATH TO COME."

The words of Messrs. Head are cautious and temperate, but the prospect they express is none the less gloomy on that account. They say:

"These figures seem to show that the present low prices of American steel are justified, if only by the cheapness of the pig iron from which it is made; and that the competition now felt in England and in neutral markets is likely to continue, and can only be met by lower costs on

the part of English producers in all available directions.

"The authors are inclined to the view that Lake Superior iron ores are likely to have a considerable and permanent effect in cheapening iron and steel and all goods made therefrom throughout the markets of the world, and that they will tend to encourage the production of such goods, and especially of ocean-going ships and engines at United States ports to a hitherto unprecedented extent."

Commenting on these facts Mr. W. T. Stead says in the *London Review of Reviews*:

"The British producer will need all his British pluck and all his inventiveness to face this prospect. The United States have on their side an unequaled exuberance of natural resources. They have all the economies which result from a colossal concentration of capital. The entire steel industry of the republic is practically in the hands of a single trust. Against such enormous odds what can our petty mineral stores avail or our Lilliputian capitalists?"

The Iron Trade Everywhere Advancing.

Mr. Archer Brown's paper in the October *Engineering Magazine* on "The Outlook in the American Iron Industry" begins with a reminder that the price of iron has gone up 100 per cent. in six months. The enormous advance since Messrs. Head's figures were put together can best be seen by inspecting the following table:

Pig Iron.	Sept. 6, 1899.	Aug. 23, 1899.	Aug. 2, 1899.	Aug. 31, 1898.
Foundry pig, No. 2 standard, Philadelphia.....	\$22.00	\$20.75	\$20.25	\$10.50
Foundry pig, No. 2 Southern, Cincinnati.....	19.25	18.50	18.00	9.50
Foundry pig, No. 2 local, Chicago.....	21.00	20.50	20.00	11.00
Bessemer pig, Pittsburg.....	23.25	22.50	21.25	10.00
Gray forge, Pittsburg....	19.50	18.50	17.75	9.35
Lake Superior charcoal, Chicago.....	24.00	23.00	22.00	11.50

In answer to the question, "Will it last?" the writer declares the demand to be increasing. The inevitable replacements which were postponed during slack trade cannot longer be put off. "The real factor in lowering prices will be in increased production, not in diminished demand." The writer reckons that the output of the furnaces cannot be increased over 15 to 18 per cent. per annum.

WHAT OF AMERICAN IRON EXPORTS?

"What of the export trade? It is generally believed that this new factor is the all-important one in sustaining American markets. Taking the iron and steel manufacture as a whole, I

believe this to be true. But so far as ores, pig iron, and even steel billets are concerned, the movement has never reached 5 per cent. of the product of the United States and probably will not for years to come. Radical changes in the freight and labor situations must occur before America can capture English and American markets with crude iron."

"But it is in the finished forms where American victories will be won, as they are now being won. In locomotive, wood and iron working machinery, agricultural machinery, nails, wire, bicycles, and a hundred other lines, American inventive genius, great productive capacity, modernized plants, superior business organization, etc., will maintain and doubtless increase the great total of \$80,000,000 reached last year in her iron and steel exports."

THE INDUSTRIAL AWAKENING WORLD-WIDE.

Against the belief that exports will diminish if prices do not fall, the writer replies that the whole world is sharing in the upward movement. He says:

"The world is now knit closely together in its industrial and commercial as well as its financial fabric. Influences that affect one nation are soon felt by the others. England and Germany were in the midst of industrial prosperity two years before it was felt in America, but now that she has responded the added stimulus is felt over there. We think it phenomenal that the mills and furnaces throughout the United States should have their product booked half through next year, but in Germany and Belgium they are already booked all through the year 1900. The great Krupp works at Essen, employing 30,000 men, are filled with orders until 1901. Germany has nearly overtaken Great Britain in pig-iron product, but is nevertheless importing largely from both England and America to supply her deficiency. Great Britain shows a slackening in her shipbuilding industry, but her export trade in iron is again growing, and all her lesser industries are exceedingly active. Prices of iron and steel have risen there almost as rapidly as in the United States. Middlesbrough pig that sold last year for 43 shillings has reached 75 shillings, and is now a little under 70.

"The fact is the great industrial awakening is world-wide. China, India, South Africa, the Philippines, Japan, Russia, and the new island possessions nearer to the United States are full of projects for improvement. They have caught the renaissance spirit. The beginnings are small, but they suggest immense future possibilities. They want steam railroads, electric lines, electric lighting, water works, locomotives, machinery,

bridges, etc., and it scarcely seems probable that, having felt some of the benefits of modern progress, they will decide to turn back. America has shown her ability to compete with the other industrial nations for this trade, and will continue to get it in increasing quantity."

A PHENOMENAL INCREASE.

The demand for iron is shown by the writer to be increasing through the generations with increasing velocity. "The world's consumption of iron grows in geometrical ratio." These are his figures of the world's production of pig iron:

	Gross Tons.
In 1856.....	6,600,000
In 1867.....	9,300,000
In 1878.....	14,100,000
In 1889.....	25,000,000
In 1890.....	26,500,000
In 1900 (estimated).....	35,000,000

THE WHEAT OF THE WORLD.

IN the December *McClure's* Mr. Ray Stannard Baker gives in a dramatic way the interesting facts in regard to the movement of the world's wheat crop, the sources and volume of production, the machinery and methods of distribution, and the rapidity of consumption. Of the present outlook for an ultimate wheat famine Mr. Baker says:

"There are at present about 517,000,000 bread-eaters in the world—nearly eight times the population of the United States. An increase equal to two Londons is yearly swelling the enormous figures, the additions coming partly from births in the more advanced countries and partly from the training of the consumers of rice, rye, and the like into a preference for wheat foods. The deductions of years have shown that each bread-eater—man, woman, and child—will consume a barrel of flour (4½ bushels of wheat) every year. The French, the English, and the Americans eat more than the average; the Russians and the Germans eat less. On the basis of this average the bread-eating world requires more than 2,300,000,000 bushels of wheat every twelve months to supply its table with bread. If the wheat fields of the world produce as much as this, then there is plenty and prosperity the world over; if the production is less there is suffering and starvation. Few people realize how closely the crop is consumed each year. According to the statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture the world's total production of wheat in 1897 was 2,226,745,000 bushels—not enough by millions of bushels to supply the world's food demand and furnish seed for the crops of an-

other year. Consequently countries of the earth where the crop was light were visited by want and high prices, in India the need even touching the point of famine. During the following year, 1898, the crop was enormous, reaching a total production reported as 2,879,924,000 bushels, but this is probably an overestimate; and as a consequence there was plenty of food in nearly every part of the world, with a pronounced return of prosperity in the agricultural regions of the United States.

PROMPT MOVEMENT REQUIRED.

"Last year Sir William Crookes, the distinguished president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, considering the proportion between wheat production and wheat consumption, ventured to name the year 1931 as a date when the world's bread-eaters would cry for more wheat than the world's farmers could produce. There is good reason to believe, as Mr. Edward Atkinson has pointed out, that Sir William has vastly underestimated the wheat-growing possibilities of the earth, at least of the United States. Yet the statistics from which such prophecies are drawn show how very closely the consumer treads upon the heels of the producer, and how imperative is the necessity of distributing the crop—grown perhaps half a world away from the centers of consumption—as soon as it is shaken from the threshers in a million fields, in order that every white man shall have his loaf, and have it before his last supply has run out.

"Great Britain eats her entire wheat crop in about thirteen weeks, and then she must be supplied immediately with the products of Minnesota or central Russia or India, or else she must suffer. If the United Kingdom could be completely blockaded, say by the ships of allied Europe, her population would probably be totally extinguished by starvation within three months. The like is true of every country in western Europe, although in some of them actual starvation could be much longer averted. This immediate requirement of the densely settled portions of the earth for a constant supply of bread overrides all laws and diplomatic and political considerations; it disregards customs duties and the boundaries of nations; and it is the foundation of the world's money systems, for wheat must move that men may have bread."

Mr. Baker estimates the needs of Americans for the coming year as 415,500,000 bushels. We will get from the crop of 1899 over 600,000,000 bushels, and will have about 200,000,000 bushels to send abroad, a third of which will be transported as flour and the balance in the grain.

AIMS OF THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE.

IN the *American Journal of Sociology* for November Miss Florence Kelley defines the aims and principles of the Consumers' League, the organization formed about ten years ago in New York and recently extended and broadened in scope. Miss Kelley points out that while the original appeal was made on behalf of employees to the conscience of purchasers, the league as a national organization now asks that purchasers, by insisting on buying goods bearing its label, will discriminate in favor of those manufacturers who treat their employees humanely, and that they will do so not only for the sake of the employees, but also for the sake of promoting wholesome forms of manufacture. Thus the whole purchasing public is interested.

It is obvious that the power and usefulness of such an organization will depend largely on the intelligence and active work of the local branches, and the degree of coöperation which these succeed in enlisting on the part of the general public. The possibilities of the league are outlined by Miss Kelley as follows:

"At present the league points out that consumers, even when unorganized, have power to put an end to the production of any given goods by refraining from purchasing them; to promote the production of others by demanding them. When organized, even very partially, consumers can decide, within certain limits, the conditions under which the desired goods shall be produced. Consumers have, however, done none of these things in an orderly and enlightened way, except so far as coöperative buying has been practiced and the adulteration of foods limited by legislation procured through the efforts of purchasers. The power of the purchaser, which is potentially unlimited, becomes great in practice just in proportion as purchasers become organized and enlightened, place themselves in direct communication with the producers, inform themselves exactly concerning the conditions of production and distribution, and are able thus to enforce their own will instead of submitting to the enticement and stimulus of the unscrupulous advertising seller.

TO ORGANIZE A DEMAND.

"Briefly stated, by way of *résumé*, the aim of the National Consumers' League is to organize an effective demand for goods made under right conditions. As means to this end it endeavors—

- "1. To investigate existing conditions of production and publish the results of its investigations.
- "2. To guarantee to the public goods found

to have been made under conditions satisfactory to it by attaching to them its label.

"3. To appeal to the conscience of the purchaser as an offset to the continual appeal of advertisers to the credulity and cupidity of the public.

"4. To cooperate with and encourage in every legitimate way those employers whose work is done under humane and enlightened conditions.

"5. To procure further legislation for the protection of purchasers and employees.

"6. To cooperate with the officials whose duty it is to investigate the conditions of production and distribution or to enforce laws and ordinances dealing with those conditions.

"7. To form organizations of purchasers for the purposes above set forth."

MODERN LIFE INSURANCE.

FROM an interesting article in *Gunton's Magazine* for November, written by the late Sheppard Homans, on "Latest Phases of Life Insurance," we learn that the business of American companies, after an existence of but little more than half a century, now exceeds in volume that done by the companies of all other nations combined. According to the official returns for 1898 the insurance in force in the "regular" companies, not including that in assessment associations, beneficial and friendly societies, amounted in the United States to \$6,326,120,072 and in Great Britain to (about) \$3,300,000,000.

The income of the 56 "regular" companies in the United States for the year 1897 from premiums was \$243,347,949; from interest, etc., \$61,597,726—a total of \$304,945,675, while the disbursements to policy-holders for death claims, dividends, and surrender values amounted to \$139,405,708.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS.

As to the significance of these figures Mr. Homans says:

"They mean that the American people are paying each year nearly \$250,000,000 for premiums, and that they have \$1,333,000,000 invested for the benefit of their future widows and orphans; that American companies paid out in the year 1897 \$139,000,000, mainly to the families of their deceased policy-holders. These last figures mean also that there is scarcely a family in the land which is not interested in them. It is certain that the hopes and happiness and interests of millions of our citizens are involved in this great economy of life insurance. It is certain, too, that there is scarcely a family in the

land which could not, with advantage, avail itself of its beneficent provisions. To the wealthy a large sum of money coming at a critical time may be most timely. To those in moderate circumstances the proceeds of a life insurance policy may mean the difference between comfort and hardship, between competency and poverty, between happiness and misery."

This, however, leaves entirely out of account "assessment" insurance, the amount of which now in force, as Mr. Homans admits, exceeds that of all the "regular," or "old-line," companies combined.

"THE PARSON'S PUBLIC."

THE *Outlook* for November 4 has an account, by the Rev. Osbert Mordaunt, rector of Hampton Lucy, Warwickshire, of a village public-house of which he is the sole proprietor. This house is known as "the parson's public" and has been conducted on the present system since 1876. It is the only public-house in the parish of Hampton Lucy, and the principles on which it is managed are that only pure beer shall be sold and that the person who sells the beer shall have no interest in the profits.

Mr. Mordaunt says that when this "public" came into his hands he consulted several temperance reformers as to the advisability of closing it altogether, or of endeavoring to conduct it "respectably" in the strictest sense of the term. His more extreme friends advised him to close it altogether, but others were of opinion that he should keep it open, subject to strict regulation, rather than risk another being started, over which he should have no control. He chose the latter alternative, and results, he thinks, have amply justified his choice.

The first step on the part of the new proprietor was to find a trustworthy tenant, who would accept a fixed sum annually for transacting the business, leaving the responsibility of profit or loss to the proprietor's account. A man and wife accepted the place on condition of occupying the house rent free, a small sum being allowed for the management and for dispensing the beer, the profits on the eatables and stabling of horses also going to the tenants.

LESS BEER CONSUMED.

The sale of spirits was discontinued and only the best quality of beer has been sold. This, says Mr. Mordaunt, "is certainly something very different from the thick, muddy, perhaps adulterated, certainly thirst-creating, stuff sold at some village 'publics.' I have reason to believe that on account of the liquor being pure and

wholesome, and therefore satisfying, less is consumed than formerly. Low wages may have something to do with a decrease of consumption. But when wages were higher, some years ago, I noticed that less beer was purchased, with a good quality of liquor, although the price remained the same. Before the 'public' changed hands perhaps drunkenness was no worse here than in many places; but cases were common enough. I am thankful to say that now they are comparatively rare and seldom occur, except when people have come in from other places the worse for liquor and have been accidentally served with more. Of course if such a condition is perceived they are declined any at all. The usual public-house hours are observed, and no limit as to the quantity supplied to sober people is ever attempted; but no credit is allowed."

Mr. Mordaunt submits a sample of an average year's accounts, from which it appears that after all expenses had been met from the receipts of the business there was a balance of £30 to be devoted to charitable objects. About two years' profits once went to the sinking of wells and erection of pumps for public use, the water supply, by a kind of poetic justice, being improved at the expense of the beer.

HELEN KELLER'S COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

THOSE of our readers who have followed the remarkable career of Miss Helen Keller are doubtless aware of her admission to Radcliffe College in October last as the result of the passing with high credit of her entrance examinations in June.

The *Association Review*, the magazine published by the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, says of this achievement:

"The world's history does not contain a case similar to it nor equal to it. Blind and deaf from infancy, and hence with only the senses of smell, taste, and touch as avenues to her mind, she has by her own indomitable will and her love for learning, aided by intelligent, skillful, and well-directed teaching, covered a complete course of primary and advanced instruction with a degree of success that finds her now at the threshold of a regular college course."

For the benefit of those not already familiar with the principal events of Miss Keller's life history the same publication states that she was born in Tuscumbia, Ala., on June 27, 1880, possessed of all the faculties and senses of a healthy child; that in March, 1882, at the age of nineteen months, she was attacked by violent congestion of the stomach, which eventually re-

sulted in the total loss of sight and hearing; and that a course of private instruction was begun in 1887 and continued till 1897, when Miss Keller successfully passed the Harvard preparatory examination, and in June, 1899, she took the final examination which entitled her to enter Radcliffe College.

MISS KELLER'S HANDICAP.

In this entrance examination the subjects were geometry, algebra, Greek, and advanced Latin. The difficulties under which Miss Keller labored have been well described in the Boston *Transcript*:

"It is quite certain that no person ever took a college examination with so heavy a handicap (we may say with so many kinds of a handicap) as Helen Keller's on this occasion. As all the world knows, she could not see the examination papers nor hear the voice of an examiner. The natural method of communicating the questions to her would have been to make use of the fingers of her old-time 'teacher' and interpreter, Miss Sullivan. Miss Sullivan does not know Greek or Latin or the higher mathematics, and while she is able to serve Helen by communicating to her printed Greek and Latin letter by letter, she could not, even if she had been so disposed, have given her the slightest assistance in answering the examination questions. But it was deemed best by all concerned to avoid even the remotest suggestion or possibility of assistance. A gentleman was found—Mr. Vining, of the Perkins Institution, who had never met Helen Keller and who was quite unknown to her and unable to speak to her—who could take the examination papers as fast as they were presented and write them out in Braille characters, the system of writing in punctured points now much used by the blind. The questions thus transcribed by him were put into Helen's hands in the examination room, in the presence of a proctor who could not communicate with her, and she wrote out her answers on the typewriter.

"Here, however, came in one of the additional points of Helen's handicap. There are two systems of Braille writing, the English and the American. There are marked differences between them—very much such differences as those between the two principal systems of shorthand writing. Helen Keller has been accustomed to the English system, in which nearly all the books which have been put into Braille are printed. As the arrangement with Mr. Vining was completed but a day or two before, and as it was not known to her that he did not write the English Braille, it was impossible to make any other arrangement. She had to puzzle out the unfa-

miliar method of writing, much as a writer of the Pitman stenography might use his sense of logic and general intelligence by a *tour de force* to enable him to read the Graham shorthand; and this labor was added to the other labor of



MISS HELEN KELLER.

Helen Keller's examination. To add to her difficulties, her Swiss watch, made for the blind, had been forgotten at home, and there was no one at hand on either of the days of the examination to give her the time. She worked in the dark with regard to the time which remained to her as she went along from question to question.

"But she passed the examination triumphantly in every study. In advanced Latin she passed 'with credit.' In advanced Greek, which her tutor regarded as her 'star' study, she received a 'B,' which is a very high mark. Yet here the time and the Braille difficulty worked most heavily against her. What her marking was in the other studies is not known; it is only known that she passed them.

DIFFICULTIES IN COLLEGE WORK.

"Helen Keller is now ready for matriculation as a student of Radcliffe College. Her passing of the examinations, especially under such circumstances, is in itself a wonderful achievement. No particle of its severity was abated for her because she is deaf, dumb, and blind, and no precautions were remitted because she is known to be incapable of deceit. She sat in total darkness and alone, without the touch of any friendly hand. A slip prickled with unfamiliar characters was put before her, and her typewriter clicked out its quick and true response to the hard questions. That was all. Will any other human being living in such a world of silence and darkness ever do as much?

"The question may well be asked, Will Helen Keller now take the regular college course? Who will interpret to her the lectures in foreign languages which she cannot hear? No one can do this. No lecture, even in English, can be translated to her in the manual alphabet as rapidly as it is spoken. Her usual interpreter knows no foreign tongue. Who will read to her all the required matter of the courses of reading, none of which has been put into raised print? It is beyond mechanical possibility to give her all this through her fingers. The obstacles appear insurmountable. But that is the principal reason why Helen Keller is inclined to surmount them."



THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THE *Century* for December has a number of special Christmas features, opening with a poem of unusual proportions, both in quantity and quality, for magazines, "The Christmas Dancers," by Edith M. Thomas, with a number of illustrations. Mr. Thomas A. Janvier, the genial student of the Midi, gives "A Provençal Christmas Postscript," describing the quaint ways of celebrating that festival in the Mistral, with pictures by Louis Loeb. In Mr. John Burroughs' essay on "The Art of Seeing Things" he names the three most precious resources of life as books, friends, and nature; "and the greatest of these, at least the most constant and always at hand, is nature." Mr. Burroughs thinks that people differ in no quality so much as in their powers of observation.

Sir Walter Besant, the author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," gives a picture of life in the most crowded portions of London under the title "One of Two Millions in East London," being effectively aided in his attempt to depict the homes of the lower working classes by the excellent drawings of Mr. Pennell. One of the funniest Irish stories that ever was printed is contributed by Mr. Harry Stillwell Edwards, the author of that great story, "Two Runaways." In the more serious vein of this number we find Dr. Richard Gotthell's article on "Zionism." Dr. Gotthell is encouraged by the growing success of the Jewish colonies in Palestine to believe that a Jewish polity can really be built up which shall have as its basis the normal connection of the people with the soil upon which they live. Dr. Gotthell sees great dangers and obstacles to the success of Zionism, but he has the strength to believe with Disraeli, the great Jewish Zionist, that both of them "belong to a race which can do everything but fail."

Four important serials are now current in the *Century*: Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's story, "The Autobiography of a Quack;" Capt. Joshua Slocum's narrative of his experiences in the sloop *Spray* in "Sailing Alone Around the World;" Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson's excellent nature story, "The Biography of a Grizzly;" and last and chiefly Mr. John Morley's "Life of Oliver Cromwell."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

"SCRIBNER'S" for December is largely given over to sumptuous holiday features, such as Mr. Arthur Colton's story, "The Portate Ultimatum," with its charming illustrations in color by Glackens; the Christmas poem, "The Three Kings," by Harrison S. Morris, with illustrations, also in color; Mr. Charles Dana Gibson's "Seven Ages of American Woman." The recent Belgian antarctic expedition is the basis of two articles, one by Mr. Albert White Vorse on "American Seamen in the Antarctic;" the second on "Possibilities of Antarctic Exploration," by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who on the recent Belgian expedition took the photographs with which these two articles are illustrated. The chief objects of exploration about the south pole are, according to Dr. Cook, the search for the south magnetic pole, the study of the meteorology of the, the coldest part of the earth, the geography of

those unknown seas, islands, and ice-fields, the absolutely new ground of geology, and especially of the newly born science of oceanography. "The ever-increasing usefulness of the ocean for the needs of modern commerce, of warfare, of cable service, and as a nursery for food makes it necessary that we know everything possible about it. We must know not only the surface, but the bottom and intermediate waters. We must know not only the warm seas, but the cold as well." Dr. Cook reminds us that up to the present there has been no great loss of life nor awful calamities in the antarctic as there have been in the arctic. He thinks, however, that the enthusiasm which will undoubtedly come for antarctic exploration will be likely to lead to the most dire disaster unless companion ships undertake the journey.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE December *Harper's*, like *Scribner's*, is largely occupied with diverting stories for holiday pleasure, and, also like *Scribner's*, the magazine is gay with color work. The most striking effort in this direction is in Mr. Howard Pyle's Christmas extravaganza, "A Puppet of Fate." The color illustrations are delightful and are delicate to a degree scarcely to be expected in a magazine which has to print so many thousands of copies. One of the best pieces of negro literature that has appeared for many a day is Virginia Frazer Boyle's "Dark er de Moon," a "devil tale," and Mr. Frost's pictures of the devilish occurrences therein depicted in darky dialect are inimitable. The brightness and entertaining quality of the number is continued in Mark Twain's story, "The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg." The opening feature, embellished with tinted pictures, is an essay on "Children," by that wholesome and diverting philosopher, E. S. Martin. Mr. Martin's view of the desirability of children is worth reading.

"To have a family and no means of support is a serious predicament, and it is not bettered by the fact that the family is large. A family with a bad physical or mental inheritance, or in the hands of incompetent parents, is not likely to be a blessing or a valuable asset in the world. But a family of well-born children, committed to parents who appreciate their charge and are equal to it, is one of the very best things going. The very best and most important thing in the world is folks. Without them the world would be a mere point in space and of no account except as a balance weight. All that ails the world as it is is a shortage of folks of the right quality. Of everything else there is enough to go around. Consequently the most valuable gift that can come to earth through man is rightly constituted children."

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE Christmas number of *McClure's Magazine* contains an article by Ray Stannard Baker on the movement of wheat, which we have quoted from in another department. The feature of the number is the opening prologue of the Rev. John Watson's "The Life of the Master." In the editor's introduction to this serial it is stated that such a work has been contem-

plated ever since *McClure's Magazine* became an assured success. The aims of the story of the life of Christ were to "combine high scholarship with profound faith, to present the divine story so vividly that its holy characters would live and move before the minds of the readers." The author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" was selected to do this great work. To illustrate this important serial *McClure's* has sent Mr. Corwin Knapp Linson, a thoroughly trained artist, to Palestine, where he has spent the greater part of the last three years in drawing and painting pictures to illustrate Dr. Watson's text. Some of the paintings have been reproduced in color in Europe and will be inserted in the magazine.

The Hon. George S. Boutwell, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, tells the story of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, "from the standpoint of one of the managers of the impeachment trial." Ex-Secretary Boutwell thinks that a majority of the people of the United States have the opinion that it was a mistake on the part of the House of Representatives to attempt the impeachment of President Johnson. He disclaims any wish to enter into a discussion on this point. "I end by the expression of the opinion that the vote of the House and the vote of the Senate, by which the doctrine was established that a civil officer is liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office, is a gain to the public that is full compensation for the undertaking, and that these proceedings against Mr. Johnson were free from any element or quality of injustice."

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE.

THE December *Cosmopolitan* has an article describing the "Plans for the Paris World's Fair," by Charles A. Towne. Mr. Towne tells us that the funds for the expenses of the exposition are derived from five sources: the subsidy of the republic, amounting to 20,000,000 francs; the subsidy of the city of Paris, 20,000,000 francs; advances by the Bank of France, to be repaid out of the admission receipts, 30,000,000 francs; the sale of 3,250,000 bonds of twenty francs each at popular subscription; the sale of concessions and privileges, and of building and other material after the exposition is over, estimated at 5,000,000 francs—a total of 140,000,000 francs, or something more than \$27,000,000. The bonds sold by popular subscription are not to be redeemed, the inducement for their purchase consisting of the privilege of the holders to participate in twenty-nine drawings for 4,313 prizes, of an aggregate value of 6,000,000 francs.

In an article on "Great Engineering Projects" Mr. Walter C. Hamm describes a certainly most notable project of the late ex-Governor Gilpin, of Colorado. This is no less a scheme than the uniting of the five continents by one system of railroad. The road would lead from London, England, down the western coast of Africa to Cape Town and along the eastern coast to Constantinople, thence to St. Petersburg, and by the Siberian railroad to Kamchatka or along the southern Asiatic road to the same destination, across Bering Strait to America, through British Columbia and the United States to New York City, and thence by the Pan-American Railroad to Patagonia. Mr. Hamm thinks the only great obstacle in this gigantic engineering vision is the crossing of Bering Strait, which at its narrowest part is forty-eight miles wide; but almost exactly in the middle lies the island of Diomedes, with an area as large as Manhattan Island.

This number of the *Cosmopolitan* has stories by A. Conan Doyle, "The Crime of the Brigadier;" by Frank R. Stockton, "The Cot and the Rill;" the second of Olive Schreiner's essays on "The Woman Question;" Miss Olga Nethersole's story of her early efforts, "My Struggles to Succeed;" and an article by Flora Z. Briggs on "The Child Brought Up at Home," which aims to show to mothers that a child can be educated profitably at home until the age of twelve.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

IN the December *Lippincott's* Dr. S. S. Cohen writes on "Washington's Death and the Doctors," in an investigation of the statement made by many writers that the treatment of Washington's last illness by the doctors was little short of murder. Dr. Cohen shows that whereas the treatment of Washington in his last suffering, from a peculiar form of laryngitis, would of course have been different in the light of the science of a century later, yet the physicians did in the bleeding practice which was actually applied about what they could do at the end of the last century. He also thinks that there is no data to show that even had the doctors been a century in advance of their time, and had they been able to perform the operation of tracheotomy and use O'Dwyer's tubes, was there any certainty that the general would have been saved.

William Perrine describes "The Return of William Penn," in December, 1699, after his three months' voyage in the *Canterbury*. The number begins with a poem by Edward Markham, author of "The Man With the Hoe," entitled "The End of the Century."

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

IN the December *Ladies' Home Journal* there is a further article in the excellent series on "The Theater and Its People," by Franklin Fyles, this month on "The Actor," from his first aspiration to his success or failure. Mr. Fyles thinks that most actors live well and do not work hard, and that the life of the people of the stage in general is not coarse nor unconventional. Salaries vary generally between \$25 a week for a player whose moderate talent just fits a part of some importance to \$500 a week, when, in addition to ability, a celebrity must be obtained. Mr. Fyles says that not more than ten actors in America, aside from the stars, receive as much as \$250 a week, and not more than five actresses are paid this amount. However, the evils and vicissitudes of the profession are much exaggerated by common report. The members of the low-priced stock companies are the only ones overtaxed.

The editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* makes a plea for a simplification of Christmas habits. He thinks there is something wrong when each year one hears so many men saying: "Well, I'll be truly thankful when this Christmas business is over." Mr. Bok makes the suggestion that one way of simplifying Christmas may be to let the men buy all the presents, as he thinks it is the women who suffer chiefly.

The Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) contributes an essay under the good strong title, "Should the Old Clergyman Be Shot?" He rehearses the miseries of the minister who has been wicked enough to grow old and who has not sufficient sense of propriety to die promptly. The Rev. Mr. Watson suggests a retirement scheme, on a large scale, with two conditions: first,

that every minister should be removed from active work at the age of, say, sixty, to give assistance to his brethren or live in quietness, as he chooses; the second condition would be that he receive a retiring allowance of not less than half his salary.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE December *Atlantic* opens with an article on the British trouble in South Africa, which we have quoted from in another department. In the series of studies of tenement life, by that careful student and picturesque writer, Jacob A. Riis, there is a further and concluding essay entitled "Reform by Humane Touch," in which he reiterates the belief that reform to be thorough must begin at the top; but still, in looking back over recent years and forward to the future, he sees cause for hope and encouragement in the good work that has been done. In Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie's careful and thorough essay on "Poe's Place in American Literature," he shows that this genius alone among our notable American men of letters was unique and unexpected in his appearance. He describes Poe as still remaining the most distinctive and individual writer that has appeared among us, holding with Hawthorne the supremacy in American literature.

It would be difficult to gather from Mr. Alfred Brown's title, "Wanted, a Chair of Tent-Making," the nature of the subject he had chosen. It is a discussion of the causes of the modern decline of the ministry, written from the layman's point of view, dwelling chiefly on the unrest of congregations demanding continual changes and the sad condition of things where to-day a faithful pastor is practically turned out to starve at the very age when he would be most eminent in another profession. Mrs. Elia W. Peattie writes on "The Artistic Side of Chicago," in an endeavor to show that there is behind the stress and confusion of that great city a steadily growing love of and desire for art and beauty.

THE FORUM.

IN the November *Forum* Dr. H. K. Carroll, the special commissioner of the United States to Porto Rico, who in this number of the REVIEW describes the reforms inaugurated in the island by the American administration, discusses the question, "How Shall Porto Rico Be Governed?" Dr. Carroll advocates making the island a Territory of the United States, equal in rank, rights, and privileges to the existing Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma. He shows that the rate of illiteracy in New Mexico is still 44 per cent., after the lapse of almost half a century, and yet New Mexico has universal suffrage. Can we not trust Porto Rico just as far?

Ex-Minister J. L. M. Curry contributes a paper on "Spain, Living or Dying?" Dr. Curry thinks there is a fair prospect, under wiser counsels, of a new Spain:

"With universal education, fidelity to engagements, economy and honesty of administration, freedom of religion, more liberal commercial regulations, reliance on intelligent and skilled labor, Spain may yet take a high and honorable place among the nations of the earth."

Mr. Hoffman Atkinson advocates the establishment of a civil-service college, to train American officials, especially for the consular and diplomatic services. This want is now met in a measure, we believe, by the

school of diplomacy at Washington opened as a department of the Columbian University.

Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff gives an account of Philadelphia's recent experience with her water supply. The same policy of procrastination that cost the city her gas works and keeps up an expensive electric-light service under private management may result, he says, in the loss of the city water works.

In discussing "Educational Problems of the Twentieth Century," President Charles F. Thwing emphasizes the importance of uniting the educational forces now engaged in producing two distinct types of leadership—men of culture and men of power.

Mr. Tom Mann, the English labor leader, defines "The Attitude of the Workers in Europe and America." He outlines the present socialist programme in England as embracing the following specific demands: an eight-hour day, prohibition of the labor of children under fifteen, work for the unemployed, old-age pensions, nationalization of mines, nationalization of railroads, nationalization of land.

Dr. Rudolph Eucken writes on "The Finnish Question," Mr. Jacob Schoenhof on "What the World Owes to France," Mr. A. R. Smith on "The Problem of an American Marine," Mr. Charles Denby, Jr., on "Chinese Railroad and Mining Concessions," Mr. John P. Young on Chinese development and the western world, Capt. A. G. Froud on "Last Winter's Tragedies of the Sea," and Prof. William P. Trent on "Mr. McCarthy's Reminiscences."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

TWO important papers on the peace conference appear in the *North American* for November. "A Russian View" is presented by the Russian delegate, F. de Martens, who reviews the proceedings at The Hague in detail and declares that the longer the labors of the conference lasted, the more fully views were exchanged among the representatives of the powers, "the more pronounced grew the mutual respect, the more friendly grew the personal relations, the more palpable became the desire to do something for the future." President Seth Low, who was one of the American commissioners, also reviews the action of the conference, and from his own point of view states the attitude of the American delegation. His purpose is to give the ordinary reader, as distinguished from the student, a general idea of the conference and its work. The significance of the arbitration convention, in President Low's opinion, lies in the prospect, not that all war will be prevented, but that the nations will be compelled, in a new way, to justify war to the public opinion of mankind.

Mr. Frank D. Pavey argues that an "open-door" policy in the Philippines is at present impracticable. An amendment to the Constitution exempting the Philippines from the operation of the provision that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States" would require the assent of two-thirds of both houses of Congress, or of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, and the subsequent ratification of three-fourths of the several States. The only other method of "opening" the door would be the passage through Congress of an act making every other port of the United States "an open door to the world's commerce." This would mean an entire overthrow of the present tariff policy, involving the destruction of the present industrial and commer-

cial system of the United States, so far as that system is based on the tariff. Neither of the great political parties will commit itself to such a programme. *Ergo*, the Philippine "open door" is "a political myth."

Prof. Joseph French Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania, reviews President McKinley's now famous civil-service order of May 29. He declares, as a result of his investigation, that in his opinion the order was issued for good reasons and with a good motive. "If its promulgation was intended to serve any political purpose, it is a most astonishing exhibition of political incapacity, not only for the little it does, but for what it omits to do." Professor Johnson shows that there are many high positions left in the classified service which might have been exempted if a general raid on the offices had been planned. He accepts Secretary Gage's statement that the amendments to the rules are wholly incapable of the evil construction placed upon them by the critics. He concludes:

"If the heads of executive departments are besieged by office-seekers, they may ascribe the invasion not to the order of May 29, but to the false signals which have been hoisted all over the country by the friends of reform. I do not believe that there is any new game in Washington for the spoilsman or that civil-service reform is in peril."

Mr. Louis Windmüller contributes an eminently sound and sensible article on "Food Which Fails to Feed," discussing not only the evil of commercial adulteration, but also the vicious eating habits so prevalent in this country—habits which tend to impair the digestion even of good food, not to speak of unwholesome counterfeits.

Mr. Bernard Lazare writes on "France at the Parting of the Ways," M. Jules Clarette on "The Dramatic Festivals of Orange," "Carmen Sylva" on "The Story of a Helpful Queen," and Claude Phillips on "The Picture Gallery of the Hermitage," while the Earl of Portsmouth and the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour contribute articles on the ritualistic controversy in England, the former on "The Rebellion Against the Royal Supremacy" and the latter on "How Ritualists Harm the Church."

THE ARENA.

IN the November *Arena* appears Mr. Aylmer Maude's translation of an article by Count Tolstoi on "Church and State." This article is prohibited in Russia, and though written several years ago has never been printed there. Mr. Maude's translation has been made from Tolstoi's manuscript. The main thought of the article is summed up in these words:

"True religion may exist anywhere except where it is manifestly false—i.e., violent. It cannot be a state religion. True religion may exist in all the so-called sects and heresies, but it cannot exist where it is joined to a state using violence."

This number of the *Arena* has three papers on "The United States and the Philippines." Mr. John H. Marble and Prof. F. Spencer Baldwin discuss the pros and cons of the expansion policy, while Mr. Ramon Reyes Lala reviews the Philippine question proper.

In an article on "Twentieth Century Democracy" Mr. Carl Vrooman intimates that since Populism is nothing more nor less than "Democracy up to date," the Populist party is only waiting for the Democratic organization to "come to a full realization of present-day problems" and apply to them the principles enunciated by Jefferson and Jackson. When that time

comes the Populists will gladly give up their distinct political organization and join forces with the Democrats.

Dr. Helen Densmore finds a parallel of the Dreyfus case in the British Government's treatment of Mrs. Maybrick, an American woman whom many believe to be innocent of the crime for which she is undergoing imprisonment. Lord Chief Justice Russell himself has declared that Mrs. Maybrick "was unfairly tried, ought never to have been convicted, and ought to be released."

Mrs. Almon Hensley describes the organization and aims of "The Society for the Study of Life," and Mabel MacCoy Irwin defends "The Right of a Child to Be Well Born." Dr. Maximilian Grossmann concludes his discussion of "Criminality in Children."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* for November contains a delightful paper of memories of the Crimea by Sir Edmund Verney, who served as a midshipman on the flagship *Britannia*, and afterward on the *Terrible*, a paddle-wheel steam frigate which gained a great reputation during the war. Sir Edmund Verney seems to have seen every one and everything worth seeing in the course of the campaign, and his article is full of amusing anecdotes of the men and events of that turbulent epoch.

"A SUPERB SPECTACLE."

M. Trarieux, formerly French minister of justice and a witness for Dreyfus at the court-martial at Rennes, contributes to the *Contemporary* a short but very necessary defense of the attitude of French people during the great controversy. He applies the *tu quoque* argument very appositely to show that other nations are just as liable to lose all sense of justice and decency in great national crises. But, he asks:

"Is it certain that any other country would have been able to exhibit the superb spectacle of a handful of courageous citizens constituting themselves for two years the champions of right and law against all the combined forces of government? Is there a finer example of citizenship known than this epic resistance to insult, intimidation, and menace, solely by the use of those legal weapons which enabled these volunteer soldiers of duty to make their voices heard? Should we not also pay homage to the institutions which have allowed such a conflict? And if the attempt has not been crowned with full success, has it done nothing toward the triumph of truth? Picquart, Scheurer-Kestner, Zola, finally, tower above the illusory trials and false sentences; they have been the true interpreters of that national spirit which has always shown itself alive to questions of justice and generosity. And their work has been by no means unproductive. Dreyfus is free; his rehabilitation has, in fact, been achieved in the eyes of three-quarters of the world; and to accomplish the reparation which is due to him is but a question of patience and time. These are the results obtained so far, and truly they deserve better things, imperfect as they may be, than a threat of boycotting."

THE PRIMEVAL LANGUAGE.

Mr. Charles Johnston attempts to reconstruct the language of our remote forefathers, and concludes that "the original speech, the true primeval tongue of man, was quite unlike any language we have ever heard; yet we have all talked it, and all its elements are present in the

tongues of to-day. The primeval language was a vowel language altogether; it had no consonants, or contacts, as we ought to call them, at all. Its words consisted of vowel sounds following each other, repeated or varied—of words like *aææa, aææa, aia, auau, æææa, iææa, oioi, ouou, uææa, uææa*, all of which, I may say in passing, are taken from a language in use to-day. The sentences were intermittent streams of vowels, each stream held on so long as the speaker's breath allowed or whim dictated."

The primeval language, he says, is spoken to-day by every child in its first attempts at speech.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, who represented Oxford and Cambridge at the historical congress of Cividale in September, contributes an account of his stay in that town. He says that the congress was a great success, and gives a pleasant account of the courtesy and hospitality which he received at the hands of the Italians.

Professor Dicey writes on "The Teaching of English Law at Harvard," the system and success of which, he thinks, an example to the English universities. The number concludes with a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour on "The Employment of Volunteers Abroad."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE monthly *chronique* has made its way into the *Nineteenth Century* also, and with the November number Sir Wemyss Reid begins his task as chronicler.

REMEMBERING VERSUS WRITING.

"Literature Before Letters" is the theme of an interesting paper by Prof. Max Müller. He quotes from Finnish, Polynesian, Greek, and Indian records to show that extensive literatures existed and were handed down intact by aid of memory alone long before the alphabet came in. Such feats of memory seem scarcely credible to us. The writer exclaims:

"Alas! our memory has been systematically ruined, and it hardly deserves that name any longer when we remember what memory was in ancient times. We seem to be piling every day heaps of ashes on that divine light within us. Men who read the *Times* every morning, possibly *Notes and Queries*, then blue-books, then possibly novels, or it may be serious works on such different subjects as geology, philology, geography, or history, are systematically ruining their memory.

"I have heard Brandram recite several plays of Shakespeare entirely by himself and without a hitch or a flaw. I have myself, in my youth, repeated compositions of more than a hundred thousand notes on the pianoforte without any effort. The memory is, then, I believe, chiefly muscular, not mental, and if any little hitch happens the chain is often broken, and we must begin again."

THE DEATH OF NELSON.

A very vivid description of the battle of Trafalgar is furnished in the letter (hitherto unpublished) of Captain Cumby, of the *Bellerophon*, to his son. One pathetic passage may be quoted:

"At half-past 7 we observed that the *Euryalus*, to which ship we knew Vice-Admiral Collingwood had shifted his flag, carried the lights of the commander-in-chief, and that there were no lights on board the *Victory*; from which we were left to draw the melancholy

inference that our gallant, our beloved chief, the incomparable Nelson, had fallen. But so unwilling were we to believe what we could scarcely bring ourselves to doubt, that I actually went on board the *Euryalus* the next morning and breakfasted with Admiral Collingwood, from whom I received orders without being once told, or even once asking the question, whether Lord Nelson was slain."

A chart accompanies the letter.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Horticulture as a profession for the educated, by Miss A. G. Freer, is another variant of the same plea for putting brains into the land.

Rev. D. Wallace Duthie, writing on the "remittance man," roundly declares that "if his guardians wish a youth of reckless habits to go headlong to the devil they cannot do better than dispatch him to the colonies and send him remittances monthly."

Mrs. Corner-Ohlms writes a vivid sketch of a devil dance she witnessed in Ceylon which resulted in the exorcism of a demon from a native woman. The woman was certainly changed into seemingly a new creature.

Mr. A. Shadwell describes the progress of the plague in Oporto, and ascribes it to the century-old sanitation of the city.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

IN another department we quote from Mr. Garrett Fisher's exposition of the problem of flight in the November *Fortnightly*.

AN INDO-CHINESE RAILROAD.

Mr. James Stuart, an engineer on the Assam-Bengal Railway, writes on "Railway Communication Between India and China." His article is illustrated with a map. Mr. Stuart is convinced that it is by railroads that the conquest of China will be achieved, and he courts the inevitable growl at the lack of British enterprise in that direction. A railroad from the Assam Valley to the Yang-tse Kiang would place Shanghai and Calcutta in direct communication. The advantages of this proposal he sums up as follows:

"The Indian system of railroads is about to penetrate Assam, and troops will soon be able to reach that province from Delhi, Cawnpore, and Lucknow, without trans-shipment or break of gauge, within, approximately, seventy hours. Having attained this point, they could be thrown into China within twenty-four hours by the proposed railroad route. Russia, with her Siberian railroad and military base on the borders of Poland and Germany, would be nowhere in the race for supremacy in China, and we should practically be in a position to hold the field against all comers by gaining complete mastery over its great inland waterway."

OVER-SEA EXPEDITIONS.

Maj. F. C. Ormsby-Johnson writes on "Maritime Expeditions in Relation to Sea Power." He thinks the peculiar power of Great Britain lies in her ability to land troops or move swiftly on an open or ill-defended coast:

"The opportunity of Great Britain lies, in war, in her capacity to prepare in secret those over-sea expeditions which gain half their power by the suddenness of their setting forth, while the relative increase of the means of communication to our hands in these days of scientific warfare should teach us the lesson of properly

adapting the rôle of a dominant navy to the forlorn hope of a military force charged with the completion of a task which no navy, however powerful, can compass without the swiftly following expeditionary force equipped for that special purpose, which has made our army, small as it was and is, a terror in the past, and promises for the future just such a measure of success as a due recognition of the value of surprise action must needs imply."

THE MENACING COMET.

Writing under this title, Mr. Edward Howard Vincent discourses of comets in general and of Biela's comet in particular:

"It may not be prudent to generalize freely where theory rather than actually assured experience is our guide. If comets exist the substance of which seems entirely gaseous and so transparent that small stars remain visible through them, there are others which give evidence of possessing a dense, compact nucleus, since their light has been strong enough to be seen in the daytime, even when so close to the sun as to be apparently involved in his atmosphere. This happened in the case of the great comet of 1843, when on February 28 it was visible in full daylight near the sun's limb. A similar instance occurred in 1847 with the one discovered by Mr. Hind, which shone so brilliantly that it was observed at noonday and for several hours afterward within two degrees from the sun."

But whether dense or transparent, Mr. Vincent has not much fear of the consequences of a collision.

OTHER ARTICLES.

"Vernon Lee" contributes a very able article on "The Need to Believe: An Agnostic's Reply to Professor William James." The article treats, however, too categorically of Mr. James' contentions, and is generally too negative in tone to be susceptible of a quotation here.

Edith Sichel reviews the letters of Mary Sibylla Holland. Mrs. Holland was a shrewd observer of things, and her letters are full of deep insight and philosophy. The number concludes with a delightful and characteristic allegory by Fiona Macleod.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE comments on the Boer war in the *National Review's* monthly *chronique* deal largely with the question of foreign sentiment, which Mr. Maxse declares to be animated by hatred of England rather than by love of justice.

DEWEY AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The monthly letter from America is largely devoted to Admiral Dewey and the Philippine problem. Mr. A. M. Low thinks that the return of Admiral Dewey has resulted in a great accession to the expansionist strength. He says:

"Before Dewey's arrival the 'anti-imperialists'—the word is a misnomer, but it is part of the political jargon of the day—hoped much from him. He had been represented as opposing McKinley's policy in the Philippines and as championing the cause of Filipino independence. 'When Dewey comes home,' said the anti-imperialists, 'the tide will set our way and there will be an end to this "accursed war." When Dewey came home he shattered the hopes of the anti-imperialists

even as he had shattered Spain's pride. In unequivocal language he let it be known that he was in favor of putting down the rebellion first and considering the form of government for the Filipinos afterward. That he believes in 'expansion' and in retaining every foot of conquered territory, and in prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor until the authority of the United States is recognized, we all know. The anti-imperialists could get no comfort from his home-coming."

SUMMER IN ALASKA.

Mr. W. F. Bailey describes "A Summer Trip to Alaska," and gives a pleasant description of Skagway and Sitka in the summer-time. Speaking of the scenery, he says:

"To see glaciers in their arctic magnificence one should go to Alaska. I have seen the ice-rivers of Switzerland and the Tyrol, of Norway and of British Columbia, but never anything like unto the frozen fields that surround Glacier Bay. As the traveler sails north from the Wrangel Narrows to the Lynn Canal he sees many magnificent glaciers lining the mountainous shores, but all sink into insignificance compared with the famous Muir Glacier, which comes into view as you sail through the icy straits. Where this frozen river flows into the sea it has a width of nearly 2 miles and presents a perpendicular front of from 200 to 300 feet high. The great frozen lake behind extends back for at least 30 miles, and is bounded on one side by one of the grandest groups of mountains in the world—the great Fairweather range, the peaks of which rise to a height of over 15,000 feet above the sea."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Leslie Stephen writes on "The Cosmopolitan Spirit in Literature," Mr. W. R. Lawson on "German Finance," while Miss Godley sends "A Playgoer's Protest" against the exaggeration of scenic effects in English drama.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE October number of the *Quarterly* is marked by much freshness and variety, as well as by the solid worth we naturally look for in its erudite pages. It has actually introduced the innovation of pictorial illustrations. Yet more interesting is it to observe the slow and gradual adjustment of its traditional conservatism to the modern democratic environment. It treats sympathetically of the ultra-democratic scheme of Australian federation. It applauds the "new diplomacy" as a means of taking the people into confidence. It has even a word of appreciation for the *nouveaux riches*!

IN PRAISE OF "SQUIRE MUSHROOM."

This is in the half-playful paper on "A Place in the Country." That phrase is felt to express one of the dearest ambitions of the Englishman, as it also describes one of the best means for socializing and ennobling him. The improving tendency has not disappeared even when the decay of agriculture has made "a place in the country" dependent on a man being "something in the city." The writer concludes:

"It seems historically certain that during an advanced stage of her transformation from an agricultural to a commercial nation England to some extent lost herself. In the social satire of Dickens and Thack-

eray—to say nothing of Carlyle, Kingsley, and Ruskin—one may trace a certain alarmist and *désorienté* attitude toward the prodigies of *nouvelle richesse* conjured up in their 'racing railroad' days, as if these phenomena were imperfectly understood and not easy to be classed. Increasing familiarity has since shown us that the new broom, the 'Squire Mushroom,' the self-made *parvenu*, whose independence of the traditional route to respectability seems at first to strike so discordant a note in 'Old England,' the millionaire product of railroads, beer, or soap (a force inexpressible at first except in terms of thousands a year), is, after all, only our old friend John Bull in another costume, with the old aggressive and the old assimilating energies, renewing his youth like the eagle. The passion for ruling, that last infirmity of his noble mind, for expanding his individualist self in some sphere or other to its fullest power, doubtless infects all his social ideals. But if we are still to develop from our aristocracy the demigods required for the duties and enterprises of world-wide empire, much may surely be said for that particular social instinct which so persistently cherishes the romance of feudalism and adapts it to the true needs of democracy."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. BRUNETIÈRE'S review contains less than usual that is of topical interest. We have noticed elsewhere an article by M. Dastre on the plague.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

There is no article dealing with the subject of the South African question in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for October, but M. Charmes alludes to the subject in his chronicle. Writing under the date of September 30, he expresses the belief that war had then already been decided upon, though not yet announced. In the second number, under the date of October 14, when war had already begun, he says that the British cabinet had prepared an ultimatum when they were anticipated by Mr. Krüger's. He is rather astonished that the Boers should have waited so long. Did they, he wonders, fear to seem the aggressors? And he suggests that the action of the Transvaal was dictated not by ambition, but by the knowledge that it would sooner or later be conquered, and that there was no more favorable time than the present. As for the war itself, M. Charmes calls it a great atrocity, committed in the name of civilization. The fall of the Boers, he anticipates, will be the signal for complications in Africa which will give English diplomacy a difficult task. There is a hint that the British action will change the balance of power in Africa, and that it will be very necessary to make an effort to re-establish it, but M. Charmes does not follow up this idea to its logical conclusion—namely, European interference.

THE SPANISH PEOPLE.

M. Fouillée contributes to the first October number a careful study of the Spanish people and their national characteristics. He observes that the theory of Marx, who explains all the movements of history by purely economic causes and by altogether materialistic reasons, does not apply to Spain, in the history of which

THE ZEBRA MULE.

The illustrated article deals with "Zebras, Horses, and Hybrids," and the pictures are of zebras and their hybrid offspring. Most of the discussion is concerned with earlier and more recent experiments on "telegony"—the view that "a sire influences all the latter progeny of a dam which has once produced a foal to him." More information is asked for, but the writer does not seem convinced of the truth of this theory. The results of crossing horses or donkeys with zebras are, however, not open to doubt. The writer says:

"There is no doubt that it is a comparatively easy matter to breed these hybrids, and that they are not only extremely attractive animals to the eye, but hardy and vigorous, possessed of great staying powers and promising to be capable of severe work."

He urges they should be bred to supply the paucity of mules needed for Indian transport and mountain-battery work, as well as for service elsewhere; and he suggests that they may, if bred largely in East Africa, as Colonel Lugard proposes, prove a source of wealth and revenue in the future. He recommends "the Zoo" as the best place for further experiment.

the character of the inhabitants has exercised a decided influence. Probably many people will differ from M. Fouillée in thinking that a splendid future lies before this nation. It is a striking fact that the population of Spain is increasing much more rapidly than that of Portugal or Italy, indeed almost as rapidly as that of Germany. The old traditional attitude of courtesy which the Spanish maintained toward strangers concealed a profound indifference. This attitude, M. Fouillée thinks, will not last, and Spain will in the future take her place in the intellectual and commercial life of modern nations.

REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have noticed elsewhere the article on "Siberia and Her Exiles." The only topical article in the *Revue de Paris* for October is the powerful plea for general appeasement and reconciliation contributed by the editor, M. Lavissee. In it the distinguished academician and thinker touches skillfully on the beginnings, on the progress, and on the conclusion of the Dreyfus case. Although the writer makes a determined attempt to be impartial, it is clear that his sympathies are, on the whole, with the anti-Dreyfusards. M. Lavissee implores his fellow-countrymen to forget the very words "Dreyfusard" and "anti-Dreyfusard," and he recalls the advice of the famous chancellor who, during the days of the great wars of religion, charged his friends to remember that they were Frenchmen first and to forget the "diabolical words 'Huguenot' and 'Papist.'"

THE SUEZ CANAL.

M. J. C. Roux undertakes to tell in several chapters the interesting and indeed romantic story of the Suez Canal. During the month of November was celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the inauguration, or solemn opening, of the canal; the event was marked by the unveiling of a statue of M. de Lesseps. Step by step the

writer traces the beginnings of the monumental work, which, conceived and carried out by a Frenchman, now proves one of the most valuable assets of the British crown. M. Roux shows that De Lesseps had many precursors. Leibnitz tried to make Louis XIV. realize the importance of the project; in 1798 General Bonaparte started out from Cairo in order to make a personal inspection of the ground; but though the piercing of the isthmus was one of his most cherished dreams, he apparently had under his hand no engineer to whom he could confide the work. Not till 1854 was M. de Lesseps really successful in obtaining the necessary concession from the then ruler of Egypt. On November 17, 1869, the inauguration of the canal took place, among those present being the Empress Eugénie, the Emperor of Austria, Ishmael Pasha, and the heirs presumptive of Prussia and of Holland, while in the brilliant group not the least interesting figure was the famous Abdul el Kader.

A FRENCH VIEW OF DEWEY.

A French officer who prefers to remain anonymous gives some pages of his diary, kept during the siege of Manila. Apparently the French and the German naval officers fraternized together, the latter declaring to the former that they did not consider the conflict a serious one. He gives the following description of Admiral Dewey: "The admiral, though already an elderly man, looks very vigorous. He has a calm expression and pleasing features. His large mouth and the somewhat strained muscles of the cheeks give him a slightly cynical look; a big nose and a thick mustache surmount a square chin. He reminds one of an old fox who knows who to conceal his nature so well that he is given the charge of the hen-yard. Every one sings his praises. He is courteous and civil, but very circumspect, and there is no fear that he will compromise himself."

NOUVELLE REVUE.

WITH the number for October 15 the *Nouvelle Revue* begins a new series, apparently under new editorship, although Mme. Juliette Adam will still be a frequent contributor to the pages of the publication she founded exactly twenty years ago. The last number of the old series is by no means to be despised, for the contents of the number for October 1 open with a most remarkable article by Count Tolstoi on Napoleon and the Russian campaign.

TOLSTOI ON THE BURNING OF MOSCOW.

As is always the case with the famous Russian writer, he takes a point of view diametrically opposite both to that generally held by Russian and by French historians. To take but one instance of this, he points out that hitherto the historic fire of Moscow has been attributed by the French to the patriotism of Rostopchin, while the Russians have always believed that the town was actually fired by Napoleon's soldiery. Tolstoi declares that Moscow, being at the time entirely built of wood, and with practically no fire-extinguishing apparatus, naturally burned to the ground once it was utterly abandoned by its inhabitants, and he points

out that long before the French invasion there were constant fires at Moscow, which were prevented from spreading by the energetic efforts made by the inhabitants and by the police. He also offers some new views on the great retreat. He gives a terrible picture of the entire disorganization of the army. Differently constituted, there was no real reason why "*la grande armée*" should not have penetrated into the richer Russian provinces.

AT THE MOMENT OF DEATH.

Camille Flammarion, the well-known astronomer, contributes some most curious and suggestive examples of what he calls the "telepathic manifestations of the dying." He has apparently been collecting cases for a long time, and although to those who have studied the subject there is nothing particularly new about each story, they are interesting as being vouched for by persons personally known to M. Flammarion. The tie of blood seems to exert quite a remarkable influence. Most of the cases recorded by the French writer tell how a grandfather or grandmother, a niece or nephew, a brother or sister appeared at the moment of death to one who, though distant, was very near and dear to them. The most striking story of all was sent to M. Flammarion by the well-known socialist poet, Clovis Hughes.

THE NEW "NOUVELLE REVUE."

The new series of the *Nouvelle Revue* begins well, and is enriched with a number of engravings, seven portraits, and autograph facsimiles of the writing of Verdi, Massinè, and Meline. In future the *Revue* is to be edited by a group of young French thinkers and writers. They begin by showing a very extraordinary liberalism by inviting three men, Merman, Viviani, and Denys Cochin—the latter a militant Catholic—to express their views on the French situation of the moment. They are followed by what, it is to be hoped, will prove a permanent feature—an "*Art Causerie*" by the distinguished painter, Benjamin Constant. It is clear that politics will still play a great part in the *Nouvelle Revue*.

General Gallieni, to whom is confided the difficult task of organizing on a French basis the island of Madagascar, offers his views on colonial organization. He attributes an enormous importance to what he calls political action. It would be his invariable rule not to give more power than was possible to local or native chiefs. What is really curious is that in no single sentence does he touch on the real difficulty of French colonizing methods—that is, the lack of colonists.

M. Bouniols attempts the difficult task of defending the French military code. A great movement is going on at the present time in order that the military tribunals may be abolished. In Austria, in Italy, and in Germany no officer can sit on a court-martial unless he possesses a law degree. Probably some such reform will soon take place in France.

In both her letters on foreign politics Madame Adam touches on the Transvaal. She considers that Mr. Chamberlain possesses a hypnotic power over his colleagues, and to this power she attributes many recent events.

NOTES ON SOME OF THE SEASON'S BOOKS.

ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Mr. Charles Dana Gibson's drawing, in its technical aspects, has long been praised as well-nigh perfect. He has sometimes been criticised, however, for a certain monotony in his types, and a stiffness in his composition and grouping. But one must not expect everything of one mortal artist. As the years go by, Mr. Gibson's work gains, rather than loses, in the mere matter of skill; and it gains most appreciably where there was most need of improvement, namely, in freedom, scope, ease, and humor. Most people will regard his new book now opportunely appearing for the holidays, entitled *The Education of Mr. Pipp*, as decidedly the best of the four uniform volumes of his drawings that Mr. Gibson has given to the public through the house of R. H. Russell, Publisher. Many of these drawings, but by no means all of them, have appeared during the past year in *Life*. The adventures of the Pipp family abroad, as told in these clever and satirical drawings, form a most amusing commentary upon a certain phase of American social life.

In the same large album size and style as the Gibson book is a very delightful series of drawings recently made by another well-known American artist, Mr. C. J. Taylor, as the result of an English sketching tour, and grouped under the title of *England*. Not only are Mr. Taylor's sketches of scenes and places most admirably executed, and of unquestionable artistic value, but many of them derive an added interest for Americans from the places that Mr. Taylor has included, such, for instance, as the old Washington Manor House in Wickhamford, the Ann Hathaway cottage, and divers others. Besides these scenes of literary or historical in-



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ILLUSTRATION (REDUCED) FROM THE "ANNANCY STORIES."

terest, Mr. Taylor has included many drawings representing phases of current English life, from fox-hunting scenes in Gloucestershire to the most humble phases of life in English villages, and from houseboats on the Thames and scenes in Henley week to Hampstead Heath on a Bank holiday. (Russell.)

Mr. E. W. Kemble is famous for his drawings of American negro life, and his *Sketch Book* (Russell) just published contains a large number of these, although several Cape Cod types are interspersed.

The *Annancy Stories* (Russell) are a collection of folk-lore tales current among the negroes of Jamaica. The author, Miss Pamela Colman Smith, has evidently been inspired by "Uncle Remus." She has illustrated the volume herself with drawings that are as weird as the tales they illustrate. Thomas Nelson Page provides an appreciative introduction.

Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson, the official naturalist of the Province of Manitoba, added a popular reputation to a scientific one in his book entitled *Wild Animals I Have Known*. His latest book, *The Trail of the Sandhill Stag*, just published by the house of Charles Scribner's Sons, is a brief tale of a Manitoba boy tracking his first deer. It is an inimitable bit of writing of its kind, revealing Mr. Seton-Thompson's great knowledge of animal life and giving opportunity for



ENGLAND

BY

C. J. TAYLOR

C. J. Taylor

COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).

number of delicate and beautiful full-page drawings from his own pencil, besides unique marginal illustrations on almost every page.

Mr. William Nicholson understands animals, too, in his own fashion, but it is not that of the poet-naturalist. His strong point as an impressionist artist, whose drawings of well known English personages have attracted so much notice, has been his seizure upon salient characteristics. In *The Square Book of Animals* (Russell) he has now shown that he can also bring out the character traits of the dumb beasts, —whether "the growing colt," "the servile cow," "the simple sheep," "the lucky duck," "the toilsome goat," "the beautiful swan," "the friendly hen," or "the learned pig." These are no ordinary drawings, and Mr. Arthur Waugh's accompanying rhymes are not essential to the value of the book.

Peter Newell's Pictures and Rhymes, as gathered in a little volume that is offered to the holiday trade by Harper & Brothers, deal principally with humorous aspects of child life, though domestic animals are also introduced in Mr. Newell's inimitably quaint and funny fashion. Mr. Newell has a most tender fondness for what we may call the silly side of childhood. His method is altogether his own. The new volume has a very welcome introduction by John Kendrick Bangs, who has been more than fortunate in having Mr. Newell as the illustrator of his own books.

Of the work of Mr. W. T. Smedley as an illustrator, Mr. Arthur Hoeber remarks, in a welcome bit of appreciative criticism which prefaces a new volume of the artist's drawings, that "Mr. Smedley has pursued a sane and dignified course, and through the years has shown a logical progress consequent upon intellectual application and thoughtful attention to the larger principles of his art. To-day his work is rounded out, matured and consistent in every way. His illustrations illustrate; his personages are real, tangible folk, with whom we enter into sympathy." This is well said. He is still a young man, but he has given us about twenty years of good work, showing great variety; and to him as much as to almost any other man is due the high credit of American illustration as represented in our foremost magazines. The fifty full-page drawings in this volume entitled *Life and Character* (Harpers) are reproduced in half-tone from wash drawings. Facing each picture is a page of descriptive text and comment by Mr. A. V. S. Anthony. The subjects of the present volume are American,—many of them in and about New York, while others illustrate scenes in recent novels.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, AND LETTERS.

The year has witnessed several notable accretions to the world's stock of authors' memoirs. The reading public will always show a decided preference for this form of literature. The letters that some distinguished writers have left us are better than anything else they



ILLUSTRATION (REDUCED) FROM PETER NEWELL'S "PICTURES AND RHYMES."

ever wrote. If the letters were written with no thought of publication—so much the better. Literary quality aside, the correspondence of authors often has a peculiar and lasting personal interest. The author's correspondents, as a rule, are among the most interesting personalities of the day, even if not always the people most in public view. Among the correspondents who figure in the recently published *Autobiography and Letters of Mrs. Oliphant* are Francis Jeffrey, the critic; A. W. Kinglake, the historian; Alfred Tennyson, the poet; Gladstone, the statesman; Principal Tulloch, and the Blackwoods, not to mention others.

Robert Louis Stevenson's letters to Sidney Colvin, W. H. Low, James Payne, Edmund Gosse, Henry James, William Archer, S. R. Crockett, Andrew Lang, J. M. Barrie, Conan Doyle, and other friends, have been edited by Mr. Colvin and published in two handsome volumes by the Scribners. About half of these letters have appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*; the others are now published for the first time. Almost all of Stevenson's correspondents have survived him and are themselves in active literary work. Hardly a man can be named who has numbered among his intimate friends so large a group of the story-tellers, critics and essay-writers of our time. These two volumes of Stevenson's letters constitute an autobiography of unusual interest. They tell the story of a long and hard-fought contest with physical ailments, but the writer's point of view is never that of the complaining invalid. His letters rather reveal a life of almost constant joy in achievement—of continual "reaching forth unto those things which are before."

This same note is many times struck in the letters of Sidney Lanier, the poet-musician, whose life, like Stevenson's, was cut off in its prime. Stevenson lived to be forty-four; Lanier died in his fortieth year. The present volume of selections from Mr. Lanier's correspondence (Scribners) acquaints us especially with the poet's impressions of music. Letters of Mr. Lanier to his wife, to Mr. Gibson Peacock, to Mr. Paul Hamilton Hayne, and to Mr. Bayard Taylor (with a few letters from Mr. Taylor) are included in this volume.

Personal reminiscence abounds in *A Preacher's Life*.

an *Autobiography and an Album* (Crowell) by Dr. Joseph Parker, the famous minister of the City Temple, London. Dr. Parker has held his present high position among the great London preachers since 1869. During these thirty years he has come in contact with hundreds of personalities in various callings and professions. In the present volume, which is less a formal autobiography than a series of personal impressions, Dr. Parker has recorded his recollections of such celebrities as Mr. Gladstone, Henry Ward Beecher, Thomas Binney, Norman Macleod, Dr. R. W. Dale, and Professor Huxley. Writing as he does of matters that have come within his own observation, Dr. Parker has been able to produce an extremely interesting and stimulating book. His appreciative chapter on Beecher is alone sufficient to arouse the interest of American readers, even were Dr. Parker himself less known and appreciated on this side of the Atlantic than he is.

That type of autobiography which merges imperceptibly into history is well represented, among other recent publications, by the *End of an Era* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) in which Mr. John S. Wise of the New York Bar records certain experiences in his own life. For most readers the important and suggestive chapters of this work are those which frankly communicate the Southern *ante-bellum* view of the slavery question. Of these none is more suggestive than the chapter entitled "Behind the Scenes," in which Mr. Wise describes his own sensations as a lad witnessing for the first time a slave auction in Virginia. The closing pages of this chapter, addressed especially to Southerners like himself, contain an impassioned appeal for a revision of the conventional southern judgment on the question of slavery. Mr. Wise is certainly a "reconstructed" Vir-

ginian, and believes that the real beneficiaries of the abolition of slavery were not the blacks themselves, but their former white owners. Mr. Wise is the son of that Governor Wise who occupied the executive mansion at Richmond at the time of the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry. Some of his own later experiences as a youth in the Confederate service during the Civil War have been published in the form of magazine



ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

articles, which are collected and recast in the present volume.

The second volume of Donald G. Mitchell's *American Lands and Letters* (Scribners) is even more entertaining than the earlier volume—perhaps because it deals with men and events nearer our own times. "Leather-Stocking to Poe's 'Raven'" is the sub-title, which well describes the range of the book. Cooper, Emerson, Thoreau, Bancroft, Horace Bushnell, Hawthorne, Horace Greeley, and, finally, Edgar Allan Poe are among the land-marks, so to speak, of "Ik Marvel's" view. Mr. Mitchell deals out generous portions of biography,



HORACE GREELEY ON HIS CHAPPAQUA FARM.

(From "American Lands and Letters.")

gentle and judicious criticism, and personal recollection. The publishers have provided many attractive illustrations.

A volume of biographical studies by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson is entitled *Contemporaries* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). There are brief sketches of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Amos Bronson Alcott, Theodore Parker, John Greenleaf Whittier, Walt Whitman, Sidney Lanier, Lydia Maria Child, Helen Jackson, John Holmes, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, and others. There is also a vivid account of "A Visit to John Brown's Household in 1859." Most of these sketches and essays have been published at different times in periodicals, and have now been brought together and revised in permanent form. Colonel Higginson's own point of view as a writer prominent in the Massachusetts anti-slavery movement is well known, and most of these papers reflect in some degree his personality.

Dr. John Allan Wyeth's life of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest (Harpers) is one of the marked achievements of the year in biography. During its serial publication in *Harper's Magazine* it gave rise to an extraordinary amount of comment, both favorable and unfavorable. The account of the Fort Pillow affair has been criticised by Union veterans as inadequate; but on the whole there seems to have been a general disposition to accept Dr. Wyeth's book as a faithful endeavor to record without partiality the facts of a truly remarkable career.

The *Memoirs of Victor Hugo* (Dillingham) have a two-fold character, combining history with autobiography. So lately was Victor Hugo an active figure in the drama of French history, that it is hard to realize that he could have witnessed the coronation of Charles X in 1825; yet it is with a description of this ceremony that the volume opens. This scene begins the panorama which ends with the memorable events of 1871. The



Victor Hugo

revolution of 1848, the Second Empire, and, finally, the Franco-Prussian war, the siege of Paris and the Commune are all events of which Hugo writes from intimate personal knowledge. Only the readers of Hugo's novels can appreciate the vividness with which the story of modern France is related in these memoirs.

A new and forcible delineation of Abraham Lincoln is that of Mr. Norman Hapgood, recently published by the Macmillan Company. Mr. Hapgood has written a biography of moderate length which does not pretend to be a history of the Civil War, but solely a personal history of Abraham Lincoln. By utilizing important materials recently brought to light in connection with other attempts to rewrite the life of Lincoln, Mr. Hapgood has succeeded in making perhaps the best short biography of his subject that has yet appeared. The truth has been sifted out from the mass of statements that formerly made up the popular conception of Lincoln's career, while nothing has been suppressed because it was "not pretty." The volume is illustrated with portraits and facsimiles of Lincoln's handwriting. In this connection it is interesting to note the appearance of *Nancy Hanks: The Story of Abraham Lincoln's Mother*, by Caroline Hanks Hitchcock (Doubleday & McClure Company). This little book tells for the first time the true story of a woman to whom great injustice

has been done by biographers. This straightforward account of Lincoln's mother is based on genealogical researches and legal documents of record.

Paul Leicester Ford's *The Many-Sided Franklin* (Century Company) largely follows the plan of that author's popular work, *The True George Washington*. It is not so much a biography as a series of studies of different phases of Franklin's career. Thus one chapter is devoted to Franklin's family relations, another to his physique, still others to his education and religion, respectively, while successive stages in his career are described under the headings "Printer and Publisher," "Writer and Journalist" and "Politician and Diplomatist." We have Franklin presented to us as a "jack-of-all-trades," a scientist and a humorist, while the final chapter is devoted to "Social Life." The illustrations of the volume are numerous, including many reproductions of curious relics and out-of-the-way portraits.

The sad life-story of Ludwig II, of Bavaria, the "Mad King," is told by Frances Gerard in a volume just issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. One of the interesting chapters of the book describes Ludwig's relations with Wagner, while another gives an account of the famous "Festival Playhouse" at Bayreuth.

It is not often vouchsafed to a man to have distinct recollections of events occurring fourscore years apart; yet such was the remarkable experience of the late eminent engraver, John Sartain, whose *Reminiscences of a Very Old Man* (Appleton) have just been published. As a boy in London Mr. Sartain witnessed the Peace Jubilee of 1814, twenty-three years before the coronation of Queen Victoria, whose Diamond Jubilee took place before his death. Mr. Sartain won distinction at his calling very early in life, and in 1890 he came to America and cast his lot with the rising school of artists in Philadelphia. He soon formed many literary associations also, and came to have close relations with Edgar Allan Poe, Thomas Dunn English, John Howard Payne, and others. He knew Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, and many of their contemporaries. Perhaps no one has had a more intimate knowledge of the development of American art and letters during the nineteenth century. Among the illustrations of the volume are several reproductions of Mr. Sartain's most famous engravings, together with portraits and pictures of historical interest.

Almost the same span of years was covered by the life of James Dwight Dana, the scientific explorer, mineralogist, geologist, zoölogist and Yale professor. President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University has written a memoir of Professor Dana's life, which the Harpers have recently published. The letters which passed between Dana and Gray, Darwin, Agassiz, Guyot, Geikie, and other fellow-scientists, form an interesting feature of this memoir. Dana sided with Gray and Guyot in their views on the



John Sartain

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harmony of science and religion. Professor Dana's career was one of which all Yale men are justly proud.

Mr. Elbert Hubbard's new series of "Little Journeys" is *To the Homes of Eminent Painters* (Putnams). These character sketches include Michael Angelo, Rembrandt, Rubens, Meissonier, Titian, Anthony Van Dyck, Fortuny, Ary Scheffer, Jean François Millet, Joshua Reynolds, Landseer, and Gustave Doré. They are written in Mr. Hubbard's characteristically direct and luminous style, and are interesting throughout. Besides portraits there are reproductions of the works of some of the artists.

In the "Literary Hearthstones" series (Putnams) Marion Harland presents studies of Charlotte Brontë and William Cowper. The chief aim of these studies is to separate the personalities of the writers treated from the works by which their names are known. In other words, the aim is to study the home life of these writers, rather than their public or literary life. Both volumes are daintily and appropriately illustrated.

In *True Stories of Heroic Lives* (Funk & Wagnalls Company) personal acquaintances of some of the well-known men and women of our time relate anecdotes to illustrate the courage and devotion of these heroes and heroines. There are thirty-nine of these tales gathered from all quarters of the world. The narrators were in several instances eyewitnesses of the facts reported. In the list of actors are included explorers, missionaries, soldiers, sailors, statesmen, scientists, reformers, philanthropists, students, nurses, and mechanics. Dewey, Roosevelt, Maceo and Gomez are among the more modern of these heroes, while Lincoln and Garrison are not overlooked.

The Log of a Sea-Waif, by Mr. Frank T. Bullen, the brilliant author of the *Cruise of the Cachetot* (Appleton), contains Mr. Bullen's recollections of the first four years of his sea life, including voyages to the West Indies, to Bombay, to Melbourne, and to Rangoon. The book at once suggests the sea stories of our own Mr. Herbert E. Hamblen, or, going back to a much earlier

authority, the famous *Two Years Before the Mast* of Richard H. Dana. Mr. Bullen's experiences, however, are confined to British ships. In most cases he states that he has given the real names of ships and individuals, and no attempt has been made to gloss over unpleasant facts. A careful perusal of such books as Mr. Bullen's and Mr. Hamblen's should do much to dampen the ardor of those young Americans who still have aspirations for a career on the high seas.

In the admirable series of "Beacon Biographies" (Small, Maynard & Co.) Mrs. Annie Fields contributes the sketch of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Many quotations are made from Hawthorne's own letters, and several letters to Mr. James T. Fields are here printed for the first time. For general purposes this little volume is by far the most convenient, and one of the most interesting, of the published biographies of Hawthorne.

HISTORY.

The success of *Historic Towns of New England*, published one year ago, has encouraged the editor of that work, the Rev. Lyman P. Powell, to carry to completion the second volume of the proposed series, *Historic Towns of the Middle States* (Putnams). An introduction to the volume is furnished by Dr. Albert Shaw, who points out the significance of the Middle States in our national history. The towns are described in the following order: Albany, by Walton W. Battershall; Saratoga, by Ellen Hardin Walworth; Schenectady, by Judson S. Landon; Newburgh, by Adelaide Skeel; Tarrytown, by Hamilton Wright Mabie; New York City, by Joseph B. Gilder; Brooklyn, by Harrington Putnam; Princeton, by William M. Sloane; Philadelphia, by Talcott Williams; Wilmington, by E. N. Vallandigham; Buffalo, by Rowland B. Mahan, and Pittsburgh, by Samuel Harden Church.



Courtesy of Dodd, Mead & Co.

LUDWIG II, OF BAVARIA.



COWPER'S "BOUDOIR"—FROM "LITERARY HEARTHSTONES."

Each writer is peculiarly fitted for his special task and each has the superlative qualification of a genuine enthusiasm for local history. The twelve contributors, each at his best and familiar with his ground, have coöperated in producing a book which is probably a far better account of the twelve towns than any one of them alone could have written. It is a signal illustration of the value of coöperative methods in history-writing. The portraits, views of important buildings and sites, and other pictures are interesting and pertinent.

The third volume of Mr. James Ford Rhodes' *History of the United States* (Harpers) ended, it will be remembered, in the second year of the Civil War; the fourth, which has just appeared, begins with McClellan's Peninsular campaign and brings the narrative down to Lincoln's second election, in November, 1864. The universally high regard in which Mr. Rhodes' work has been held since the publication of his first volume, several years since, is not likely to suffer from the publication of his later chapters. There are passages in his account of the war which are remarkable for strength, lucidity, and evenness of judgment. The account of the battle of Gettysburg, and especially of Pickett's charge, will bear reading and rereading.

One might read a score of volumes on "political science" and most of the leading histories of the United States, without getting so distinct an impression of the actual workings of "machine" government in all its naked hideousness as Mr. Matthew P. Breen's *Thirty Years of New York Politics* affords. Mr. Breen, who is a member of the New York bar and a former member of the State Legislature, has lived through the reigns of Tweed, John Kelly, and Croker. His statement of facts comes from intimate knowledge that cannot be gainsaid.

Harper's Pictorial History of the War With Spain, which has been issued in parts, closes with an account of the Filipino insurrection of February last, which is illustrated on the same scale as is the history of the war proper. Part twenty-nine of the history is devoted to general and specific accounts of the Red Cross work carried on during the war. A full index of the work is supplied.

Mr. Frank D. Millet, the special correspondent of *Harper's Weekly* and of the *London Times*, has told the story of the *Expedition to the Philippines* (Harpers) in an illustrated volume. Mr. Millet depicts scenes and incidents of life on the troop-ships between San Francisco and the Philippines in the summer of 1898, and also gives an account of the taking of Manila in August.

In a volume entitled *Historic Side-Lights* (Harpers) Mr. Howard Payson Arnold has made such a collection of anecdotes and out-of-the-way historical information as would delight the heart of the typical old book-hunter. Much of this material clusters around the name of Benjamin Franklin, and collectors of Franklin *memorabilia* will find Mr. Arnold's chapters particularly interesting. The book is illustrated with portraits, autographs, and *facsimiles* of manuscripts.

Under the title *Select Charters and Other Documents Illustrative of American History, 1606-1775* (Macmillan) Prof. William Macdonald, of Bowdoin College, edits the chief constitutional and legal documents of the colonial period of American history, providing also brief introductions to these documents, and select bibliographies. Several of these documents (which are eighty in number), especially those of the period

1780-1775, are now for the first time made accessible to students.

Professors Katharine Coman and Elizabeth K. Kendall, of Wellesley College, have written a *History of England for High Schools and Academies* (Macmillan). Keeping in view the history requirements recently adopted by several of the leading colleges and universities, the authors have aimed to bring out the "physical environment afforded by the British Isles, the race traits of the peoples that have occupied the land, the methods by which they have wrought out industrial prosperity, the measures by which they have attained self-government." As aids in the study of English history the authors have arranged the titles of authoritative works in "libraries" of twenty-five, fifty, and one hundred volumes. The work is illustrated with maps.

England in the Nineteenth Century (Longmans) is a convenient single-volume history, written by C. W. Oman, fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. The book is provided with maps and plans, statistical tables, etc., and is brought down to the present year.

Mr. W. H. Fitchett, the editor of the *Australasian Review of Reviews*, has written a four-volume history of *How England Saved Europe: The Story of the Great War, 1793-1815*. The first volume of this work has just appeared, covering the three periods of "England and the Revolution," "The Hour of England's Peril," and "Bonaparte in the East." Mr. Fitchett especially excels, perhaps, as a narrator of naval engagements. His previous books, entitled, respectively, *Deeds that Won the Empire* and *Fights for the Flag*, have won marked recognition among all English-speaking people. His earlier studies have qualified him in a special degree for his present undertaking. The plan and point of view of the work distinguish it at once from all existing histories of the period. The volume is illustrated with portraits. (Scribners.)

Mr. W. Warde Fowler has written a scholarly and interesting account of the *Roman Festivals of the Period of the Republic* (Macmillan). The work forms a convenient introduction to the study of the religion of the Romans.

Mr. G. W. Stevens, whose abilities as an all-round journalist, have in late years been put to many and varied tests, has given a new proof of his dramatic instinct and talent in a little volume entitled *The Tragedy of Dreyfus* (Harpers) which not only narrates the proceedings of the Rennes court-martial, but summarizes the entire Dreyfus case from its origin.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

In *The Land of the Long Night* (Scribners), by Mr. Paul Du Chaillu, whose tales of the North land have for many years interested so many readers, we are conducted across the Swedish and Norwegian mountains of the far North, to the shores of the Arctic Ocean, where we live for a time among the natives. The author acquaints us with the manners and customs of the people of that desolate country, and we learn the habits of the reindeer and the polar bear.

The Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, who served as chaplain of the Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteers during the war with Spain, has prepared a volume entitled *The Martial Graves of Our Fallen Heroes in Santiago de Cuba* (George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia). Dr. McCook was commissioned by Presi-



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PAUL DU CHAILLU.

dent McKinley to undertake the work of marking the graves of our fallen soldiers in Cuba. This task he performed with great diligence and fidelity, securing photographs of a great number of graves and of the battlefields, and making plans of the cemeteries. These are reproduced in the present volume, which will be eagerly sought and cherished, especially by the relatives and friends of our heroic dead.

An extremely interesting volume of vignettes and studies of Spanish-American and Spanish life, by Marion Wilcox, is published under the incomprehensible title, *Vengeance of the Female* (Herbert S. Stone & Co.). Mr. Wilcox, far from conceding that the Latin peoples are "dying states," prefers to regard them as children among the nations. He gives us a series of lightly drawn sketches of the men and women of modern Spanish society, revealing in a graphic way their foibles and prejudices, but, at the same time, not concealing the lovable traits of the national character. Photographic views of the important places and buildings mentioned accompany the text.

Mr. Clifton Johnson describes English rural and village life in a volume illustrated by himself and entitled *Among English Hedgerows* (Macmillan). Mr. John-

son's success in combining the photographer's art with that of the descriptive writer has been exemplified in more than one instance, but never more happily than in this volume. Mr. Johnson has the faculty of selecting as "subjects" the scenes which are truly typical of what he wishes to illustrate, and which have the charm of novelty for his readers. In preparing a work of this kind the writer who is able to make his own pictures has a decided advantage.

Dr. Charles Hemstreet, with the cooperation of Mr. E. C. Peixotto as illustrator, has brought out an entertaining volume entitled *Nooks and Corners of Old New York* (Scribners). Mr. Hemstreet has found an astonishing number of points of historical interest within the limits of the present borough of Manhattan, and nearly all in the lower part of the island. He has been at much pains to secure historical accuracy as to the facts and dates, and his identification of historic sites will prove interesting not only to New Yorkers, but to all strangers visiting the city.

Marion Harland's new volume of *Colonial Homesteads and Their Stories* (Putnam's) contains sketches of Johnson Hall, at Johnstown, N. Y., "La Chaumiere Du Prairie," near Lexington, Ky., the Stockton homestead at Princeton, N. J., the Glen-Sanders House at Schenectady, N. Y., the two Schuyler homesteads at Albany, the Carroll homestead in Maryland, the Ridgely house at Dover, Del., Belmont Hall, near Smyrna, Del., and the Langdon and Wentworth houses at Portsmouth, N. H. Excellent illustrations accompany the text, and many interesting stories are told concerning these old mansions and their occupants of former days.

A volume on *Bohemian Paris of To-day* (Lippincott) has been written by W. C. Morrow, from notes by Edouard Cucuel, whose drawings serve to illustrate the text. This book strives to depict the unconventional phases of art-student life in Paris, making no attempt to conceal what the author terms "its lack of adherence to generally accepted standard of morals and conduct." Indeed, in the quality of frankness neither text nor illustration leaves anything to be desired.

Mr. Paul Dachsel, of Milwaukee, has published a series of sketches entitled *Eight Years Among the Malays*, based on an oral account by a former soldier in the Dutch East Indian colonial army. Although written before American interest in the Philippines began, these impressions of Malay life and character form a helpful contribution to our knowledge of native races in the far East. Furthermore, the light which it throws on Dutch methods of colonization and dealing with the natives is especially important. The book directs attention to the demoralizing effects of the opium traffic among the Malay peoples.

Mr. George W. Stevens, whose recent writings on Egypt and Kitchener's campaign have attracted much attention, has written a volume entitled *In India* (Dodd, Mead & Co.), in which he presents a series of pen pictures of life in the India of to-day. The actual accomplishments of the British civil and military service in the great Eastern empire have seldom been so graphically set forth. Mr. Stevens possesses a terse and vigorous style, and his newspaper training enables him to grasp points likely to be of special interest to the ordinary reader.

Mr. Frederic Courtland Penfield, who was the United States diplomatic agent and consul-general to Egypt during President Cleveland's last administration, and

who has made many contributions to American magazines on different phases of the Egyptian problem, is the author of *Present-Day Egypt* (Century Company), an illustrated work of exceptional interest. Those Americans who for any reason wish to acquaint themselves with the actual Egypt of to-day, will find in Mr. Penfield's volume precisely the information required. Furthermore, as a study of British rule in foreign lands Mr. Penfield's book throws much light. As a result of his study of the Suez Canal Mr. Penfield concludes that "when United States capital and skill join the Atlantic with the Pacific, let the canal be our own under whatever guarantees of its neutrality in time of war." Illustrations of the volume include drawings by Philipoteaux, the French artist, Talbot Kelly, and others, with many reproductions of photographs taken in Cairo, on the Nile, and at the temples.

A still more graphic method of describing Egypt has been adopted by Mr. Charles Dana Gibson, whose suggestive and inimitable drawings made in that land have been published in a handsome volume entitled *Sketches in Egypt* (Doubleday & McClure Company). Mr. Gibson's written impressions of the land of the Pharaohs accompany his pictures. Taking text and drawings together, it is a unique volume.

The New Pacific, by Hubert Howe Bancroft (The Bancroft Company), is a description of all the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, having regard to the resources and industries of these lands, as well as their history. The plan of the work is unique. It was apparently suggested by the war with Spain and the discussion concerning "imperialism" and territorial expansion which followed the signing of the peace treaty. On this subject of expansion the author presents the arguments on both sides, leaving the reader to form his own conclusions as to the right and wrong of the matter, but, for himself, accepting the situation as it exists, and regarding expansion as destiny, rather than policy.

Dr. William Elliot Griffis has done much to make Americans better acquainted with the land of the dikes. His new volume, *The American in Holland* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is a detailed description of the country and its institutions as viewed by Dr. Griffis on repeated and extended journeys through the different provinces. Dr. Griffis imparts something of the poetic side of Dutch life. The manifold attractions of the country have never found a more sympathetic interpretation.

Mr. Robert Barr's two little volumes on *The Unchanging East* (Boston: L. C. Page & Co.) abound in terse and witty descriptive passages, amusing experiences, and sketches drawn from real life in the Orient. The pictures are all photographs of well-chosen subjects.

Of new books on Cuba *The New Born Cuba*, by Franklin Matthews, and *To-morrow in Cuba*, by Charles M. Pepper,—both published by the Harpers—are interesting and invaluable to the seeker for information. Mr. Matthews describes the condition of the island in the early months of 1899 and the work of reconstruction under American auspices. He shows how our army administration met new problems. Mr. Pepper tells what he learned as a newspaper correspondent from the spring of 1897 down to the present era of American occupation. He describes political and social conditions in detail.

Mr. Caspar Whitney has written an account of *Hawaiian America* (Harpers), in which he aims "to give a fair idea of the islands and their people, their character and their industries, their resources and their prospects." In this volume, which is profusely illustrated, Mr. Whitney has packed a goodly store of varied and useful information.

WORKS RELATING TO ART.

Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse is an English art critic who is able to write with great knowledge and authority upon art subjects in general, and whose acquaintance with the art of his own land is exceptionally intimate and



Philipoteaux
Cairo '99

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"A HOWLING DERVISH."—From "Present-Day Egypt."

intelligent. The present volume, entitled *British Contemporary Artists*, is made up for the most part of papers contributed by Mr. Monkhouse to *Scribner's Magazine*. The artists included in it are Watts, Millais, Leighton, Burne-Jones, Orchardson, Alma-Tadema, and Poynter. To each is apportioned about forty pages, and there are numerous illustrations from the works of these distinguished artists, selected with care, and beautifully reproduced. The book is a welcome contribution to the literature of modern art, and



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"ON THE BANK AT KOMOMBOS."

(Illustration from "Sketches in Egypt.")

with its many pictures is in itself a treasure of reproductive art. (Scribners.)

Some useful handbooks for the student are comprised in the so-called "Art Lovers' Series," which comprises a half-dozen volumes, of which we have received the two entitled *Christ in Art*, and *Saints in Art*. Mr. Joseph Lewis French has written the first of these, and Clara Erskine Clement the second. Each contains thirty-three illustrations from celebrated paintings by the great masters, with descriptive and critical comment that would greatly aid the American traveler in the customary visiting of Old World galleries.

In the series of "Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture," Mr. G. C. Williamson has contributed a valuable study of Bernardino Luini (London: George Bell & Sons). In the series of reproductions of Luini's paintings, which accompanies this little volume, a special effort has been made to utilize the most authen-



BERNARDINO LUINI.

(From "Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture.")

tic photographs, the author himself having carefully examined almost every picture, and, by means of a large collection of photographs, compared picture with picture. As a result of this labor, a forty-page annotated catalogue of the works of Luini is published at the end of the volume. Aside from a brief biographical chapter which embraces the comparatively few facts that are definitely known concerning Luini, most of the present volume is chiefly devoted to criticism of his works. The half-tone reproductions of the principal paintings are especially successful.

In *Great Pictures As Seen and Described by Famous Writers* the compiler, Miss Esther Singleton, has brought together a series of forty or fifty descriptive and critical art essays by famous writers, each dealing with some notable picture. With the essay appears a photographic reproduction of the picture described. The result is in no manner systematic, but the volume is very attractive, and each fragment of it has high intrinsic excellence. Miss Singleton has translated many of these descriptive criticisms from French writers. Such are Gruyer's essay on Raphael's Sistine Madonna, and that of Alexandre Dumas on Michael Angelo's The Last Judgment. The only modern painters represented in this book are Turner and Rossetti. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

The second edition (rewritten and enlarged) of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore's elaborate work entitled *Development and Character of Gothic Architecture* (Macmillan) has just appeared. The volume is illustrated with ten plates in photogravure and 242 drawings in the text. Among the additions in the present edition is an entirely new chapter on "The Sources of Gothic." Professor Moore rejects the claim of England to any share in the original development of Gothic architecture. The pointed architecture of England he refuses to consider as Gothic at all. He supports the

French claim to the origin and exclusive maintenance of true Gothic architecture in the Middle Ages.

Prof. Howard Crosby Butler has written an extremely attractive description of *Scotland's Ruined Abbeys* (Macmillan). For this volume the author has himself furnished the illustrations, which consist of drawings and ground plans. The work is of interest alike to the architect and the antiquarian.

ESSAYS AND LITERARY CRITICISM.

Among the few volumes of essays which the publishers have seen fit to put forth this season none will be more eagerly welcomed than Dr. Henry van Dyke's *Fisherman's Luck* (Scribners). The author of *Little Rivers* may safely be trusted to write a book that will appeal to the angling instincts of mankind, but every lover of nature and the open air, whether he be an angler or not, will be confirmed in his ways by a perusal of Dr. van Dyke's breezy pages. Even the book-worm may not go away hungry, for one of the best chapters of the volume—"Fishing in Books"—reviews the literature of angling, from Izaak Walton down.

A Chicago clergyman, the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, who is also editor of *Unity*, rivals Dr. van Dyke in his appreciation of out-of-door life. His book, *Jess: Bits of Wayside Gospel* (Macmillan), not only points the way to a wholesome and delightful form of recreation, but it imparts at the same time not a little of practical and well-considered philosophy.

We do not know where one would find a more interesting or stimulating discussion of every-day morals than in Mr. W. E. H. Lecky's *The Map of Life* (Longmans). Such topics as "Moral Compromise in the Law," "Moral Compromise in Politics," "Moral Compromise in the Church," "Money," "Marriage," and "Success," are ably and fearlessly treated by Mr. Lecky. On each of these subjects Mr. Lecky has formed distinct and definite conclusions.

One of the books of the fathers that well deserves reprinting is that curious work of John Selden, on which the fame of that worthy chiefly rests to-day, although he was ignorant of its existence. The story of this book is told by Robert Waters in *John Selden and His Table Talk* (Eaton & Mains), and the principal portions of the classic itself are reproduced.

Three recent lectures by Prof. John Dewey have been published under the title, *The School and Society* (University of Chicago Press). The lectures are supplemented by a statement of the aims of the University Elementary School, of Chicago.

The *Etchingham Letters* (Dodd, Mead & Co.) are the supposed correspondence between a brother and sister, at first published anonymously, but now credited to Sir Frederick Pollock, the eminent English lawyer, as regards the man's part of the correspondence, and to Mrs. Fuller Maitland, as regards the woman's part. As a reflection of modern English social life and culture, this correspondence has a peculiar value.

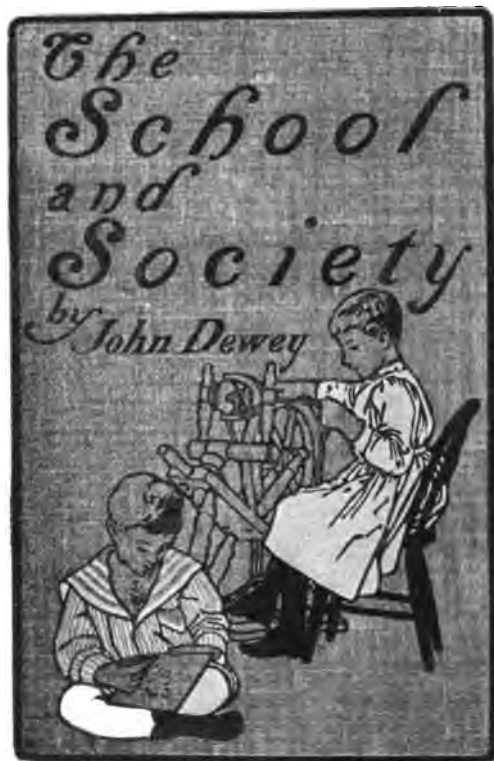
M. Ferdinand Brunetière's lecture on *Art and Morality* (Crowell) gives the sane and definite conclusions, not of a moralist, but of a critic, on the relations of art and society. It is refreshing to note that these conclusions of the soundest French criticism coincide so perfectly with those of the soundest English and American moralists. For the English translation of the lecture the American public is indebted to Dr. Arthur Beatty, of the University of Wisconsin.

In Mrs. Helen Bigelow Merriman's *Religio Pictoris*

(Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) there is an interesting presentation of ethical and religious truths from the artist's point of view. While M. Brunetière considers more especially the moral obligations of art, Mrs. Merriman gives the artist's own conception of moral obligations in general.

Professors Charles Mills Gayley and Fred Newton Scott have written *An Introduction to the Methods and Materials of Literary Criticism* (Ginn & Co.). This volume is intended to be an aid for the special student of literature, and is amply equipped with bibliographies.

In the "Periods of European Literature," edited by Professor Saintsbury (Scribners), Mr. Oliver Elton is the author of a volume entitled *The Augustan Ages*.



COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).

Under this title literary periods of varying length are covered for the different countries treated. In France it is the reign of Louis XIV, while in England the work of Pope and Swift is included, but for all the countries the "Augustan Ages" are conceived to have begun in the third quarter of the seventeenth century. Mr. Elton's survey embraces the corresponding literary movement in Germany, the Scandinavian countries, Holland, Italy, Spain and Portugal, but France and England occupy the major part of the treatise.

Two admirable studies in Spanish literature have lately come from the Columbia University Press (Macmillan)—*Romances of Roguery: an Episode in the History of the Novel, Part I.*, "The Picaresque Novel in Spain," by Frank W. Chandler, and *Spanish Literature in the England of the Tudors*, by John

Garrett Underhill. Each of these studies was presented as a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia University, and to Prof. George E. Woodberry both authors acknowledge their indebtedness.

In a volume of *Studies in Foreign Literature* (Boston: L. C. Page & Co.). Mrs. Virginia M. Crawford discusses "The Present Decadence in France," offering criticisms of "Cyrano de Bergerac," Daudet, and Huysmans, and commenting on Belgian, Danish, Polish, and Italian letters as represented by the leading novelists and essayists of the day.

What is said to be the first connected history of Hungarian literature in the English language is the work of Emil Reich (Boston: L. C. Page & Co.). The map of Hungary accompanying this book is claimed by the author to be the first map published outside the country, based on a comparison of the original sources.

In the department of Shakespearian study we notice a new one-volume edition of George Brandes' elaborate work (Macmillan), and also two little manuals—*How to study Shakespeare*, by William H. Fleming (Doubleday & McClure). *The Poems of Shakespeare*, edited, with an introduction and notes, by George Wyndham (Crowell) is also noteworthy.

Miss Lillian Whiting's *A Study of Elizabeth Barrett Browning* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.) is remarkable for its sympathy and its insight. In a measure Miss Whiting has sacrificed the function of critic to the more kindly and agreeable office of biographer. Her little book is far more than an interpretation of Mrs. Browning's poetry; it is rather an appreciation of the woman. The human interest attaching to the Brownings' life in Florence transforms Miss Whiting's "study" into a fascinating story.

A distinct addition to the Poe literature of our day is *The Mind and Art of Poe's Poetry*, by Prof. John Phelps Fruit (A. S. Barnes & Co.). Professor Fruit elects to take the attitude of interpreter, rather than of critic, as regards Poe's verse. His study forms an excellent companion volume to the Stone & Kimball edition of Poe's works, edited by Stedman and Woodberry.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD WORKS.

The Macmillan Company have now met in a most satisfactory manner the demand for a standard and complete library edition of the works of Tennyson,—accompanied in uniform style by the Memoir of his father written by the son of the poet, and originally published in a pair of large and bulky volumes. In the present set of ten volumes the *Life of Tennyson* makes up the first four, and the *Works* the remaining six. The volumes are of very convenient size for use, and the paper and typography are all that could be desired. Each volume has a portrait frontispiece, very delicately executed. The compactness with which this edition brings the work of the great poet into convenient form, without abridgment will win for it immediate and lasting favor, as the accepted standard.

Two new volumes in those exquisitely printed and bound miniature books well-known as the "Thumb-Nail Series," are *Selections from the Meditations of Marcus Aurelius*, and the two favorite stories from Washington Irving's *Sketch Book*, namely, *Rip Van Winkle*, and *The Legend of Sleep Hollow*. To the Washington Irving book Joseph Jefferson contributes a brief introduction, and to the other volume Mr. Ben-

jamin E. Smith prefixes a little essay on Marcus Aurelius. (Century.)

As a good specimen of tasteful and artistic book manufacture, the Scribners' new leather bound set of novels and stories by Richard Harding Davis in six small olive colored volumes ought by all means to go to the Paris Exposition. Included in this set are the *Gallegher* volume of short stories, *Soldiers of Fortune* in two volumes, *Cinderella*, *The King's Jackal*, and *The Lion and the Unicorn*. The type is clear and good, and the set is as convenient and useful as it is ornamental.

The excellences of Israel Gollancz's Temple edition of *The Works of Shakespeare* need not be recounted. That edition in forty small volumes provided each play with its own glossary, and with numerous notes and small illustrations based principally upon the studies of the late J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, and the drawings of F. W. Fairholt. Many Shakespearean readers and students, however, will find more convenient for the library shelves the larger Temple Shakespeare that is now making its appearance in twelve volumes. In this edition the order of the plays is the same as in the First Folio, and thus the opening volume includes *The Tempest*, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, and *Measure for Measure*. The twelfth volume will contain a critical biography of Shakespeare by Mr. Gollancz, with a *resume* of Shakespearean controversies, documents, bibliography, and so forth, in addition to the Sonnets and Poems. Thus, the set as a whole will be exceedingly complete and desirable. (Macmillan.)

SOME BOOKS PERTAINING TO THE DRAMA.

Edmond Rostand's charming play, *La Princesse Lointaine*, is now out in a new English translation by Charles Renaud. It is a delicate and poetical play of the period of the crusades, in which Madame Bernhardt made a successful appearance at Paris some four years ago. (Stokes.) *Les Romanesques* is one of Rostand's earlier plays, translated under the title of *The Romancers* by Mary Hendee. It is a bright and artistic bit of contemporary social comedy. (Doubleday & McClure.)

The popular success of Miss Maude Adams in acting the part of Juliet has given occasion for the publishing of what is known as the *Maude Adams Acting Edition of Romeo and Juliet*, the text being Miss Adams' actual acting version. The illustrations comprise some good pictures of Miss Adams, both on and off the stage. (Russell.)

A play called "The Only Way," based on Charles Dickens' novel, *A Tale of Two Cities*, has had a very successful run in New York this autumn, and Mr. Russell has been moved to celebrate that event by a reprint in very small type of the Dickens novel, with some photographic illustrations of stage scenes and actors in the play. In like manner, a play called "Becky Sharp" has been attracting much attention in New York, its title role being taken by Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, and the play being founded upon Thackeray's famous novel *Vanity Fair*. Messrs. Harpers have improved the occasion by introducing what they call a *Becky Sharp Edition of Vanity Fair*, with illustrations supplied by photographs of stage scenes and of the leading people in the cast of characters at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

NEW BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND CHILDREN.

No other country in the world makes so bountiful a provision as ours for the instruction and amusement of the rising generation by means of books and pictures. Not only is the annual output of juvenile literature exceedingly large and varied, but, as we have observed in previous years, the quality of it has improved enormously when compared with the children's books published ten, fifteen or twenty years ago. Men and women of real attainments are writing books to teach children history, literature, or natural science. People of literary taste and talent write stories and rhymes for the young. Trained draftsmen and dainty colorists produce delightful pictures to illustrate the juvenile books. The American child, whose training and education, as well as pleasure, are promoted by such helps as these, is to be deemed fortunate.

SOME BOOKS THAT TEACH AMERICAN HISTORY.

Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks makes a fresh bow to young America every year, and begs to present another book or two that every member of the family is thankful to have at hand. This year his *Historic Americans* (Crowell) is made up of a series of brief biographies of such patriots as Winthrop, Franklin, Otis, Washington, Adams, Henry, Jefferson, Hamilton, and other earlier worthies, with men of the middle period like Jackson, Webster, and Clay, and a few more recent figures, notably Lincoln, Longfellow, and Grant. Mr. Brooks has also written a story entitled *In Blue and White*, which deals with the Revolutionary period, and lays the scene in and about New York. A number of prominent historical characters are introduced, and it is needless to say that Mr. Brooks makes a tale that is sound in its history and entertaining in its plot. (Lothrop.)



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Earlier phases of history are presented in a story by Ruth Hall, dealing with the settlement of Virginia, and entitled *The Boys of Scrooby* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); and in one by Beulah Marie Dix, called *Soldier Rigdale*, which has to do with the Mayflower people and the beginnings of Massachusetts. In *The Boys of Scrooby* figure such historical characters as Sir Walter Raleigh, Pocahontas, and John Rolfe. The story is based upon an accurate knowledge of the social, economic, and political conditions of the times, and, like those of Mr. Brooks and Miss Dix, it is to be strongly commended for reading by young people in connection with their regular study of early American history. In *Soldier Rigdale* Miles Standish is a central figure, and



THE BOYS OF SCROOBY

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the early life at Plymouth is well depicted. (Macmillan.)

The last book that will appear with the name of the lamented "Oliver Optic" on its title-page is *An Undivided Union* (Lee & Shepard), which was left unfinished at the time of the writer's death, but which has now been completed by Mr. Edward Stratemeyer. This is the one hundred and eighth book that bears the name of "Oliver Optic." It deals with the fortunes of a Union regiment, raised in Kentucky, taking part in the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, and participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Look-out Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and in Sherman's March to the Sea. Another story of the Civil War for young people is entitled *On General Thomas's Staff*, and is from the pen of Mr. Byron A. Dunn, who himself participated in the events which he describes. The portraiture of General Thomas in this story is undoubtedly authentic, as is also that of Gen. John H. Morgan, the famous Confederate commander and raider, who is presented in a most favorable light. Old soldiers of the Civil War on both sides will read this book for boys even more eagerly than will their sons. (McClurg.)

The Treasure Ship (Appleton), by Hezekiah Butterworth, is a faithful study of certain movements in the history of Massachusetts and Connecticut in the period immediately following the early colonization. The hero of the book was a poor boy who recovered Spanish treasure from a ship sunk in the Bahamas. He afterwards became a soldier, opposed the witchcraft persecutions, and became a governor of Massachusetts in the personage of William Phipps. *The Bordentown Story Tellers*, also by Mr. Butterworth, derives its name from the fact that Prince Joseph Bonaparte lived in Bordentown, New Jersey, for a considerable time, and Lafayette visited him there. The history and biography that center about such personages give occasion for this Bordentown book. There are some charming Swiss kindergarten stories included, which purport to be told by Bonaparte's Swiss gardener, who had come under the influence of Froebel and Pestalozzi. (Bradley.)

Gen. O. O. Howard contributes a useful study of American history and life in his story called *Henry in the War* (Lee & Shepard). It tells of life in West Point



THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.
(From "The True Story of Lafayette.")

just before the Civil War, the raising of troops, the advance, the Bull Run fight, and the promotion of the hero as he fought his way through the four years and came out with the brevet of brigadier-general. *The Young Volunteer* (Neely), by Joseph E. Crowell, is a narrative based upon the writer's own experience as a private in Company K of the Thirtieth New Jersey Volunteers throughout the Civil War. Kirk Monroe's *Midshipman Stuart* is a tale of the last cruise of the Essex in the War of 1812. (Scribners.)

Mr. Edward Stratemeyer is promptly in the field with a story of contemporary history entitled *Under Otis in the Philippines* (Lee & Shepard). One of the three boys who helped in the making of that history is placed on the "Olympia" with Dewey. The story ends with the fall of Malolos. "*Forward March!*" is the latest story of Kirk Monroe, and it comprises the adventures of a young fellow who enlisted in Colonel Roosevelt's regiment of Rough Riders, and was sent on special service to carry messages to General Garcia. It is fully illustrated with actual photographs, and is a lively and excellent account of the Spanish-American War. (Harpers.)

SOME BOOKS THAT TEACH LITERATURE AND HISTORY IN GENERAL.

The adoring readers of the great and only G. A. Henty may not all have money enough to buy the books that his extraordinary industry, aided by the fast modern printing press, turns out with such uncommon rapidity. But free libraries are spreading throughout the country, and midnight oil is cheap. We have half a dozen new Henty books on our table, three of which

are historical in character and sufficiently thrilling in plot. *Won by the Sword* is a story of France in the Thirty Years' War, the hero being a Scotch officer in the French army. *No Surrender* is a tale that recounts the brave deeds of the people of Poitou and the Vendee in the French revolutionary period, who stood out for a considerable time against the Republic. The story of the revolt of the blacks in Hayti against the French, under the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture is told in another of the Henty books, entitled *A Roving Commission*, an English boy playing the part of the hero. (Scribners.)

Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks bids fair to become as prolific an author as Mr. Henty, for he also has three books in the holiday pile, two of which have been mentioned above. The third is entitled *The True Story of Lafayette*, and is particularly timely in view of the recent contributions of American school children for the erection of a monument to Lafayette in Paris. This book is, of course, well illustrated; and it is a reliable piece of biography. (Lothrop.)

The Prince's Story Book, (Longman's) edited by George Laurence Gomme, is the third volume in a



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series that has thus far comprised the *King's Story Book* and the *Queen's Story Book*. Those earlier volumes were made up of stories taken from standard English literature, relating to the lives of British monarchs from the Conquest down to the time of Queen Victoria; and the present volume analogously tells the stories of English princes. These are charming books, and of a high quality.

Mr. Henry Newbolt has made a very attractive compilation of *Stories from Froissart*, (Macmillan) with fitting illustrations. The French scholar Jean Froissart was born in the year 1338. While still a very young fellow he was deeply interested in the current tales of recent French, English, and Spanish wars, with results that have made his name famous through the centuries.

SOME BOOKS FOR BOYS, MOSTLY OF ADVENTURE.

Anything that Rudyard Kipling writes for boys to read will need no advertising. *Stalky & Co.* (Doubleday & McClure) is, of course, one of the chief boys' books of the year. It is a story of school life in England. These lads of Kipling's are real, manly, rough-and-tumble boys, who give earnest in their school life experiences of the characteristics that young Englishmen are showing in the making of the British Empire.

The Court of Boyville (Doubleday & McClure), by William Allen White of Kansas, is in the line of those humorous and sympathetic stories and studies of boy nature that have heretofore been decidedly the best part of Mr. White's literary output. Mr. Cy Warman's

story, *The White Mail* (Scribners), like nearly all of his writings, has to do with railroads. The hero starts as a flagman, and, of course, keeps straight on till he becomes president of the road and marries an immense block of the stock. Mr. Herbert E. Hamblen, whose descriptions of life at sea are so faithful and spirited, writes the *Yarn of a Bucko Mate* (Scribners), which is an account of hard sea life on old-fashioned sailing vessels, and also a second book, *We Win* (Doubleday & McClure), which tells of the adventures of a young railroad man.

Mr. Frank R. Stockton offers American boys a very good book in *The Young Master of Hyson Hall* (Lippincott). This is a story of life in Pennsylvania. *Cattle Range to College* (Doubleday & McClure), by Russell Doubleday, is a true story of a boy's life in the West twenty-five years ago, and is one of the best of this year's stories for boys. Another school story is *The Half-Back* (Appleton), by Ralph H. Barbour, which tells of serious work in a preparatory school, varied by football and boating, and lets us know how the hero won his way to a distinguished place on a university football team.

Mr. Egerton R. Young has written an Indian story entitled *Winter Adventures of Three Boys in the Great Lone Land* (Eaton & Mains). The story may be relied upon as giving a correct idea of the Indian as he is to-day in regions where the author lived for many years. *Camping on the St. Lawrence*, by Everett L. Tomlinson, tells the summer experiences of four intimate boy friends who are about to enter college. (Lee & Shepard.) *To Alaska for Gold*, from the prolific pen of Edward Stratemyer, tells the story of two orphan lads from Maine, whose California uncle takes them with him on his second expedition to the Klondike gold fields. (Lee & Shepard.) *Frank Hardinge*, by Gordon Stables, is an account of adventures in the wars of Australia (Bradley), while *Shine Terrill*, by Kirk Monroe, is a story whose scenes are laid in the islands off the Georgia coast. (Lothrop.)

Ben Comee, by W. J. Canavan, tells of a boy who was born in Lexington, Mass., in 1787, served in the old French War as one of Rogers' Rangers, and had various adventures which give the author an opportunity to tell us much that is authentic of American and Canadian life in the period of the French and Indian Wars. (Macmillan.) *Grant Burton, the Runaway*, is a story by W. Gordon Parker, and it tells the story of the son of rich parents, who got into trouble at school, ran away, experienced the misfortunes of the Prodigal Son, repented in due time, and came back to a satisfactory life at home and school, with a range of knowledge and wisdom that he might not have possessed if he had been a good boy and had not run away. (Lee & Shepard.)

Mr. William Drysdale, in *Helps for Ambitious Boys*, (Crowell) has endeavored to give practical assistance to young men in finding their way into practical life, and his work tells much about many professions and callings. *The Boys' Book of Inventions* by Ray Stannard Baker, (Doubleday & McClure) tells of late triumphs of science such as wireless telegraphy, liquid air, submarine boats, automobiles, flying machines and so on. Illustrations aid the text and the book will be found just what many boys want. *Dorsey, the Young Inventor*, by Edward S. Ellis, (Fords, Howard & Hulbert) is the story of a country boy, whose father's occupation of brick-making incites him to a career of clever contriving in the direction of labor-saving devices.

The Dozen from Lakerim, by Rupert Hughes, is a sequel to *The Lakerim Athletic Club*, and is full of adventures, sports, and healthy activities. (Century.) *The Young Boss*, by Edward William Thomson is the story of a young man who took up an engineering contract which an accident had prevented his father from completing, and, of course, if the young hero had not carried it all through successfully after many trials, this book would never have been written. (Crowell.)

Mr. Hamlin Garland says in his *Boy Life on the Prairie*: "I have taken a slice out of the year 1899 in order to put into shape my recollection of the life we led in northern Iowa thirty years ago." The book is full of sketches of frontier life, farm methods, hardships, amusements, and so on, with a fictitious character or two introduced in order to bring the sketches together. It is a capital book. (Macmillan.)

SOME STORIES ESPECIALLY FOR GIRLS.

Those Dale Girls (McClurg), by Frances Weston Caruth, is the story of two plucky daughters of a prominent railroad man who loses wealth and health in a time of financial disaster. The girls promptly go in for cake making and jelly making, with the result of bridging over a temporary stress that ends, of course, with a double wedding. The heroine of *Beck's Fortune* (Lee & Shepard), by Adele E. Thompson is an orphan girl who lives with a miser grandfather. The old man dies at the right point and leaves the girl a fortune. She is taken up by the family of Judge Stannard. The Judge has a son, and her property is duly looked after by the Stannard family. She goes off to a seminary, where the life is good and wholesome and her best possibilities are developed, and at exactly the right stage, of course, she marries the son of Judge Stannard.

Joyce's Investments (Bradley), by Fannie E. Newberry, is also the story of an orphan girl of bad antecedents who comes into the possession of a fortune. Her father made his pile in gambling, but thriftily invested it in a manufacturing establishment. Joyce gives her attention to the improving of the factory population, works out a model village and solves the problem of capital and labor that has baffled so many other people. We decline to gratify curiosity by telling whether or not Joyce married a talented young gentleman who gave her sympathetic advice in her good work.

Lena Tomlinson's three girls who called themselves *The Triangle* (Bradley) spent a summer in the Adirondacks, and hence this volume; while Mary G. Darling in *We Four Girls* (Lee & Shepard) tells of a summer in a country place, Newport having been rejected, where study is combined with pleasure, and every moment is exemplary and profitable. Laura E. Richards furnishes two new books, one called *Peggy* (Dana Estes & Co.) and the other *Quicksilver Sue* (Century). Peggy goes from a great prairie farm to a boarding-school, and the school life is recounted in the tale. *Quicksilver Sue* made its first appearance in the pages of St. Nicholas, and recounts the escapades of an undisciplined child.

The Story of Betty (Century), by Carolyn Wells, also appeared in St. Nicholas, and it has a great deal more of a plot than most books for girls. At the opening of the story Betty is a maid of all work in a boarding-house. Of course, this is not where she really belonged. It was a case of getting lost from her mother while a child, on the occasion of a railroad accident. Her father

had been killed, and the mother and baby were separated by well-meaning people who carried the injured off to hospitals. The baby was taken to an orphan asylum, and afterwards put out to service. But the agents of her dead grandfather in Ireland at length discovered her whereabouts, in order to bestow upon her an inheritance of a million dollars. Subsequently, she makes investigations which enable her to find her mother, all of which is worked out with the ingenuity of a detective story.

Elsie in the South (Dodd, Mead & Co.) is Martha Finley's latest contribution to the long series of Elsie books. *Miss Vanity* (Lippincott), by Amy E. Blanchard, is an excellent and wholesome story by a writer whose name is a sufficient endorsement; and *My Lady Fritol* (Lippincott), by Rosa Nouchette Cary, is a pleasant and innocent story of a young girl who has good times with her governess, and mild adventures with her mother, who is an actress and with whom she does not live. Amanda M. Douglas, in *A Little Girl in Old Philadelphia* (Dodd, Mead & Co.), tells a story of life in the Quaker City in the Revolutionary times, and it ends happily with a wedding. *Sunbeams and Moonbeams* (Crowell), by Louise R. Baker, is the story of two clubs. The girls calling themselves "Sunbeams" go about in the daytime, doing what they can for their less fortunate neighbors; and their young friends of the other sex conceive of the idea of organizing a "Moonbeam" society, in order to lend helping hands to those who need them in the evening hours—an idea that has much to commend it.

SOME STORY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, the President of the Leland Stanford University, is a man whose great versatility has only lately become widely apparent. We have two books this season from his pen, and we must confess that we like *The Book of Knight and Barbara* (Appleton) very much better than his volume of philippics against the Philippine policy. The stories contained in this book were originally told to his own children; but older listeners appreciated them so highly that they were taken down in shorthand, and written out for other juvenile Californians. The illustrations for the most part are by children who made drawings to match their conceptions of the tales. They are largely stories of animal life, and even the smallest children find them extremely fascinating.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth does not give all her time to preaching and philanthropy, but, like Dr. Jordan, keeps some of it for her own children; and we have now a volume called *Sleepy-Time Stories* (Putnam), well illustrated by Maud Humphrey, made up of samples of the tales that Mrs. Booth invents for home use. They have to do mainly with animals, insects, and flowers.

Mr. Andrew Lang's new book for children is called *The Red Book of Animal Stories* (Longmans). These tales are derived from all sources, and are full of interest and instruction, though not intended primarily to teach science. Another book on animals, *Little Beasts of Field and Wood* (Small, Maynard & Co.), by William Everett Cram is, on the other hand, very carefully descriptive of animal life. Mr. Cram's observations were made in New England, and have to do mostly with foxes, weasels, minks, otters, muskrats, and several kinds of squirrels.

In a beautiful book issued by John Lane, entitled *A Hundred Fables of Æsop*, Mr. Percy J. Billingham has drawn a corresponding number of full-page pictures that are very clever as well as artistic studies of animal life, and that will please parents as well as children.

The book has an ambitious introduction by Mr. Kenneth Grahame on fables in general, and in particular upon L'Estrange's rendering of Æsop.

Peaks and Pines (Longmans), by J. A. Lees, is a story of Norway, and is illustrated by kodak pictures. *Captain Kodak* (Lothrop), by Alexander Black, is also profusely illustrated with snap shots, and it tells the adventures of certain enthusiastic young amateur photographers. *Docas* (Heath), by Genevra Sisson Snedden, is a book of Indian stories dealing with



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childhood life and customs, first written for the children of the University School connected with the department of normal instruction in the Leland Stanford University. Marion Harland's book for children called *When Grandmamma Was New* (Lothrop) is made up of stories told by this well-known writer to her grandchildren concerning her own childhood; and the title is furnished by one of her small grandsons.

Polly Pepper is a well-established juvenile character, whose creator, Margaret Sidney, has now set her up in the business of romancing on her own account, as witness *The Stories Polly Pepper Told* (Lothrop). Polly's narratives are a decided success. *Strawberry Hill* (Crowell), by Mrs. C. F. Fraser, is the story of the happy life of an adopted boy on an ideal farm; and *Little Miss Conzett* (Bradley), by Ellinor Davenport Adams, is an improving tale of a self-centred young person who went through wholesome experiences that took her down several pegs. *Tora's Happy Days* (Alliance Publishing Company), by Florence Peltier Perry, tells of a little Chinese boy whose good conscience gained by self-denial for the sake of a less fortunate boy, which brought ample rewards with a promptness that made virtue seem highly profitable. *The Beacon Prize Medals* (Baker & Taylor), by Albert Bigelow Paine, is a volume of stories of everyday young heroes and heroines in home and school. *A Village Contest* (Bradley), by I. T. Thurston, is a story of New England life and character.

Mabel Osgood Wright's new children's book is entitled *Wabeno the Magician* (Macmillan), and is a sequel to *Tommy-Anne and the Three Hearts*. This is an admirable story of child life, full of the lore of animals and wild nature. Maud Humphrey's *Little Heroes and Heroines* (Stokes) is as artistic in its pictures, and as attractive in its text as one would have a right to expect from this talented friend of all American children. *Told Under the Cherry Tree* by Grace

Le Baron, (Lee & Shepard) is the story of a country boy who saves a train from wrecking, and marries the rich girl whose life he rescues, becomes a famous sculptor, and puts up a handsome drinking fountain in his native village.

It is a pleasure to call attention to *The St. Nicholas Christmas Book* (Century), with its pleasant selections of prose, verse, and pictures from the pages of the best of children's magazines, and also to remind parents that *Chatterbox for 1899* (Dana Estes & Co.) is extant, and as wholesome and attractive as in former years.

Little Red People (Stokes) is a volume of Indian stories by Therese O. Deming, with good illustrations by Edwin Willard Deming, and is worthy of commendation. Evelyn Everett Green in *A Pair of Pickles* (Bradley) tells the story of a youthful English baronet who, being an orphan, had everything he wanted but a small brother, and who adopts the three-year-old child of a poor woman who was found dead in the park. The pranks of these two young persons are duly set forth by our authoress. *Christmas at Deacon Hackett's* (Crowell), by "James Otis," it should be said with due emphasis, is a sequel to that famous story *How Tommy Saved the Barn*. The lively Tommy is surrounded by all his old friends, and Joey Ramsdell appears once more to introduce the element of mischief and discord. Amy Le Feuvre's story called *Roses* is a charming English story of a little motherless girl, whose father, being obliged to go to distant colonies, leaves her in the care of a fine old lady, where her life gives opportunity for the record of many quaint sayings and much pleasant description. (Wilbur B. Ketcham.)

The latest "Pansy" book is called *Yesterday Framed in To-day* (Lothrop), and it is an effort to picture the life of Christ as it would be if he were to mingle in the scenes of our present-day activity. The "Sophie May" books for small children have their assured constituency, and the latest one, called *Wee Lucy's Secret* (Lee & Shepard), is as amusing and bright as its predecessors. *The House with Sixty Closets* (Lee & Shepard) is a story by Frank Samuel Child, which takes its name from the old Sherman mansion in Fairfield, Connecticut. It is a fantastical tale of the successive occupants of the many-closeted house. William O. Stoddard's *Ulric the Jarl* (Eaton & Mains) is an imaginative tale of the penitent thief who was crucified with Christ.

The Brahmins' Treasure (Lippincott), by G. A. Henty, has to do with the stealing of a diamond bracelet from a Hindoo idol; *A Queen of Atlantis* (Lippincott), by Frank Aubrey, is a romance of the Caribbean Sea; and *Yule-Tide Yarns* (Longmans) is a collection of Christmas stories edited by the indefatigable Mr. Henty. A carefully edited edition of *Don Quixote* for homes and schools has been prepared by Mr. Clifton Johnson, and it will meet a practical want.

SOME CHILDREN'S BOOKS OF VERSE AND SONG, WITH PICTURES.

Mother Goose remains the nursery standard so far as its rhymes are concerned, but there is always room for new additions because of the opportunity afforded the illustrator to indulge his own talent for whimsical invention. Mr. F. Oppen, the well-known caricaturist now on the staff of the "New York Journal," has drawn several hundred pictures for an edition of *Mother Goose* that he intends for the amusement of grown-ups as well as for that of children. He has succeeded very



ILLUSTRATION FROM "FATHER GOOSE: HIS BOOK."

well indeed. (Lippincott.) Mr. Peter Newell's *Pictures and Rhymes*, which we notice elsewhere, though perhaps not primarily intended for children, also serve that purpose well; and a Peter Newell edition of *Mother Goose* would be a great success.

Few people really do justice to the sense of humor that very small children possess, and still fewer to their powers of observation, and their pleasure in noting differences and making comparisons. Thus we have found a small boy not yet three years old taking the keenest delight in comparing Oppen's new *Mother Goose* drawings with those in his well-thumbed and highly treasured old standard edition. In like manner very small children may be relied upon to get great fun out of Mr. L. Frank Baum's new nursery volume entitled *Father Goose: His Book* (Chicago: Geo. M. Hill Company), which, though not a parody on *Mother Goose*, suggests comparisons that little children will enjoy. The rhymes are melodious and jolly, and the illustrations by W. W. Denslow are humorous as well as clever.

A Child's Primer of Natural History, by Oliver Herford, (Scribners) the illustrations being from his own pencil, is highly humorous, and will make children happy, although there is a subtlety in the wit and humor that is for the parent, rather than the child.

The Jingle Book by Carolyn Wells is made up of a series of whimsical rhymes, with humorous illustrations by Oliver Herford. (Macmillan.)

The Golliwogg in War, by Florence K. Upton (Longmans), needs simply to be announced. The *Golliwogg* books have made their way into the hearts of old and

young, and there will always be a demand for new installments of the adventures of the Dutch dolls. The Brownies, however, are by no means relegated to oblivion, and Mr. Palmer Cox's new book, *The Brownies Abroad*, in which he takes the little sprites to England, Scotland, Ireland and Italy, will be highly popular. In London the Brownies visit the Zoo, in Ireland they cut peat in the bogs, in England they boat on the Thames, and in Belgium they spend a great day at Waterloo. (Century.)

A charming little collection of verses, some amusing and some serious, reprinted from magazines and from the "Lilliput Lectures" is entitled *Lilliput Lyrics*,

and is from the pen of Mr. W. B. Rand. (John Lane.)

Mr. Bowman, of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, has brought out a little book of rhymes illustrated by himself, which he calls *Freckles and Tan*. One finds in it something of the note of Eugene Field and a suggestion of James Whitcomb Riley. It is a small and unpretentious affair, but we have tried it on a very small boy with most gratifying results. It should be said that these rhymes are not all for children, having been written at odd times for newspaper use. Mr. Bowman would do well next time to try a distinctly juvenile book. (Minneapolis: Commercial Printing Company.)

CLASSIFIED LIST OF TITLES.

ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY BOOKS.

- The Education of Mr. Pipp. By Charles Dana Gibson. Large oblong folio. New York: R. H. Russell. Boards, \$5.
 England. By C. J. Taylor. Large oblong folio. New York: R. H. Russell. Boards, \$5.
 Kemble's Sketch Book. By E. W. Kemble. Oblong 8vo. New York: R. H. Russell. \$1.25.
 Annancy Stories. By Pamela Colman Smith. With an introduction by Thomas Nelson Page. 4to, pp. 79. New York: R. H. Russell. Boards, \$1.50.
 The Trail of the Sandhill Stag. By Ernest Seton-Thompson. 12mo, pp. 93. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
 The Square Book of Animals. By William Nicholson. With Rhymes by Arthur Waugh. Square 4to. New York: R. H. Russell. Boards, \$1.50.
 Peter Newell's Pictures and Rhymes. With Preface by John Kendrick Bangs. Oblong 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.
 Life and Character. By W. T. Smedley. With Accompanying Text by A. V. S. Anthony. Large 4to, pp. 120. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$5.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, AND LETTERS.

- The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson to His Family and Friends. Selected and Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by Sidney Colvin. 2 Vols., 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.
 A Preacher's Life: An Autobiography and an Album. By Joseph Parker. 8vo, pp. xvi+423. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$2.
 The End of an Era. By John S. Wise. 8vo, pp. 474. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.
 Life of General Nathan Bedford Forrest. By John Allan Wyeth. 8vo, pp. xx+356. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$4.
 American Lands and Letters: Leather-Stocking to Poe's "Raven." By Donald G. Mitchell. 8vo, pp. xxiv+412. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.
 Contemporaries. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 12mo, pp. 379. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.
 The Memoirs of Victor Hugo. With a Preface by Paul Meurice. Translated by John W. Harding. 8vo, pp. 404. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. \$2.50.
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 Royal Supremacy, A. W. Renton, GBag.
 Church, Mutineer in the, "Ian Maclaren," IHJ.
 Church, Social Function of the, G. Taylor, AJS.
 Cities, Golden Rule Government for, S. M. Jones, Muna.
 City Government by Taxpayers: Report of the Tilden Commission, Muna, September.
 Civil Service by Special Training, H. Atkinson, Forum.
 Civil Service Reform: Is it in Peril? J. F. Johnson, NAR.
 Civil War, Heart of the, F. W. Shephardson, Dial, November 1.
 Clarke, Alvin, Reminiscences of, L. W. Puffer, NatM.
 Cleveland, Ohio, E. and A. F. White, BankNY, October.
 Coaching as a Sport, G. Willets, FrL.
 Comet, Menacing, E. V. Heward, Fort.
 Confucius, T. Suzuki, OC.
 Congregational Council, Second International, M. L. Osborne, NatM.
 Connemara, Ireland, Edin, October.
 "Consent of the Governed," E. B. Briggs, Cath.
 Consumers' League, Aims of the, Florence Kelley, AJS.
 Coöperation, Productive, in France, C. Gide, QJEcon.
 Corn Is King, J. G. Speed, Aius.
 Corporation, Public Supervision of, BankNY.
 Cricket: Australian Eleven in England—IV., A. C. Maclaren, RRM, September.
 Cricket, English, Some Criticisms of, RRM, September.
 Cricket in 1890, A. C. Wootton, NineC.
 Crimean Days, Old, E. Verney, Contem.
 Crimean War, A. B. Hyde, MRNY.
 Crime? Why Do We Punish, H. Johnson, PQ, October.
 Criminality in Children—II., M. P. E. Groszmann, Arena.
 Cromwell, Oliver—I., J. Morley, Cent.
 Crucifix, The, P. Carus, OC.
 Cuba in Suspension, C. M. Pepper, Harp.
 Curling, Game of, D. Foullis, AngA.
 Currency? What Can Be Done to Perfect Our, BankNY.
 Czar's Peace Conference:
 International Arbitration and the Peace Conference at The Hague, F. de Martens, NAR.
 International Conference of Peace, S. Low, NAR.
 Note on the Peace Conference, QR, October.
 Peace of the World, C. Macksey, ACQR, October.
 Results of the Peace Conference in Their Relation to the Monroe Doctrine, F. W. Hollis, AMRR.
 Dale, Robert W., A. H. Bradford, Out.
 Dalmen Experiments: "Manuring with Brains," D. Young, NineC.
 Dams, Masonry, R. S. Ball, Jr., CasM.
 Dancing: How the World Dances, Laura B. Starr, Cos.
 Dante's "Inferno," Celtic Groundwork of, J. J. O'Shea, ACQR, October.
 Dead and Dumb Alphabet, New, L. Gilliams, Pear.
 Decatur and the "Philadelphia," C. T. Brady, McCl.
 Delhi, City of, J. F. Fraser, Cass.
 Democracy, Real Problems of, F. Smith, APS.
 Democracy, Sound Money, in the South, J. Patterson, Cons.
 Democracy, Twentieth Century, C. Vrooman, Arena.
 Detroit's Efforts to Own Her Street Railways, E. W. Bemis, Muna, September.
 Dewey, Admiral George: Reception in New York, Cos.
 Diamonds, Emigrant, in America, W. H. Hobbs, APS.
 Diamonds, Man Who Found 8,561—II., A. S. Jennings, Home.
 Donne, John, A. Symons, Fort.
 Doukhobors in Russia and Canada, E. H. Crosby, MisR.
 Drama, Degeneracy of Our, E. F. Spencer, YM.
 Drama, Musical, in Russia—II., M. Deline, BU.
 Dramatic Festivals of Orange, J. Claretie, NAR.
 Drew, Mrs. John, Autobiographical Sketch of—II., Scrib.
 Dying, Telepathic Manifestations of the, C. Flammarion, Nou, October 1.
 Economists, American, of To-day, A. F. Weber, NEng.
 Education:
 Apology for the American University, D. S. Jordan, Cons.
 Botany New Field, B. D. Halsted, APS.
 British Primary Schools, G. Bonet-Maury, RDM, October 15.
 Chinese Pedagogics in Practice, F. B. Dresslar, Ed.
 Culture, Modern Hindrances to, Isabel F. Bellows, Ed.
 Democracy and Education, G. Harris, Gunt.
 Educational Experts, A. H. Nelson, EdR.
 Educational Problems of the Twentieth Century, C. F. Thwing, Forum.
 Freshman at Nineteen, A. Flexner, EdR.
 Geography, Rational Element in, W. M. Davis, NatGM.
 Language, Learning a, B. D. Bagen, Ed.
 Latin in Germany, Teaching of, F. Paulsen, EdR.
 Lecture System, Free, of New York City, H. M. Leipziger, Muna, September.
 Literature, Late Educational, B. A. Hinsdale, Dial, October 16.
 Modern Education—IX., A. T. Hadley, Cos.
 Modern Tendencies in Education, J. H. Holloway, Ed.
 Optionalism, Excessive, in Education, MRNY.
 Professional Improvement, A. W. Edson, Ed.
 Prussian Gymnasium, Results in the, E. J. Goodwin, School.
 Railway Geography, J. P. Davis, EdR.
 School Children Who Govern Themselves, Lucy A. Yendes, Chaut.
 School Seats, E. H. Bradford and J. S. Stone, San.
 Sciences in School and College—III., A. Smith, School.
 Social Recapitulation, A. Allin, EdR.
 Superintendent and the Board of Education, J. M. Greenwood, EdR.
 Technical Education in Canada, B. McEvoy, Can.
 Toledo Manual Training School, J. H. Barrows, AMRR.
 Electricity for the Operation of Auxiliary Machinery on Warships, J. K. Robison, Eng.
 Electric Power and the Small Consumer, L. Bell, Eng.
 Electric Tramway in Jamaica, H. Holgate, CasM.
 Electric Transmission Plant, Eighty-three-Mile, J. A. Light-hipe, CasM.
 Electric Traveling Cranes, Overhead, A. G. Parrott, CasM., Electrographs, E. Gates, Cos.
 Emerson, Ralph Waldo, Poems of—IX., C. Malloy, CAGE.
 Engineering Construction, Standardizing in—II., B. C. Browne, Eng.
 Engine Works, Canadian, N. Patterson, Can.
 England: see Great Britain, and Transvaal.
 England, Commercial Legislation of, and the American Colonies, 1690-1780, W. J. Ashley, QJEcon.
 English, Study of, in Germany, E. I. Antrim, Dial, October 16.
 English Village Public-House, O. Mordaunt, Out.
 Etiquette, Rational, in Social Life, Agnes H. Morton, Chaut.
 Eucharist, Episcopalian Doctrine of the, A. A. Müller, Cath.
 Expansion of the American People—V., E. E. Sparks, Chaut.
 Expansion, Territorial, Problem of, J. G. Schurman, AMRR.
 Farmer, Economic Conditions of the, G. K. Holmes, Yale.
 Farm, Northern, C. B. Spahr, Out.
 Fiction, Superior Man in, J. Reinhard, SR, October.
 Fielding's "Amelia," Note on, Clara Thomson, West.
 Finances of Our Wars—II., L. J. Gage, FrL.
 Finnish Question, R. Eucken, Forum.
 Fly, Balloon-Making, J. M. Aldrich and L. A. Turley, ANat, October.
 Flying, Art of, W. E. G. Fisher, Fort.
 Food of London, QR, October.
 Food Poisoning, V. C. Vaughan, APS.
 Food Which Fails to Feed, L. Windmüller, NAR.
 Football Season, Forecast of the, W. Camp, O.
 Forests, Royal, of England, F. Reddall, Over.
 France:
 Decentralization and Liberty, J. I. de la Tour, RPP, October.
 Dreyfus Case, After the, L. Trarieux, Contem.
 Family, Future of the, J. des Rotours, RefS, October 1.
 France and the Dreyfus Case—II., E. Tallichet, BU.
 France and the Question of the Far East, R. Pinon, RDM, November 1.
 France at the Parting of the Ways, B. Lazare, NAR.
 France of the East, P. B. Gheusi, Nou, October 15.
 France Since 1814, P. de Coubertin, Fort.
 Housing of the Working Classes, W. F. Willoughby, Yale.
 Lycees of France, E. L. Hardy, School.
 Middle Classes, Decline of the, in France, F. Funck-Brenzano, RefS, October 16.
 Military Jurisdiction, Reform of, H. Barboux, RPP, October.
 Outlook in France, S. Brodhurst, Mac.
 Proletariat and the Clergy, P. Pottier, RRP, November 1.
 Reading Journey Through France—II., Jeanne Marion, Chaut.
 Roman Catholic Church in France, U. Gohier, NatR.
 Society, Contemporary French, P. Duplan, Nou, October 1.
 Third French Republic as a Persecutor of the Church, R. Parsons, ACQR, October.
 What the World Owes to France, J. Schoenhof, Forum.
 Franklin and Wrentham, Massachusetts, J. C. Gallison, NEng.
 Froebel Cause, Fifty Years' Service to the, Kind.
 Fruit Culture in California, E. H. Rydall, Pear.
 Game, Big, of Canada—The Moose, C. A. Bramble, Can.
 George Junior Republic at Freeville, D. L. Pierson, MisR.
 German Finance, W. R. Lawson, NatR.
 Germans in America, R. W. Grant, AngA.
 Germany, Economic Triumphs of, RasN, October 16.
 Gilbert, William Schwenk, R. M. Bruns, Cons.
 Gilley, John, C. W. Eliot, Cent.
 Gladstone, William Ewart, J. L. M. Curry, Cons.
 Glass, Domestic Stained, in France, R. de Cuers, Arch.

- God, Fatherhood of, J. M. King, PRR, October.
 "God, The Silence of," R. Anderson, Contem.
 Goethe Anniversary, One Hundred and Fiftieth, J. Diény, Nou, October 1.
 Goethe Celebration in Frankfort, R. C. Ford, SelfC.
 Goethe's Message to America, K. Francke, Atlant.
 Golfers' Open Championship, 1899, C. Turner, O.
 Gomez, Maximo, True Story of, T. R. Dawley, Jr., Mun.
 Gould, Helen M., Carolyn Halsted, Dem.
 Government of an Empire, Good, W. Cunningham, Atlant.
 Great Britain: see Transvaal.
 After the Present War, E. Dicey, NineC.
 Commercial Corruption, E. Fry, Contem.
 Contagious Diseases Act (Women), West.
 Death-Rate, True English, A. J. H. Crespi, Cham.
 English Dreyfus Case (Trial of Mrs. Maybrick), Helen Densmore, Arena.
 Land Monopoly, Keystone of, G. F. Saunders, West.
 Legislation, Municipal and Educational, in 1899, E. Porritt, Yale.
 Monopolists, Coming Contest with, R. Ewen, West.
 Navy, Concerning Nerve in the, USM.
 Old-Age Relief, Edin, October.
 Pensions, Old-Age, J. Trist, West.
 Political and Religious Condition of Britain When the Westminster Assembly was Convened, J. C. Malloy, PQ.
 Rosebery, Lord, Future of, H. W. Massingham, NineC.
 Greenwich, England, Alice D'Alcho, SelfC.
 Grizzly, Biography of a—L. E. Seton-Thompson, Cent.
 Gulana, Dutch, Bush Negroes of, C. W. Currier, Cath.
 Hawaiian Islands, W. Maxwell, San.
 Health Resorts, Oceanic, A. N. Bell, San.
 Historical Congress at Cividale, T. Hodgkin, Contem.
 Holberg, Ludvig—II., W. M. Payne, SR, October.
 Holiness, Hebrew Idea of, J. P. Peters, Bib.
 Holland, Mary Sibylla, Letters of, Edith Sichel, Fort.
 Horticulture as a Profession for the Educated, Miss A. G. Freer, NineC.
 Howells, William Dean, Cornelia A. Pratt, Crit.
 Howells, William Dean, and His Brother, W. Fawcett, Crit.
 Hubbard, Elbert, R. L. Hart, Crit.
 Hus, Jan: The Preacher of Prague—IV., G. H. Giddins, MisR.
 Iceland and the Faroe Islands, A. C. Little, Dub, October.
 Indian (East) Religions, History of, A. Weber, Deut.
 Indians, Civilizing, D. O. Kellogg, SelfC.
 India's Threshold, J. Ralph, Harp.
 Intercontinental Railway, F. Emory, Cons.
 Inter-Race Movements, A. Bierbower, AngA.
 Inventions, First Forms of Famous, C. M. McGovern, Home.
 Ireland, Marbles of, Mary Gorges, Cham.
 Iron and Steel, America's Supremacy in, G. M. Burnham, NatM.
 Irrigation and Commercial Expansion, J. Shomaker, IA, October.
 Irrigation in California, T. S. Van Dyke, IA, October.
 Irrigation: Nature's Storage Reservoirs, G. H. Maxwell, IA.
 Irving, Sir Henry, H. J. W. Dam, McCl.
 Irving, Washington, Study of, S. Schell, Wern.
 Italy: Tuscan Temperament, M. Carmichael, Temp.
 Japan: Among the Hairy Ainus of Yezo, A. G. Campbell, WWM.
 Japanese Literature, G. Passigli, NA, October.
 Johnson, Samuel, Augustine Birrell, Out.
 Juggernaut Festival in Bengal, T. R. Edwards, WWM.
 Kenmore and Taymouth Castle, H. Macmillan, AJ.
 Killarney, Lakes of, C. Johnson, Out.
 Kindergarten Lessons for Mothers—II., Marion B. B. Langzett, Kind.
 Kindergarten, Musical Opportunities of the, Mari R. Hofer, Kind.
 Kindergarten, Some Objections to the, Mary F. Hall, KindR.
 Kindergarten and Her Mothers' Meetings—III., Helen S. Duncklee, KindR.
 King, Brig.-Gen. Charles, F. Crissey, Ains.
 Klondike, Trip to the, W. D. Mabry, SelfC.
 Koran, Rhythm and Rhythm in the, W. F. Warren, OC.
 Kynett, Alpha J., G. Elliott, MRNY.
 Language, Primeval, C. Johnston, Contem.
 Law, English, Teaching of, at Harvard, A. V. Dicey, Contem.
 Law, Fashions in the, S. D. Thompson, GBag.
 Lawn Tennis, Season's Review in, J. P. Paret, O.
 Lawyers, Loves of the, GBag.
 Lee, Robert E., Anecdotal Side of, LHJ.
 Liberty Versus Efficiency, J. T. Young, Yale.
 Life Insurance, Latest Phases of, S. Homans, Gunt.
 Life, Society for the Study of, A. Hensley and Mabel MacC. Irwin, Arena.
 Liquid Falling into Liquid, A. M. Worthington, Pear.
 Literary Laws, Unwritten, "Ouida," Fort.
 Literature Before Letters, M. Muller, NineC.
 Literature, Cosmopolitan Spirit in, L. Stephen, NatR.
 Literature, French, Making of, W. H. Kent, Dub, October.
 Literature, Hebraism and Hellenism in, T. W. Hunt, Hom.
 Literature: Idiom and Ideal, Dial, November 1.
 Literature, Philosophical Basis of, G. T. Ladd, Phil.
 Literature: Some Tendencies of Prose Style, Edin, October.
 Llangollen, Ladies of, Fenella F. Armytage, PMM.
 Locomotive-Building in America, W. Fawcett, SelfC.
 London as Seen from London Monument, W. B. Northrop, Leish.
 Londonderry, Ireland, Past and Present, Leish.
 London, Hidden—III., A. Morrison, Str.
 London Night by Night—V., B. F. Robinson, Cass.
 London, Municipal Affairs in, R. E. Welby, MunA.
 London Revisited, C. Whibley, Mac.
 Longevity, Philosophy of, J. Finot, RRP, November 1.
 Lord, John, Literary Rank of, W. J. Armstrong, MRNY.
 "Luging" in the Swiss Riviera, Mary C. Fair, WWM.
 McCarthy, Justin, Reminiscences of, W. P. Trent, Forum.
 Machine-Guns, With, in Tirah, H. P. de la Bere, USM.
 Machine-Shop Practice, Revolution in—II., H. Roland, Eng.
 Madison, James, Personal Characteristics of, G. Hunt, Cons.
 Magnetism and Matter, J. A. Marshall, AngA.
 Malaria, Mosquito Theory of, R. Ross, APS.
 Malay States, Lesson from the, H. Clifford, Atlant.
 Manufacturing Property, Valuation of, C. T. Main, CasM.
 Marine, American, Problem of an—A Reply, A. R. Smith, Forum.
 Maritime Expeditions in Relation to Sea-Power, F. C. Ormsby-Johnson, Fort.
 "Mark Twain": His Début as a Literary Person, Cent.
 Marlborough's First Campaigns, W. O'C. Morris, USM.
 Messiah, Ordination of, R. McC. Edgar, PRR, October.
 Meteors, November, Edin, October; H. P. P. Rees, FrL; C. A. Young, Lipp.
 Methodism and Religious Thought, W. C. Madison, MRNY.
 Michigan State Normal College, B. L. D'Ooge, EdR.
 Milan, King, A. Malet, RPar, November 1.
 Military Preparedness and Unpreparedness, T. Roosevelt, Cent.
 Militia: Governor Roosevelt's State Camp Innovation, L. J. F. Rooney, JMSI.
 Mining and Ore Treatment in Colorado, T. Tonge, Eng.
 Ministers, Young, Demand for, N. J. M. Bogert, PRR, October.
 Missionary Appeal, Ground of, J. L. Barton, MisH.
 Missionary Motive, Permanent, R. S. Storrs, MisR.
 Missions: Annual Survey of the Work of the American Board, 1898-99, J. Smith and J. L. Barton, MisH.
 Missions: Help for Education in China, A. H. Smith, MisH.
 Missions: Neglected Indians of Central Brazil, G. R. Witte, MisR.
 Mississippi Supreme Court of, Sketch of the, T. H. Somerville, GBag.
 Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley, Granddaughter of, L. B. Lang, Long.
 Mormonism, A. T. Schroeder, MisR; T. C. Johnson, PQ, October.
 Morris, William, G. White, Cons; QR, October.
 Mosby, John S., Reminiscences of, F. W. Clark, Home.
 Municipal Charities, H. Folks, MunA, September.
 Municipal Elections in Prussia, R. C. Brooks, MunA, September.
 Municipal Ownership of Street Railways, H. S. Pingree, Mun.
 Museums, European, O. C. Farrington, ANat, October.
 Musical Epochs: In the Days of Antiquity, C. Bellaigue, RDM, October 15.
 Musical Instruments, Self-Playing, W. S. B. Mathews, Mus.
 Music: From Bach to Beethoven—II., V. d'Indy, Mus.
 Music: Rhythm, Melody, and Harmony, M. Kufferath, Mus.
 Mysticism, Psychology of, L. Stein, Deut.
 Mysticism—True and False, J. Lindsay, PRR, October.
 Napoleon and the Russian Campaign, Count Tolstol, Nou, October 1.
 Napoleon, Some Maxims of, G. F. R. Henderson, Black.
 National Guard, Reorganization of the, E. Macpherson, JMSI.
 Nature-Worship a Christian Sentiment, J. McSorley, Cath.
 Navigation, Steam, Progress in, W. H. White, CasM.
 Negro, Case of the, B. T. Washington, Atlant.
 Negro Population of the South, P. A. Bruce, Cons.
 Nehemiah and His Work, N. Schmidt, Bib.
 Nelson, British Columbia, W. F. Brougham, Can.
 Neufeld, Charles: In the Khalifa's Clutches—V., WWM.
 New England, Old Folks at Home in, C. Johnson, FrL.
 Newspapers, W. Reid, NineC.
 Newspapers, Famous Foreign, G. A. Wade, PMM.
 New York, Historic, J. B. Glider, Crit.
 New York, Hotels of, R. Stewart, Mun.
 New York in Fiction—III., A. B. Maurice, Bkman.
 New Zealand, Prospects of Federation in, T. E. Taylor, RRM, September.
 Niagara Bridges, Romance of, O. E. Dunlap, Str.
 Ni aragua, Trade of, in 1898, BTJ, October.
 Norris, Frank, Realist, F. T. Cooper, Bkman.
 Norway and Sweden, Relations of, L. Stejneger, Cons.
 Novelist, The Anglo-Indian, Edin, October.
 Ohioans, The, R. L. Hart, Atlant.
 Ohio Municipal Code Commission, E. Kibler, MunA, September.
 "Old Home Week" in New Hampshire, Henrietta H. Williams, NatM.

- "Old Ironsides," Last Victory of, G. Gibbs, Lipp.
Oxford, Picturesque, R. H. Thierington, Mun.
Parent and Child, J. J. Chapman, KindR.
Paris Exposition, V. Thompson, Cos.
Paris of Honor of Balzac, B. E. Martin and Charlotte M. Martin, Scrib.
Passion Play of 1900, J. J. Lewis, Mun.
Patriotic Impulse, New, Dial, October 16.
Pauline Chronology—II., A. J. Maas, ACQR, October.
Pensions, Old-Age, J. C. Chase, Lipp.
Petroleum Fuel, Safety of, J. Holden, CasM.
Philadelphia's Water, C. R. Woodruff, Forum.
Philippines:
American Attempt at Conquest, J. H. Marble, Arena.
Friars as Missioners, B. J. Clinch, ACQR, October.
Gains from Expansion, F. S. Baldwin, Arena.
"Open-Door" Policy in the Philippines, F. D. Pavey, NAR.
Philippine Question Reviewed, R. R. Lala, Arena.
Philippines? Have We a Duty to the, L. Satterthwaite, SelfC.
Philippines, The—II., E. Plauchut, BU.
Schurman, President, on the Philippine Situation, Out.
Philosophy, Moral and Social, Von Hartmann's—II., W. Caldwell, Phil.
Phosphorescence in Deep-Sea Animals, C. C. Nutting, ANat, October.
Photography:
Aboriginal Portraiture, L. P. Gratacap and W. Orchard, Phot.
Burnt-in Photographs on Glass, P. C. Duchochols, Phot.
Coloring Lantern Slides, R. Ashton, WPM.
Developers, Modern—VI., Imogen, Phot.
Flashlight Photography, F. M. Holmes, Case.
Gum-Bichromate Printing, WPM.
Imogen, F. Hansen, APB.
Line Printing, WPM.
Peroxide of Hydrogen, Notes on, G. D. Firmin, Phot.
Pictorial Photography, A. Stieglitz, Scrib.
Portfolio for Photographs, H. C. Delery, Phot.
Silver Pictures, Color of, R. E. Liesegang, APB.
Physical Science Versus Matter and Form, C. Aherne, Dub.
Pictures, How to Enjoy, Wern.
Pioneering, Romance of, E. P. Powell, NEng.
Pitt, William, and the Family Compact, QR, October.
Plague in Oporto, A. Shadwell, NineC.
Plague-Stricken City in India, Helen C. Gordon, NIM.
Playgoer's Protest, Eveline C. Godley, NatR.
Play, How to See the—II., C. Barnard, Wern.
Poe, Edgar Allan, Coming to His Kingdom, H. Austin, Dial, November 1.
Poetry, French, in the Nineteenth Century, F. Brunetiere, Gent.
Poetry of the American Plantations, W. P. Trent, SR.
Poor in New York, Curious Shifts of the, T. Dreiser, Dem.
Porto Rico and the Porto Ricans, M. W. Harrington, Cath.
Porto Rico, Government of, H. K. Carroll, Forum.
Porto Rico, Our Duty in, G. V. Henry, Mun.
Post-Cards, Pictorial, N. Allison, Cham.
Preacher in His Study, C. Geikie, Hom.
Presbyterian Doctrine, Salient Features of, F. R. Beattie, PQ.
Press, The, and Public Opinion, V. S. Yarros, AJS.
Preston, William Campbell—III., W. L. Miller, GBag.
Printing, Inkless: Its Advantages and Possibilities, Cham.
Prior, Matthew, QR, October.
Prison Association Congress, National, C. P. Kellogg, Char.
Production, Works Management for the Maximum of—II., J. S. Lewis, Eng.
Prohibition County, Snap Shots in a, W. Hoge, Home.
Protection and Short Hours, Gunt.
Pulpit: Is Its Power Waning? S. J. Herben, MRNY.
"Punch," Peep Into—X., J. H. Schooling, Str.
Railway Express, Story of the, E. W. Mayo, Ains.
Railways and Industrial Combination, H. T. Newcomb, Gunt.
Reading, On, J. Bryce, LelsH.
Religion, Relation of, to Our Government, E. Thomson, MRNY.
Reservoirs, Covered, F. L. Fuller, JAES, September.
Rhodes, Cecil J., W. T. Stead, AMRR; W. T. Stead, RRL.
Roadway, Transcontinental, J. Hawthorne, Cos.
Roman Catholic Church in France, U. Gobier, NatR.
Roman Catholic Church, Last Ten Years of the Temporal Power of the, D. Sampson, ACQR, October.
Roman Catholic Conclave, The Future, QR, October.
Roman Catholic Converts in England, E. Jackson, Dub.
Rossotti, Dante Gabriel and Christina G., First Books of, L. S. Livingston, Bkman.
Roumania, Queen of, Story of the, Carmen Sylva, NAR.
Rudolph, Prince, of Hapsburg, Life and Death of, Princess Odelsalchi, RRP, October 15.
Ruskin's Education, Alice H. Sotheran, Arena.
Ruskin, John, W. H. Winslow, NEng.
Russia: From Moscow to Vladivostok, W. Durban, Out.
Russian Monastery, Life in a, A. M. Brice, Temp.
Sailing Alone Around the World—III., J. Slocum, Cent.
St. Helena, Visit to Napoleon at, Corn,
St. Paul, Municipal Progress in, W. Wheelock, MunA.
St. Paul's View of Woman, Emma G. Wilbur, PQ, October.
St. Vincent de Paul, Edin, October.
Salmon for Food and Salmon for Sport, A. Grimble, Chaut.
Sand, George, Unpublished Letters of, G. d'Heyll, RRP, October 15 and November 1.
Science, Century's Progress in, M. Foster, EdR.
Scott, Sir Walter, and His French Pupils, QR, October.
Sea, Last Winter's Tragedies of the, A. G. Froud, Forum.
Selborne, Lord, as a Statesman, Edin, October.
Shakespeare "First Folio," W. J. Rolfe, Crit.
Shakespeare, Study of, in Small Communities, H. Irving, LHJ.
Shakespeare: What Was He Like? J. Munro, Cass.
Ship Building, German—IV., R. Haack, Eng.
Shipping, Protected American, Needed, A. R. Smith, Over.
Shoe, Story of the, F. G. Walters, Gent.
Siberia—I, The Conquest, A. R. Colquhoun, Harp.
Siberia, Transportation to, S. Dujour, RPar, October 15.
Sierra Leone: The White Man's Grave, G. Pringle, West.
Signboards by Eminent Hands, A. Sieveking, Cass.
Sin, Vanishing Sense of, J. H. Edwards, PRR, October.
Social Reform, Working Hypothesis in, G. H. Mead, AJS.
Socialism and Moral Progress, E. Martineau, Gunt.
Socialism, French, Growth of, E. Fourniere, RSoc, October.
Socialism Since 1833, R. T. Ely and T. K. Urdahl, Chaut.
Solar System, Origin of the, A. L. Cortie, ACQR, October.
Sorta, Mount, Climbing, M. Conway, Harp.
South-Sea Arcady, Mrs. A. S. Boyd, Black.
Sovereignty, Sociological View of—VI., J. R. Commons, AJS.
Spain, Living or Dying? J. L. M. Curry, Forum.
Spain, Unwritten Chapter in Our Relations with, F. S. Borton, Lipp.
Spain, Winter in, E. Muret, BU.
Spider Bites and "Kissing Bugs," L. O. Howard, APS.
Stael, Madame de, and the French Republic in 1788, P. Gautier, RDM, November 1.
Stage, American—I, W. Archer, PMM.
Stanford, Jane Lathrop, C. S. Aiken, Ains.
Stanley (Henry M.) Relics, J. R. Wade, WWM.
Steam Boilers in Great Britain, W. D. Wansbrough, CasM.
Sternberg, George M., Sketch of, APS.
Stevenson, Robert Louis, Letters of: Life in Samoa, November, 1890-December, 1894, Scrib.
Storm, Great November, of 1898, S. Baxter, Scrib.
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Suez Canal (Concluded), J. Charles-Roux, RPar, October 15 and November 1.
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 War with Spain: Military Preparedness and Unpreparedness, T. Roosevelt, Cent.

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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Afs.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine, N. Y.	NC.	New-Church Review, Boston.
ACQR.	American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila.	DH.	Deutscher Hausschatz, Regensburg.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Boston.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	NIM.	New Illustrated Magazine, London.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	NW.	New World, Boston.
ATJ.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NAK.	North American Review, N. Y.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	Ed.	Education, Boston.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
AngS.	Anglo-Saxon Review, N. Y.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
APB.	Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, N. Y.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	Pear.	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
Arena.	Arena, N. Y.	Gunt.	Gunt's Magazine, N. Y.	PhoT.	Photographic Times, N. Y.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	PL.	Poet-Lore, Boston.
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	Home.	Home Magazine, N. Y.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	HumN.	Humanité Nouvelle, Paris.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
Art.	Artist, London.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	IntS.	International Studio, London.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	IA.	Irrigation Age, Chicago.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies, Phila.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	JF.	Journal of Finance, London.	Refs.	Riforme Sociale, Paris.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	RkL.	Review of Reviews, London.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RDP.	Revue du Droit Public, Paris.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal, London.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	LeisH.	Leisure Hour, London.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	RRP.	Revue des Revues, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RSoc.	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	RPL.	Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine, N. Y.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Cham.	Chambers' Journal, Edinburgh.	Met.	Metaphysical Magazine, N. Y.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Char.	Charities Review, N. Y.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	SelfC.	Self Culture, Akron, Ohio.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	SR.	Sewanee Review, Sewanee, Tenn.
CAGE.	Coming Age, Boston.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Cons.	Conservative Review, Washington.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	Sun.	Sunday Magazine, London.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, London.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	Month.	Month, London.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	Wern.	Werner's Magazine, N. Y.
		Mus.	Muscle, Chicago.	WWM.	Wide World Magazine, London.
		NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
		NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
		NatR.	National Review, London.	YM.	Young Man, London.
				YW.	Young Woman, London.

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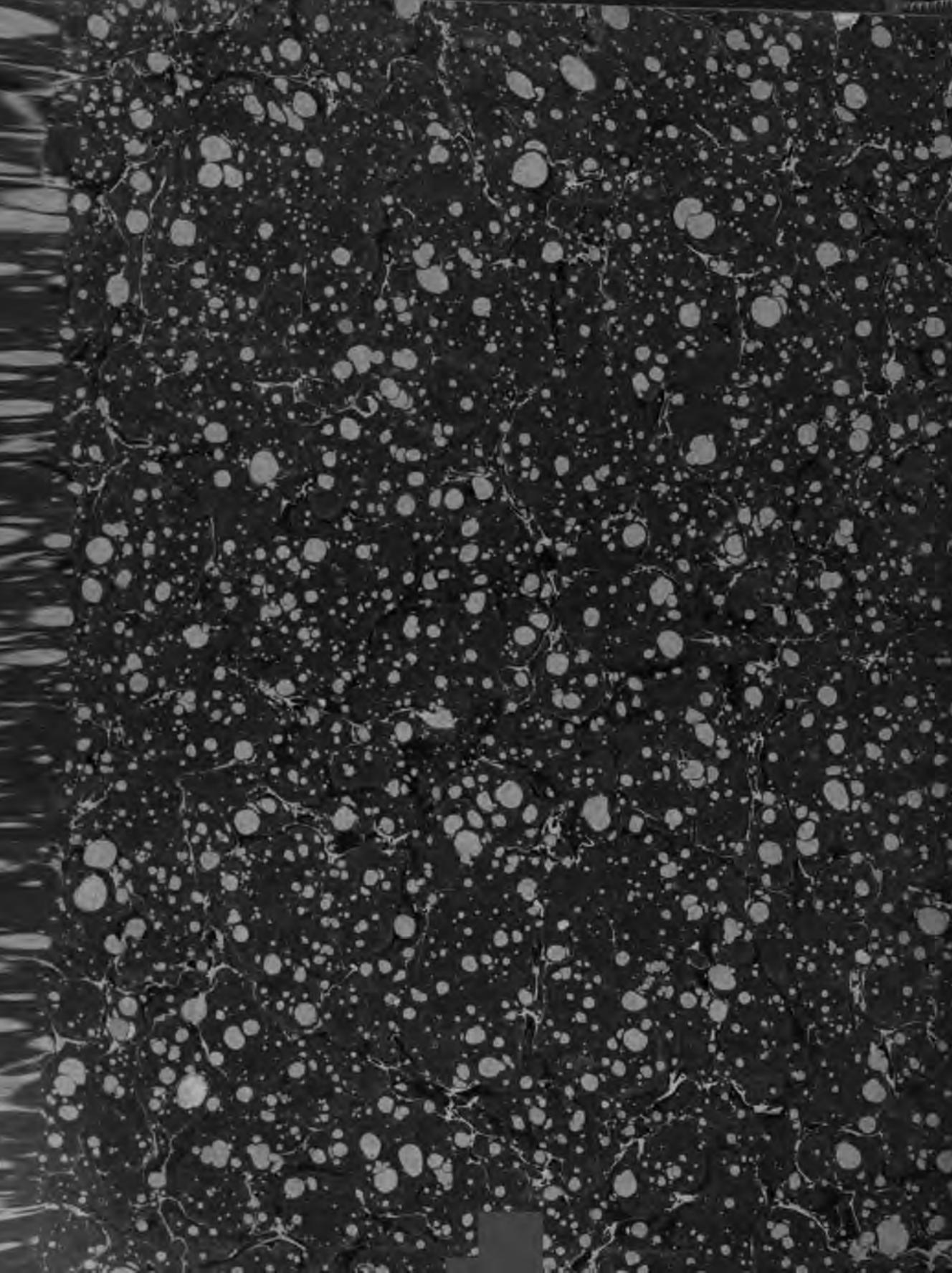
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